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Wool Pay Raise Extended; Norse Punished by Nazis; Guard Service Extension?

The World's Day—March 7, 1941

New England: More Wool Workers Get Raises

Additional wage increases of 10 per cent, effective May 12, were announced in the woolen industry. [Details: Page 11.]

Former Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes of Connecticut began a 10-to-15-year prison term after the Supreme Court denied his appeal in the Waterbury conspiracy case. [Details: Page 11.]

Acceptance of a 5 per cent wage cut by employees of the Rutland Railroad averted possibility of a strike for two years. [Details: Page 12.]

New England railroads were pressed into service as the first detachments of the 43d Division started for Camp Blanding, Fla. [Details: Page 11.]

Twenty-four workers at the reorganized Sharon, Vt., CCC camp left to set up a separate institution continuing the former policies. [Details: Page 13.]

Air and Sea: British-Aiding Norse Punished

Norway's Reichscommissar, Joseph Terboven, confiscated all property belonging to families of persons who followed or aided the British in their recent naval raid on the Lofoten Islands off Northern Norway. In Britain it was disclosed that besides 225 prisoners taken in the raid, 300 Norwegians desiring to fight for Britain were brought to England. [Page 4.]

Swift-striking British seas raiders carrying strong landing parties for sabotaging Nazi-held military and industrial centers on the continent, were foreseen by London sources who declared that the British raid on the Lofoten Islands was a prelude.

Little aerial activity over Britain was reported by the British Air Minister in reply to German claims to having destroyed an assembly plant at an airplane factory at Filton, southwest England.

British bombers swept across the Netherlands coast after a night of inactivity, sank a German supply ship, and bombed the Den Helder naval harbor.

At sea Germany claimed that one of its submarines had sunk two armed merchantmen totaling 12,061 tons.

Washington: Longer Guard Service Considered

The National Guard may be kept in service for an additional six months or a year, according to reports from the War Department, depending on the tenseness of the international situation after the current year's training period is up. [Details: Page 6.]

Federal District Judge James M. Proctor refused to direct the acquittal of the American Medical Association, on trial for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, though acquitting four of the A. M. A.'s co-defendants. [Details: Page 2.]

Legislation to provide annual Federal inspection of all coal mines was granted a legislative right-of-way by the House Rules Committee.

A farm aid bill appropriating $890,824,037 directly and providing for an additional $530,000,000 in loans and authorizations took its place on the Senate calendar following passage by the House. [Details: Page 2.]

Charles B. Sears of Buffalo, retired judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, was designated by Attorney General Jackson to preside at hearings on the question of deportation of Harry Bridges, C. I. O. West Coast labor leader, beginning March 31 in San Francisco.

A resolution to form a special committee to investigate recent commercial airline crashes was approved by the House.

The Senate Campaign Investigating Committee, reporting that the major parties had spent at least $22,000,000 during the 1940 Presidential contest, recommended that Congress fix rigid limits on political funds and tighten up other Federal election laws.

Far East: Thai Peace Reported Assured

French-Japanese talks on settlement between Indo-China and Thai were reported from Tokyo to be progressing satisfactorily. It was stated that the question of extending the armistice which expired today would not arise since there was not sufficient in dispute to wreck the negotiations. [Page 4.]

In Africa: British 100 Miles Beyond Buloburti

British advance toward Ethiopia through Italian Somaliland reached Fer-Fer, a point 100 miles beyond Buloburti, which was captured March 4. [Page 5.]

Desert engagement west of El Agheila, 400 miles east of Tripoli, was reported from Cairo, the British having driven off mechanized forces believed to be German.

Five Italian ships, totaling 28,153 tons, were seized by the British with the recent capture of Kismayu port in Somaliland; five others were scuttled, including a 7000-ton German vessel, the British Admiralty announced.

In Europe: Yugoslav Official at Berchtesgaden?

Balkan developments centered on a reported trip to Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat by the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, as British aid to the Turks, who in turn might aid Greece, was reported being rushed. [Pages 1 and 4.]

In London Lord Stamp, Chairman of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, declared that British railroads were hamstrung by governmental demands which "make nonsense." He said proper thought had not been given to the transportation problem.

In Moscow a Norwegian trade commission arrived to negotiate an exchange of goods with Russia. Norway previously sent a mission to Moscow for a preliminary inquiry into the possibility of obtaining Soviet supplies.

Much Due One Man Said of Churchill

LONDON, March 7 (AP) — The new High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, paraphrased Prime Minister Winston Churchill's tribute to the RAF when, alluding to Mr. Churchill's leadership today, he declared:

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to one man."

In similar terms, Mr. Churchill recently said of the RAF that rarely had so many owed so much to so few.

Mr. MacDonald, addressing a Canada Club luncheon, declared that North America was making a vital contribution to future British victory. He described the United States as an arsenal of democracy working in partnership with Canada in behalf of freedom.

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Road Stops Running; Employees Cared For?

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—A three-judge Federal Court has ruled that the Interstate Commerce Commission has authority to require economic protection for railroad employees displaced through abandonment of parts of the railroad's lines.

The ruling was made by the Court in setting aside that portion of a Commission report which denied consideration of a petition by employees of the Pacific Electric Railway, in California, for their own protection. The Court directed the Commission "to consider the petition and take such action as in the discretion of the Commission is proper."

Labor Shortage Seen For Groton Shipyard

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 7

A navy survey of labor available in the Groton, Conn., area showed a shortage of skilled and semi-skilled mechanics, navy officials notified Representative William J. Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut today.

Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, told Mr. Fitzgerald that as a result the Navy would not remove its objection to the reopening of the old Groton Iron Works, a shipyard with six ways.

The Connecticut delegation, which appealed to maritime and navy officials for reopening of the yard either by private interests or the Government, may take an appeal to President Roosevelt.

New Jobless Benefits Year Opens April 1

Many thousands of the jobless will again become eligible for payment of unemployment insurance benefits on April 1, when a new benefit year opens, Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation, announced today.

The new benefit year covers all of 1940. Anybody who was in employment covered by the law in 1940 and had sufficient earnings may begin in April to draw benefits if now out of a job.

There is a three-month lag between the close of the base year and the beginning of payments. Hence next month brings the first time that anyone now out of a job could collect on the credit he built up by work he did in 1940.

Most of the jobless have already exhausted their payments based on credits earned in 1939.

"Claims for benefits made on and after April 1, and continuing through March 31, 1942, will be based on wages earned in subject employment during the calendar year 1940," said Mr. Marshall. "However, any claimant who on April 1 is collecting benefits based on 1939 earnings, and who remains unemployed, will continue to collect his benefits without interruption until his claim is terminated, either by exhaustion of benefits or by the claimant's re-employment.

"On all claims filed on and after April 1 a new waiting period must be served. This may consist of two weeks of total unemployment, four weeks of partial unemployment, or one week of total and two weeks of partial unemployment. This waiting period, when served, will remain in effect, despite any interruption in the continuity of the claim, until April 1, 1942, the commencement of the next new benefit year."

Aid to Britain Wins First Big Test in Senate

Attempt to restrict lease bill by ban on convoy without Congress vote rejected, 63-28.

Lend-Lease Bill now in 56th day before Congress

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—The Administration won the first major test on the lend-lease bill today in the Senate, when it rejected an amendment to require congressional consent for American armed forces to deliver or convoy war supplies to Europe, 63 to 28.

Encouraged by the 2 to 1 victory on the first test vote, administration leaders pressed forward with the intention of hurrying up the prolonged contest with night sessions.

The first vote, which showed the administration in full control of the situation, defeated an amendment by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming as modified by Senators Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington and Francis Maloney (D) of Conecticut.

The vote came following an earlier warning this morning by President Roosevelt that further delay in the lease-lend bill will hold back future defense deliveries to embattled. Britain. Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference this morning that further delay might not affect immediate aid to the embattled democracies, but he declared that every day's failure of Congress to act will affect deliveries a little farther on.

Easy Victory Seen

While Senators O'Mahoney and Maloney are supporters of the aid-to-Britain bill, they offered a restrictive amendment which was easily snowed under. The vote was taken to mean that Administration leaders can count on easy victory if the long-delayed aid bill is finally brought to vote.

The O'Mahoney amendment provided that without the consent of Congress no war article disposed of under the pending bill could be delivered or convoyed by the land, naval, or air forces of the United States except to points "adjacent" to North and South America or to points subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The vote on the O'Mahoney amendment is the highlight so far of the protracted debate. It is the first test vote in the Senate.

Nearing Showdown

With this vote out of the way and the proposal of Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley to hold night sessions tonight, there were indications that the protracted con-

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Captured Italian Arms Speeded By British to Equip Greek Army; Decisive Blow Against Rome Seen

Germans, Italians, Russians, and Japanese cannot trust each other—Nazi troops stand at Soviet door—Fall of Fascist power in Africa under attack of British brings new phase in strategy

'Inside the War'

Fourth of a series

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

The world has produced a number of cynics in its checkered past. But it has seldom produced anything quite equal to the unabashed, calculating cynicism of the four governments—German, Italian, Japanese and Russian—which are trying to take the world over for their special benefit today.

This cynicism has been a source of strength to them in the past. It has enabled them to paralyze resistance by dividing their intended victims both internally and externally. Few were ready to believe after drinking deeply for 20 years of the League of Nations promises of international fellowship, tolerance, and peace that any government would set out deliberately on a career of military conquest and imperialism.

These leaders of new world conquest had many a hearty laugh in their inner councils over the gullibility of well-intentioned persons who solemnly swallowed their protestations of good intent, who took them at their word and refused to prepare to meet the armed forces the new conquerors were blandly preparing.

But if cynicism paved the way for all the conquests they have won so far it is also adding to their own problems today. They know their own technique and they know each other. They can still perhaps fool some of their yet unconquered, intended victims. But they cannot fool each other. This simple fact means that Germany's military problem is not quite so simple as it might otherwise be. The Nazi regime in Germany is avowedly planning to conquer, control and dominate the entire Continent of Europe—and Africa as well. The greatest obstacle to this conquest and control is Britain. But Britain is not the last obstacle.

There was a time when even the first Axis partner—Italy—was an obstacle. Last September when Berlin saw the obvious advantages of winning French "collaboration" and seriously tried to conciliate Vichy it was Italy's territorial demands which spoiled the deal.

A thick barrier of Balkan neutrals was Germany's best protection for its southern flank, but Italy had to try a blitzkrieg of its own in Greece and bring the whole Balkan area into the war. Rome got no thanks for its ambitions in Berlin. But those days are past.

Rome can either cling to the German rear bumper now and hope for crumbs from the table when the ride is over or abandon everything. Since Premier Mussolini obviously isn't ready, or able, to abandon his career, he must now cling—and do as he is told. He is no longer a problem for Berlin, thanks to the Greeks and Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell.

But Germany's new Europe is not complete even with France and

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International

George W. Rendel

British Minister to Bulgaria who formally broke off relations with Balkan Kingdom March 5.

British arming Turkey whose troops are expected to help defend Greek frontier.

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Britain is speeding enough captured Italian military supples to Greece to equip an entire army corps and some of this equipment already is in use against its former owners in Albania, a neutral military source said today.

Besides the materials going to Albania, considerable quantities are destined for use by Greek forces now forming lines to guard the Aegean port of Salonika against a German thrust.

"The supplies also will be ready if Britain tries to invade the Italian mainland from Albania," the neutral informant said.

"Just as the Germans used abandoned British and French dumps to supply their Panzer divisions in the continental campaign last year, so the British are using windfalls of Italian conquests in Africa to support much of the Middle East operations."

Britain Arms Turks

[Greek diplomatic quarters meanwhile expressed the belief that Turkey would send troops into the mountains of Greece to help combat a German invasion of the little Aegean Kingdom, and Great Britain was reported sending all the equipment it could spare to the Turks.

Dispatches from Sofia, Capital of Bulgaria, said Gen. Alexander Papagos, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army, apparently intended to abandon Thrace as indefensible and make a stand along the natural bastion of the Struma.

Yugoslavia's role in the crisis remained a mystery but authoritative quarters in Belgrade, Yugoslav Capital, said Regent Prince Paul had conferred March 3 with Adolf Hitler at the Führer's Berchtesgaden retreat.

Belgrade heard that a statement reiterating Yugoslavia's "neutrality" might be expected within a few hours.]

Work Hand-in-Hand

British military and diplomatic strategists are working hand-in-hand in the Middle East to block Adolf Hitler and prepare the way for a decisive blow against Italy, possibly by a crack at the mainland following trial parachute troop sorties in mid-February, London sources added.

Observers here view as striking evidence of a new British technique in combining operations of the War and Foreign Offices the visit of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial Army Staff, to the Middle East.

They also connect British Minister George F. Rendel's wait for a go-ahead from Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East Commander, before severing diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

But there is the strictest secrecy here regarding what Mr. Eden and the Middle East military leaders are planning. One source describes them as "fait accompli" strategists.

"They believe in action, then presenting the thing that's done," this informant said. "They have full authority to run their own show and we expect little news of what they are doing until it happens."

New Gayda Charge

ROME, March 7 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Italy's chief journalistic spokesman, today continued his charges that the British have made large-scale preparations to assist Greece. He declared that two divisions were based on the Island of Crete.

Signor Gayda recently claimed that the British had landed a division of troops at Salonika. At that time observers pointed out that such claims suit the Axis book, and might provide Germany with an "excuse" for invading Greek territory to "forestall" an alleged British action.

A similar Axis method was used after the Norwegian and the Lowland invasion, the Germans claiming to have discovered documents indicating that the British were planning to invade the countries themselves.]

Furthermore, Signor Gayda declared, Italy has forced Greece to mass almost all her troops on the Albanian front leaving her frontier facing Bulgaria—where Adolf Hitler is massing a vast force—virtually unprotected. (The Greeks reported yesterday that they were moving big forces to Macedonia and Thrace in the border area facing Bulgaria.)

Signor Gayda asserted there now are two divisions of British troops on the Island of Crete composed of "at least" 15,000 men, including tank crews, pilots, mechanics,

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

British Riddle Italian Empire

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KHARTOUM, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, March 7—Along a 2,000-mile front British forces are pressing in upon Duce's dwindling East African domains. Already more than a third of the older colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland are lost for Italy.

The advance of the Abyssinian patriots in the Gojjam territory of Northwestern Ethiopia is a spearhead pointed directly at Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian Capital

imperial forces already have crossed into Southern Abyssinia.

They are encountering little resistance. The Italians appear to be withdrawing toward Central Abyssinia. But this move, far from consolidating their position, will render it more desperate. It will reduce the area of operations, thereby enabling the British to concentrate their attacks.

Though the advent of the rainy season in April may bring a temporary lull, the doom of the Fascist East African Empire seems to be already sealed.

Its defenders are faced with a choice between surrender and destruction. Nor can they expect overmuch consideration from the Ethiopians whose villages they burned and scorched with mustard gas.

The Ethiopian patriots have British officers assigned to them to assist and give military guidance.

New 'Colonel Lawrences'

These Colonel Lawrences are eminently suited to their unique roles. They combine expert military training with a thorough knowledge of the country and the people. They are among the few Europeans who possess a fluent command of Amharic, Ethiopia's national language.

Future generations will read of the extraordinary exploits of these heroes, who for the present remain unnamed. They have led expeditions far into the interior—almost to the very gates of Addis Ababa—to parley with native leaders and recruit new supporters for the war of liberation.

They carry out daring acts of sabotage upon Italian outposts, destroying supply columns, collecting information, and striking terror into the Italians.

Often at night they creep within a few hundred feet of Italian encampments and shoot off flares

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Axis Raiders Lose Indian Ocean Bases

By the Associated Press

London, March 7

Recent capture of Mogadiscio and Kismayu in the British offensive in Italian Somaliland has eliminated the chief bases for Axis surface raiders in the Indian Ocean, the Admiralty announced today.

Three weeks after the Negus's return the patriots captured the important stronghold of Dangila, dislodging a garrison of 12,000. Shortly after they captured or liquidated most of the Italian garrison of 5,000 or 6,000 at Injabara.

Hotly pursuing the retreating Fascists they have occupied Burye, the last important Italian stronghold in Gojjam.

Italians Continue Retreat

North and east from Dangila the Italian forces are withdrawing toward Gondar and Lake Tana, on the shores of which Gen. Pietro Badoglio's artillery destroyed the Negus's Imperial Guard in clearing the way to Addis Ababa in the early spring of 1936.

As the campaign proceeds, names which figured in the previous Italo-Ethiopian war increasingly recur.

A considerable area of Abyssinian territory already has been cleared from invaders, and Haile Selassie again rules a large area. Somewhere in Gojjam, in a bend of the Blue Nile—the exact location is a closely guarded secret—the Negus has established his Temporary Capital.

On the Somali front since the recent capture of Mogadiscio, the Capital of Italian Somaliland, the

Intimate Message from Washington

United States Shows Triple Axis It, Too, Can Engage in 'Direct Action'; Navy and War Departments Take Hand in New Diplomacy

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Europe's dictators pridefully assert that, unlike the "decadent democracies," they know when to call off diplomacy and substitute "direct action." The successes of Germany and Italy, at least until the latter recently bumped into a little "direct action" from several unexpected sources, have seemed momentarily to confirm this. But if the dictators began the game, the democracies have shown themselves willing if necessary to resort to a practice they had thought was outmoded. Though a little slow to start such action, they are now, however, playing it with a vengeance.

This swing from conference table and protocol to swifter and harder methods of procedure is going on very rapidly here in Washington. It is accompanied by a shift in emphasis away from the Department of State to the Departments of War and Navy, the Office of Production Management, and above all to the White House.

Diplomatic maneuvers have been used less and less as America's determination to lend all help to world democracy gained strength and as Administration officials shunned international niceties and turned to international realities.

Just compare the situation of a year ago with that existing today. Then the United States was sill solicitous over the 300-mile so-called "safety belt" around the Americas, was still protesting feebly to Japan over its aggression in Asia and was still careful that its aid to Great Britain did not contravene the Neutrality Act.

How Situation Has Changed

What's the situation today? Although the State Department has never said so officially, the "safety zone" has joined the extinct dodo bird—with a revival possible only in the event that it would aid Great Britain.

Instead of verbal "slaps on the wrist" for Japan, the United States has now shown that it means business. It has progressively restricted important exports to Japan. It has recently sent a considerable number of the latest bombers and pursuit ships to the Philippine Islands. And even more important, Congress has finally given the Navy permission to fortify the Island of Guam despite the realization that this would be considered a direct affront by the Japanese.

"It's on the question of neutrality, however, that the biggest change has come, this Government no longer even pretending that it is neutral. One has only to look at the terms of the lend-lease bill to see this. By it the United States has notified all concerned that it intends to do practically everything in its power to insure a British victory.

Just where does the eclipse of diplomacy fit into this picture? Here's one example. Exactly a year ago today this writer reported a move within the State Department to exchange Ambassadors with Germany (both countries having withdrawn their envoys sometime previously) under the impression that American interests might be thus served.

One can imagine just what consideration such a suggestion would get today. Instead of talking about Ambassadors to Berlin, President Roosevelt is meeting almost daily with a group of the highest Administration officials to work out plans for implementing the openly anti-Nazi lend-lease bill. They are smoothing the way to transfer sizable amounts of war material to the British, to permit British ships to be repaired and outfitted in American harbors and to exchange with the British military information that will aid in the struggle against Germany.

No Doubt of Category

As can be readily seen, there is very little place for diplomacy in the above program. Nor can it be denied that it falls squarely into the category of "direct action."

Of course, the present frame of mind in Washington doesn't mean that the State Department officials have packed their bags and left town for an extended vacation. They're still here—and with plenty to do. But instead of relying upon diplomacy to settle world problems, the Administration is using diplomacy more and more as a preliminary step to the stronger action it is determined to take in behalf of world democracy. Thus, instead of meeting with Latin-American officials and framing vague pronunciamentos on Pan-American solidarity, American diplomats are now talking such concrete issues as air and naval bases to be used jointly against aggression from Asia or Europe.

Perhaps the best example of how the "direct action" method has taken over is furnished by the dispute as to whether or not the United States should "freeze" German, Italian and Japanese credits here. The Treasury Department is all in favor of it, but the State Department is holding back, fearful that such an action would handicap its diplomatic maneuverability. It's known, however, that the State Department, whose objection would have received first consideration a year ago, is now fighting a rear-guard action on the matter and strong action on Axis funds here is expected soon.

The Axis received its latest taste of "direct action" only yesterday when the United States politely and firmly asked the Italian Government to close its two large consulates in Newark, N. J., and Detroit in obvious retaliation for the enforced closing of United States Consulates at Palermo and Naples a few weeks ago. **Joseph G. Harrison**

'The Bell Is Ringing'

By Nicholas Murray Butler

President of Columbia University

No one can be isolated in this colossal struggle. Where despots have gained unprecedented authority, those over whom they are so cruelly ruling must unhorse them.

Faith must not be lost, and courage must not be lacking. The call is for every civilized human being who believes in justice, in liberty and in public morals.

The bell is ringing!

At the 186th Commencement, Columbia University, June 4, 1940

'America: Slave or Free?'—Fourth Article, Page 3

President Warns Defense Strikers

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—President Roosevelt took formal and serious notice of the whole strike situation today as it affects defense.

He declared the Government was absolutely opposed to jurisdictional strikes which are holding up urgent parts of the preparedness program.

He specifically named the American Federation of Labor stoppage of the expansion work at the Army Air Corps' Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio, and told his press conference this morning that in his judgment the country would not approve such strikes in any way, shape, or form. He announced that he has in prospect the establishment of a new over-all Federal Labor Board which would be a final court of appeals in the handling of all labor-management disputes in defense industries.

He made it clear that while he does not believe that strikes have developed to a serious point, the Administration is prepared to take serious steps to make sure that they don't.

Broad Authority Planned

The new labor agency which the President sketched and which he said would not subordinate the Office of Production Management, would have broader authority than the World War Labor Board and would survey the whole problem of labor and production. It would, if it is finally decided upon, be devised in such a form as to enable it to continue useful work after the emergency is past.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized numerous times that the establishment of such a labor board presents various problems and that at the moment it is not possible to say exactly what will be done.

The President repeated his recent estimate that labor difficulties are affecting only one-fourth of 1 per cent of defense production, and that he based this estimate upon newspaper reports of surveys and statistics put out by Federal labor experts. But this time the President significantly added that this did not necessarily mean that serious difficulties will not have to be faced in the future.

The judgment of not a few Washington observers is that the President is beginning to act upon a graver appraisal of the strike situation and is now coming in behind the War Department and OPM, both of which have lately been speaking out more forcibly on the problem.

Nickel Shortage Likely

Today was the first time Mr. Roosevelt had spoken out directly in any open criticism of particular strikes. The War Department had already sharply criticized the Wright Field strike as wholly unnecessary and contrary to pledges which A. F. of L. leaders had publicly made.

The War Department has pointed out that in the Dayton case there is no dispute over hours or wages or basic working conditions, that the strike was called simply because of the refusal of A. F. of L. craftsmen to work on the same job with C. I. O. craftsmen employed by a subcontractor.

This is a concrete illustration of the jurisdictional strike which President Roosevelt said today he absolutely opposed and which he was convinced the country would not tolerate.

In response to another question the President revealed there is not enough nickel in the United States to meet both defense and civilian needs. Tin supplies are adequate, he said, but a plan for a "pick-up" campaign has been devised in the event of shortage.

Mr. Roosevelt said he does not plan to draft workers from non-defense occupations into defense industries.

Mediation Efforts Avert Defense Industry Strikes

By the Associated Press

Successful mediation efforts today had forestalled strikes in a number of industries important to the defense of the United States.

New strike developments included announcement of a 1,631-to-65 vote by C. I. O. employees to empower their union leaders to call a strike at the Edgewater, N. J., plant of the Aluminum Company of America, unless the company meets increased pay demands. Company officials said the plant was engaged exclusively in defense production.

In Detroit the Federal Motor Truck Co. plant closed after C. I. O. unionists employed on the day shift walked out. The plant employs about 600 persons.

T. R. Lippard, President of the Company who notified the State Labor Mediation Board in Lansing of the strike, said the plant has $5,000,000 worth of defense orders for special trucks.

The threat of imminent walkouts was lifted from the Consumers Power Company which serves 2,000,000 customers in Southern Michigan; from the Rutland Railroad in Vermont, and from the Ingalls Iron Works whose Birmingham, Ala., plants hold $100,000,000 in defense orders.

Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan yesterday took a hand in the dispute which menaced the electrical service of 900 communities in his State. After he announced he was prepared to use "the full power" of his office to see that service was not disrupted, American Federation of Labor electrical workers and the Consumers Power Company agreed to arbitrate their differences. The union seeks wage increases and a preferential shop.

Conciliation of the Rutland Railroad dispute was effected by a special mediation board named by President Roosevelt. The railroad workers had been disturbed by scheduled pay cuts. The mediation board reported an agreement satisfactory to both sides had been worked out.

Settlement of a steel strike at Orange, Texas, which had delayed work on naval destroyers was announced last night, although terms of the agreement between the Consolidated Steel Corporation and its employees were withheld. The walkout of 247 men last Saturday was reported to have involved wages and working conditions.

At Akron, Ohio, a week-old strike of 80 A. F. of L. gasoline truck drivers was settled with an agreement under which the drivers will receive wage increases from bulk dealers.

Officials announced the union had accepted, 44 to 3, an offer which will make the drivers' wage scales $127.50 to $144 a month, compared with a scale of $120 to $135 when they struck for higher wages last Friday.

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey four plants of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., were threatened with a one-day "work stoppage" Monday if the firm makes no concessions to C. I. O. union demands for a closed shop and general wage increases. Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey is President of the company, but is on leave. The firm has more than $200,000 of defense contracts.

At Pittsburgh representatives of 40,000 C. I. O. employees in 22 plants of Westinghouse Electrical Company arranged to meet Sunday to determine what further steps to take in their campaign for a national agreement with the company and for a 10-cent hourly wage increase.

In Indiana and Illinois negotiations were at a standstill in the lengthy strike of the C. I. O. Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee against the International Harvester Company, which has halted production in four Indiana plants. Union demands include wage increases and union recognition.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, union operating engineers whose walkout forced closing of two-thirds of Cincinnati's 87 public schools, rejected a plea to "terminate the strike, then arbitrate."

In New York an Esso Tanker Men's Association spokesman said that his group had defeated the National Maritime Union of the C. I. O. in a National Labor Relations Board run-off election to determine the collective bargaining agency for unlicensed personnel in 55 tankers operated by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He said that ballots counted in the offices of Mrs. Elinore Herrick, Regional Director of the board, showed 714 votes for the independent union and 667 for the N. M. U.

C. I. O. Studies Steel Pay

PITTSBURGH, March 7 (AP)—Leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations locals in United States Steel Corporation mills convened here today with their executive officers to discuss a new wage contract that would set standards for most of the Nation's 600,000 steel workers.

The doors of the meeting hall were closed as C. I. O. Chieftain Philip Murray arrived to report to the 150 union delegates on the progress of his long contract conversations with William Beye, Vice-President of "Big Steel." Mr. Murray's aides said the meeting would be secret, with no announcements until the first session ended.

Informed steel sources understood the Union and the company had virtually reached an agreement upon all points excepting that of wages. It was reported the corporation had countered union suggestions of a 10 per cent boost with an offer of 4 per cent, which would amount to 2½ cents an hour on the minimum base pay of 62½ cents.

It also was said the proffered increase would be contingent upon operations remaining above 85 per cent, the old scale of pay to be resumed should the production drop below that figure. Operations now are around 98 per cent with a backlog of orders assuring virtually the same rate for many months ahead.

President Roosevelt is known to have been informed about the situation. Recently he conferred at length with Irving S. Olds, Board Chairman, and Benjamin Fairless, President of the Steel Corporation. Earlier this week he talked with Mr. Murray also.

Big Farm Bill Goes to Senate

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—A bill appropriating $890,824,037 for the Agriculture Department next year, including a $212,000,000 fund for farm parity payments, was passed by the House yesterday and sent to the Senate.

The measure, which will make an overall total of $1,420,000,000 available for farm programs beginning next July 1, carried $500,000,000 for the usual soil conservation payments and authority for the department to borrow $250,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for rural electrification, farm tenancy and rural rehabilitation.

About $50,000,000 would be allocated outright for the parity payments with authority given the Department to make contractual obligations for the remaining $162,000,000.

Efforts to increase the parity and rural rehabilitation loan funds and to strike out the $50,000,000 item for farm tenant loans failed.

The measure passed on a voice vote.

Friends Say Carol May Fly to America

LISBON, Portugal, March 7 (AP)—Dr. Henrique Viana, spokesman for the Portuguese Foreign Office, said today the Government has given former King Carol of Rumania and his companion, Magda Lupescu, permission to live in Portugal for some time.

Intimates of the abdicated monarch said Carol and Madame Lupescu, who fled from Spain March 3, intended to live like "mere bourgeois on vacation in Portugal."

[Earlier reports had said Carol and Madame Lupescu intended to go to the United States. In Washington doubt whether King Carol would be permitted to enter the United States was expressed.]

They are living on the first floor of a small chalet in a somewhat modest residential district of Lisbon as guests of the wealthy Portuguese businessman, Augusto Lopes Joly. The house previously was occupied by the Prince of Bourbon Parma.

"The King," friends said, "will be glad to receive and meet all Rumanians who may wish to greet him 'as members of the same family and race' but he would rather keep pressmen and publicity away while in Portugal."

Carol and Mme. Lupescu eluded their guards March 3 and escaped by automobile over the border to Portugal.

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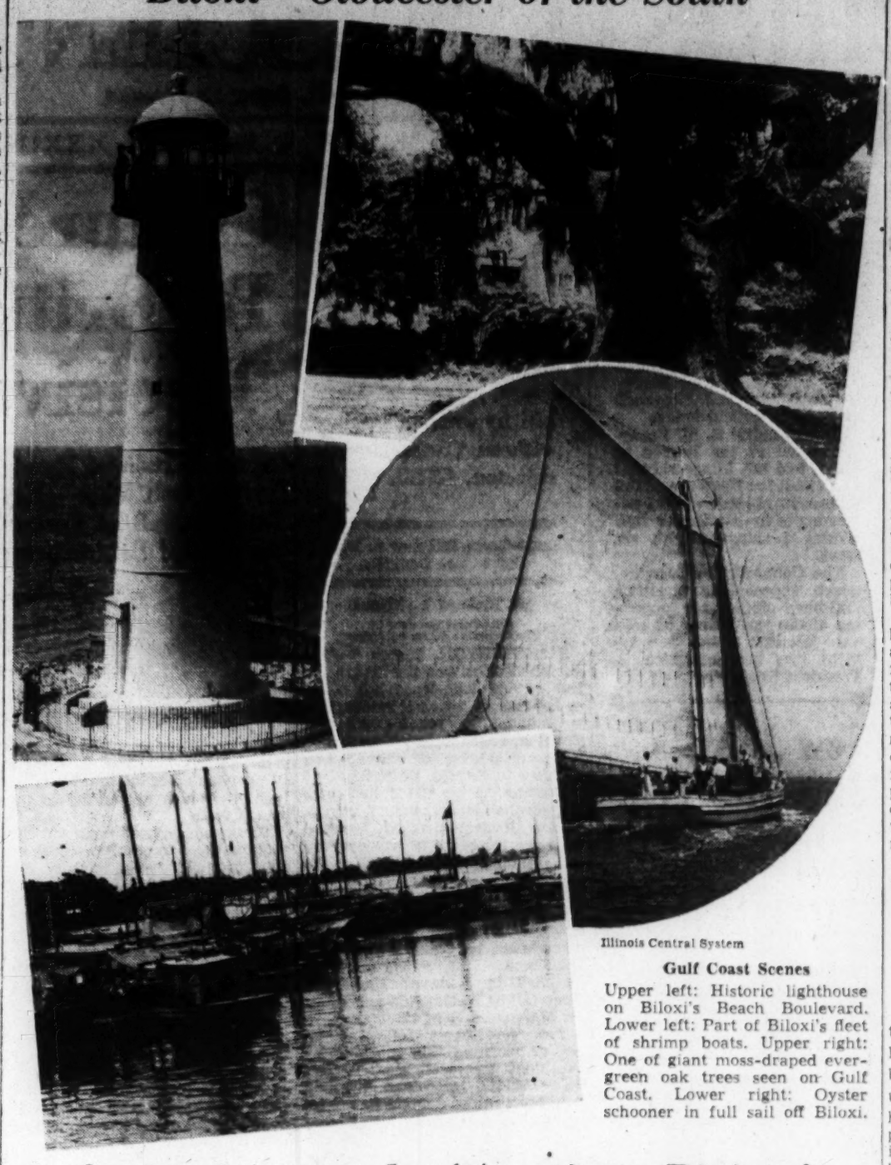

Illinois Central System

Gulf Coast Scenes

Upper left: Historic lighthouse on Biloxi's Beach Boulevard. Lower left: Part of Biloxi's fleet of shrimp boats. Upper right: One of giant moss-draped evergreen oak trees seen on Gulf Coast. Lower right: Oyster schooner in full sail off Biloxi.

Springtime on the 'American Riviera'

By M. LeTour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you're following the first robins north from a winter in far-southern climes, don't hurry. Why not stop off and linger a while in the "American Riviera" on the Gulf Coast — in Gulfport and Biloxi, Miss., for instance? Gardens are flower-laden here, golf courses green, when winter is still blustering in northern States.

Here, balmy breezes with a tang in them dance in from the Gulf. Motoring is a delight. All outdoors is a playground. What's your favorite sport? Tennis? Balls zip across tight-drawn nets all day long here. Golf? Championship calibre courses fling emerald fairways at your feet—a challenge to your best drives and skill.

Monitor Traveltalk

Or perhaps you lean to boating, swimming, or just lounging lazily in the sun on a white sand beach. Gulfport and Biloxi have all this just waiting for visitors. On the Gulf, motor boats cut frothy triangles. White sails curtsy on the bright blue water by day, and by night gleam like silver in the moonlight.

As for hotels, there's one for most any size pocketbook, rimmed along the shore in a crescent, close to the beauty and activities of the Gulf.

Towns Are Neighbors

These two towns are practically neighbors—only 20 minutes apart by Louisville and Nashville railroad train. If you're motoring, it's but a short spin from Biloxi to Gulfport over Highway No. 90, the Old Spanish Trail that links Florida and the East with California and the West.

The traveler to Biloxi may wish to combine home housekeeping with hotel service in cottages and apartments at Broadwater Beach. The plan is called a new note in hotel development. Colonial cottages are set down on tree-shaded lawns — the apartment building, too—and in them you can entertain your friends as graciously as in your own home. The hotel stands by ready to give you any or all of its service. Rates are scheduled for the day or week.

In proof of Biloxi's claim to the name "Gloucester of the South," some 500 boats are employed in the fishing industry here. There are many quaint scenes to tempt an artist's brush, especially in the picturesque Back Bay or north side. Visitors like to watch the unloading of shrimp, oysters, fish and crabs, there, and on the eastern water-front sections.

In Biloxi you can tread in the footsteps of long ago — of Old World explorers, Indians, and pirates bold that once roamed the coast. Once, Biloxi was the capital of the French Province of Louisiana—a tract that stretched from the Gulf to Canada, and from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains. In its colorful career, seven flags have flown over this city.

Gulfport's Attractions

Gulfport, 12 miles to the west, holds out to visitors all the attractions of a seashore resort, the while it's busy being a hustling, growing, business community. Gulfport built a $3,000,000 pier and harbor, and dug a ship channel to the deep waters of the Gulf—thus making itself a port for world commerce. Ships of the seven seas nose up to the docks here to take on and unload cargo. There's a big sea food industry, for Gulfport is close to a vast reservoir of sea food in the Louisiana marshes a few miles southwest.

But Gulfport knows how to play, too. For visitors there are hotels that hold their own with the best in famous resorts in Florida and California. The hotels have tennis courts, golf courses, a swimming pool, and other things that go to make a happy vacation time.

Cat and Ship Islands, 12 miles out to sea, are favorite spots for vacationers. Little cabin cruisers take gay picnic and exploring parties out there, where long ago swashbuckling pirates are said to have buried some of their treasure. It's said the French maintained a fort on Cat Island in 1754. Ship Island, it's claimed, has been a haven for ships since Sieur d'Iberville dropped the first anchor there. It was the base from which Pakenham launched his unsuccessful attack against "Old Hickory" in the Battle of New Orleans. And on one end of the island, historic old Fort Massachusetts still stands.

N. Y. Subway Fare Rise Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—An appeal to the city to increase subway fares to put the transit system here on a self-supporting basis was placed before Mayor La Guardia and the Board of Estimate by the New York State Chamber of Commerce today. The City's fiscal condition cannot be corrected until the transit lines are made self-supporting, the Chamber held.

The Chamber, in a resolution, warned that the cost of operation will increase because of a rise in the price of equipment replacements and operating necessities and urged that immediate attention be given to the question of higher fares.

"It is estimated by some that the real estate owners are paying $40,000,000 additional in taxes because the five-cent fare is not self-supporting," the Chamber declared. "It is estimated that for each increase of one cent in the fare, $20,000,000 additional revenue would result. Action by the Legislature last year gave to the city complete power over fares."

Opponents of an increased fare, on the other hand, emphasize that the city yearly faces increasing difficulty in making its budget balance and that if fares should be raised, money now used to make up the transit deficit would not be saved. Instead, they hold, city officials would find it too great a temptation to use the money saved or earned to help balance the city's cost sheet. Increased fares, therefore, they say, would just be a tax on the poorer elements in the city that would result in no appreciable saving to the taxpayers.

Medical Groups Acquitted

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Justice James M. Proctor of Federal District Court today ordered a directed verdict of acquittal for two physicians and two medical organizations under trial for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Dr. Leon A. Martel and Dr. J. Rogers Young, Washington physicians, named in the original indictment, and the Washington Academy of Surgery and the Harris County, Texas, Medical Society, were thus exonerated.

"As to the other defendants, I think the evidence is sufficient to put them on the defense, and accordingly the motion is denied as to them," Justice Proctor said.

These other defendants include the American Medical Association, the District of Columbia Medical Society, and 18 physicians.

Justice Department prosecution of the organizations and doctors is based on charges of a conspiracy to restrain trade, in alleged hampering of activities of the Group Health Association, a co-operative whose members receive medical treatment in return for a fixed monthly fee.

Justice Proctor told the jury that his action in freeing four of the defendants should have no bearing as to what conclusions the jury might reach as to the other defendants. He said he had simply determined that there was insufficient evidence to submit the cases of the four to the jury.

Princess Hohenlohe May Have to Remain

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7 (AP)—Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe, Hungarian noblewoman ordered deported, may have to remain in the United States until after the European war, I. F. Wixon, District Director of Immigration, indicated today.

"We can't even deport criminals against whom we have immigration proceedings due to war conditions," Mr. Wixon said. "The Hohenlohe case is being governed by that experience."

The Princess entered the United States in December, 1939. Renewal of her visitor's permit was refused. The Justice Department said her presence was inimical to the best interests of the Nation. It rejected her appeal and placed her under $25,000 bond.

She is living at Palo Alto.

The Princess is a close friend of Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul in San Francisco, and has been referred to in the British House of Commons as a "notorious member of Hitler's spy organization."

Mexican Senate Cheers U. S.

MEXICO, D. F., March 7 (AP)—A declaration that Mexico must "recognize the inter-American duty to co-operate in the moral and material defense of this continent" was clamorously and unanimously approved yesterday by the Mexican Senate during debate on the Government's announcement of negotiations with the United States for a mutual defense pact.

Senator Jose Castillo Torre made the statement while speaking in support of a motion to invite Ezequiel Padilla, Foreign Minister, to inform the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs of the progress of the Washington "global understanding" conversations.

"We have faith in the people of the United States and in President Franklin Roosevelt and in the people of Mexico and President Avila Camacho," the Senator said.

He emphasized that Mexico must realize the European conflict "can be converted into a war of continent against continent."

House May Name Committee For Over-All Defense Check

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—The House of Representatives will soon be getting regular and confidential reports on all aspects of the United States' immensely costly and extensive national defense program, if the House approves a resolution forming an over-all investigation committee.

As visualized by the House Rules Committee, which introduced the resolution, the committee would not only co-ordinate the independent investigations of the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs, but it wolud also compile and study all available defense data, thereby being in a position to recommend increases or changes in the rearmament program.

The committee would be composed of nine members, appointed by the Speaker of the House, and would have the power to subpoena records and require the attendance of witnesses. Instead of publishing a report, as is usually done by such committees, it would present its findings only to members of Congress.

Although President Roosevelt has publicly approved an over-all and continuous investigation of defense progress, some opposition to the Rules Committee proposal has already arisen, particularly from the House Military Committee. The members of this latter body point out that they have been conducting their own investigation for the past three weeks and are better equipped by background to do this than any other group of Congressmen would be.

The Military Committee also asserts that a new committee would hinder, rather than help, national defense, because it would continually call in high-ranking defense officials and officers, thereby preventing them from giving full attention to their jobs.

On the other hand, the Naval Affairs Committee has already expressed approval of the idea on the grounds that the Naval Committee is constantly being balked in its work by running into the jurisdiction of other committees. A spokesman for the Naval Committee pointed out that special investigators would have free rein.

Meanwhile, a Senate investigating committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, will begin its work soon. It has already received an appropriation of $15,000 and is expected to deal particularly with the alleged failure of high defense officials to place defense contracts throughout the Middle West, the charge being made that the great bulk of contracts has gone to the northeastern and Pacific coast sections of the country.

In its three-week investigation of defense progress, the House Military Affairs Committee has reported finding some carelessness and excessive prices, although nothing has yet been turned up to indicate that Government officials have been guilty of any "irregularities" in connection with the program.

Witness Names 34 Teachers Of City College, Secret Reds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—More than 40 members of the City College faculty belong today or have belonged in recent years to campus units of the Communist Party and have used their classrooms to preach the class struggle, according to William Martin Canning, a history instructor and one-time member of the Communist Party.

Mr. Canning made this charge in testimony before the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating subversive acitvities in the New York City educational system, which resumed its public hearings in the Supreme Court Building yesterday. Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and Assemblyman Herbert A. Rapp headed the Committee of legislators which heard two witnesses regarding Communism in the largest of the four city colleges.

The first witness of the day, Morris U. Schappes, English tutor at City College, met a barrage of questions from Paul Windels, committee counsel, with unenlightening answers. Mr. Schappes had held his own private press conference a day earlier, and had admitted he had been a Communist for five years, but declared he had resigned a year ago. He was willing to discuss Communist theories, but would name no present teachers as Communists.

Was Willing Witness

Mr. Canning, on the other hand, was ready with little prodding from counsel to describe the extent and variety of alleged Communist activities on the campus. A packed court room heard him name 34 members of the college staff as Communists bearing "party names" or aliases ranging from "Jake" to "Jeremiah Cato." Many of those named were active leaders in the College Teachers' Union, which has fought the Rapp-Coudert Committee's request that it hand over its membership list.

The campus Communist unit, Mr. Canning testified, sought to recruit members at all times, and he told how several years earlier he and Mr. Schappes had tried to sign up Dr. Francis T. Williamson, a history instructor, but Dr. Williamson had steadfastly refused to be influenced. Dr. Williamson, called to the stand at this point by Mr. Windels, verified Mr. Canning's account.

The Communist Party exerted an iron control over its members, seeking to govern their public and private actions at all times, Mr. Canning testified. Permission from national headquarters was necessary if a member wished to travel abroad; permission of the local unit was necessary if he wished to specialize in graduate work or study for a higher degree, he said.

Even Students Declared Affected

He said that several times faculty members were discouraged from continuing with their research on the ground that it was mere "escapism" and puerile in view of the more important job of pushing the class struggle. At another time, he added, William Browder, brother of the Communist Leader, asked local faculty members to lend the New Masses, Communist publication, from $100 to $500 each, suggesting that they borrow the money from a bank.

Nor were America's potential soldiers overlooked, Mr. Canning added, declaring that Young Communist League students at City College were assigned the job of joining the Reserve Officers Training Corps. There they were to seek officers' berths and work to "democratize" the army by making men and officers equal. This was done to make the R. O. T. C. more like the Soviet Army, he explained.

After the hearing, the Committee for the Defense of Public Education representing the College Teachers' Union and the Teachers' Union, urged that those named by Mr. Canning be accorded an opportunity to testify at the public hearings lest a miscarriage of justice result. Senator Coudert promised that those cited as Communists, or mentioned in any other connection, would have an opportunity to be heard by the Committee if they would submit written requests for hearings.

U. S. to Pay British Base Costs

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull informed Congress yesterday that the United States and Great Britain had agreed on procedure for compensating private owners of property taken over for United States defense bases in seven British possessions.

He sent a letter to Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, outlining this procedure:

Local colonial governments will try to reach agreements with the owner and when such an accord is approved by the United States, the British will pay the stipulated compensation and will be reimbursed by this country.

If such an agreement is not reached, or is rejected by the United States, the question of compensation will be referred to a tribunal created under colonial laws. British authorities would pay the judgment of that body and the United States would be informed.

"If the United States Government concurs in the finding of the tribunal," Secretary Hull's letter said, "it will reimburse the British Government in the amount so paid. If the United States Government is unable to concur in the finding of the tribunal, the case will be settled under arrangements to be determined and agreed to by the United States and the British Governments."

The plan referred to bases in Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Antigua, Trinidad and British Guiana. Secretary Hull said it was anticipated that similar procedure would be worked out for bases in Newfoundland.

Louisville Plants Asked To Release Skilled Men

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7 (AP)—Louisville industrial plants have been asked to release 5 per cent of their skilled workmen to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, which will operate a naval ordnance works now being constructed here.

The request was made by J. R. Weaver, manager of the plant, at a meeting of industrialists. He said the plant must start operations by May 1. Approximately 1,700 skilled mechanics are to be employed in the assembly of guns and torpedo tubes.

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Cynicism Within Axis Keeps Nazi Force at Soviet Door

Continued from Page 1

Italy, Scandinavia, and the Low Countries, Spain and the Balkans. The European self-sufficiency which German economists have dreamed of for generations requires Russian resources to round it out. Ukrainian wheat and Baku oil and the metallic ores of the Caucasus and the Urals are far more esential to the completed picture than the more romantic spices, woods, diamonds, and gold of Africa.

If German industrialists could be sure of controlling those raw materials they would face either a protraction of the present war for an indefinite period or a postwar economic rivalry of the continents with confidence. Without it they are uneasy and uncertain.

Russia Still an Enigma

German-Russian relations, like the strength of the Russian Army, ranks at the top of the list of world enigmas. Russia is an enigma to Britain and its friends. But they can take this much comfort that the Kremlin is equally enigmatic to Berlin. The German-Russian trade treaties have no more met the German desire for steady supplies of Russian raw materials than the Molotoff visit to Berlin resolved the Wilhelmstrasse's concern about the depths of Russian friendship.

Perhaps much of the inadequacy of Russian shipments to Germany has been due to Russian production inefficiency and an inadequate and overloaded transportation system. But part is due to the fact that Russia's love for Germany is something less than altruistic. It is certainly not strong enough to accept German marks as a fair exchange for Russian goods. German economy scorns money as a plutocratic anachronism, but German financiers tried to pay Russia for its goods with a mounting credit balance. Russia knows its barter, too, and when the credit balance began to get unbalanced substantial Russian supplies stopped at the border and were kept there until German machinery of equal value crossed from the other direction to ransom them.

How extensive this condition is no outsider can know for certain. But it exists and it is exactly the same condition which has proved a magnet for German armies in other countries. Germany's war industry requires more raw materials than it can pay for, as every occupied country knows. Before they were occupied Germany paid in harmonicas and cameras for what it took from them. After they were occupied Germany paid in paper credits. That is the price of membership in the German "New Order" Club. Russia is showing signs of reluctance to pay the membership fee.

This reluctance of the Kremlin to join the Club on German terms is another reason beyond those cited in another article of this series as to why Herr Hitler is anxious to conquer Britain this year. Russia's powers of resistance are relative. Every military expert is agreed that Russia's military strength is inadequate alone to halt the German Army. But there is a chance that it is strong enough to make it undesirable for Germany to have to face it while England remains unconquered. But it is axiomatic that if England were conquered Josef Stalin would perforce have to join the Club. If Herr Hitler can conquer England this year he gets Russia too—by default.

A Long War Possible

And if Herr Hitler cannot get England this year, what then? Failure to conquer England before American aid becomes effective undoubtedly means a very long war. And in a long war the importance of those supplies from Russia looms ever larger on the German economic horizon. Further, the longer the war and the more uncertain its outcome, the more value Russia's army has in the European military balance.

If Herr Hitler could be sure of Russia's sincere friendship he need not worry. If Russia were a true altruistic friend he could be sure that Mr. Stalin would send him every possible bushel of wheat and quart of oil. But Mr. Stalin's government is also a cynical government with some ideas of its own which are not in harmony with Herr Hitler's concept of the New Order of Europe. Russia would be safer with a defeated Germany on its western flank than with a successful conqueror of Europe.

Herr Hitler is not facing this Russian problem just yet. He has every intention up to this time of conquering England this season. That is his current schedule. But the German Army usually has alternative plans in case anything goes wrong with the preferred plan. The German Army today consists of at least 250 divisions. About 60 of these are on the Channel Coast. Figure another 8 or 10 in Southern France, perhaps about 10 in northern Germany and 10 more in Norway and Denmark. Add to this 30 in the general reserve, and you still have only 120. Where are the other 130?

The best neutral military estimates figure 60 divisions in Poland and the other 70 in southeastern Europe. Of this last 70 presumably some are in Italy or placed where they can move south to bolster Signor Mussolini's regime. But most of that 70 are in Rumania and Bulgaria, or in the reserve in Austria from which these Balkan armies are supplied.

In other words, there are at least 110 divisions of the German Army which are either very close to the Russian frontier or located where they can act if necessary as what one might call a "guaranty" of Russian friendship. This is a larger force than threatens England on the Channel.

Access to Materials Vital

German spokesmen have a disarming explanation for these concentrations in the East. They say they must put their divisions somewhere and that there are barracks and food and wide open spaces in Poland and the Danubian areas. Perhaps these divisions are along the Russian frontier just as a place to be. Perhaps also they are there without any tentative plan of operation or "task" organization. No one outside the German High Command would know.

But you have two interesting facts which seem to have some relationship to each other. One is the German need for assured access to Russian raw materials—a need which becomes particularly acute if it is to be a long war. The other is a greater concentration of troops on the German eastern front than on the western.

If one adopts the same cynicism which has marked the path of German conquest one is likely to conclude from these concentrations that a military operation against Russia heads the list of alternatives to an attack on England. If that attack should be abandoned for any good reason, or if it should be attempted and fail, the most logical military move for Herr Hitler would be to make sure of his Russian raw materials in the only way he can really be sure of them—and that would be to take them.

Russian diplomats and military observers with whom I have talked in Europe during the past three months profess to believe that such a move is unlikely during the coming season. But they are frank enough to concede that it is a possibility this year, and an even stronger possibility next year. Berlin has no monopoly on cynicism.

The attack on England is unquestionably the preferred move for the 1941 campaign. But if it is not made, an alternative move against Russia would be Herr Hitler's best hedge against a long war. With the Ukraine and the Caucasus under his control he could face the future in a powerful economic position. He might even be strong enough to face a 10-year war out of which he could hope to get a compromise settlement with England which would leave him most of his Continent. Meanwhile his current Balkan move is just as useful as a precautionary first step for the Russian alternative as it is for the preferred attack on Britain.

In his next article Mr. Harsch will discuss the new German Army which Hitler wields in attempting to achieve his ambitious plans.

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Canadian Workers Trained in Britain

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Forty Canadians have been trained in British ordnance factories to become the nucleus of a great labor force in Canadian ammunition filling plants, it was disclosed today.

Half of them already are back in Canada and the others are about ready to return to help train workers in the Dominion's expanding armaments industry.

This policy of learning from Great Britain follows a procedure adopted more than a year ago when a dozen Canadian Pacific shop foremen were sent here for instruction in the manufacture of bombers, which it was planned to make in Canada.

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America: Slave or Free?

4 *Public Trials in Democracies; Justice Directed by Dictators*

Just laws bring justice only when justly interpreted and justly enforced. Laws are often misused as instruments by dexterous lawyers. The value of a law often depends upon the value of the judge.

Judges are as directors conducting orchestras; bad directors spoil the rendition of the best music. Courts have very often discriminated against the weak. They have favored the strong.

That is one reason why such multitudes of people during so many millenniums have resorted to juridical "ordeals," or trials by chance. Men and women have often felt that human arbiters take sides. In their despair they have felt that at least in a trial by chance they had a chance. They thought dice and sticks and fire and water couldn't be bribed.

Such ways of settling disputes are a travesty of justice, but they still persist in places, because people without "pull" or "protection" have lost faith in human judges.

Many men and women gave up hope of justice on earth and sought refuge in a dream world. They made good judges with their imagination. They called imaginary princes into action and converted themselves into Cinderellas. Negro spirituals are among the most appealing of such folk dreams about Justice.

Profounder and more spiritual natures have sought justice in God. They have believed that a king would come from heaven who "will not judge by what his eyes see nor decide by what his ears hear, but with justice will he judge the needy and with fairness decide for the poor." Ever since then men have been trying to build a society where those ideals would be realized. They have had much success.

A history of courts is the story of men moving out of bondage into freedom. As men became free they made justice the master over judges. Those who remained slaves allowed judges to be masters over justice.

Slave Way

In a slave society all authority resides in the hands of the master. He is owner, ruler, teacher, judge. There is no force independent of him to which he must conform. He proclaims what is true; he announces what is right. Truth and righteousness are what he may happen to desire. His wishes are justice.

One of the most decisive early acts in the history of Fascism was the murder of Mussolini's most powerful critic and opponent, Giacomo Matteotti. The case was brought before the court and it was known exactly who had committed the crime but no one was sentenced. The assassins testified they had acted under orders. So they were acquitted. The court was also acting under orders. Italian justice was taking orders. That is the essence of totalitarianism.

At the Reichstag fire trial in Nazi Germany, the Communist leader, Ernst Torgler, was acquitted, but he was not released. He was kept in prison for two whole years. The distinguished pastor, Martin Niemöller, though acquitted by the court of all charges, is still kept in confinement. Both judges and janitors take orders in totalitarian states.

In Nazi Germany

During the night of June 30, 1934, Herr Hitler had no fewer than 100 of his closest party comrades murdered. Concerning the act he declared before the Reichstag, "In that hour I was the people's Supreme Tribunal."

The masters of ancient slave empires spoke in exactly the same way, they were the judges.

There are official Nazi juridical instructions:

"Formal laws must not be fetters for the judges."

"Tax laws are to be interpreted according to the National Socialist (Nazi) ideology."

"National Socialism will not tolerate jurisprudence not ideologically determined."

"An act punishable according to the feeling of the nation (the Nazi Party) shall be punished (even) if no law is applicable."

The Nazi Criminal Code of 1935 differs from all preceding German codes by its anti-individualistic tone. It adds 11 new types of criminal actions, among which are: the prevention of marriage, slander of state authorities, strike, lockout, slandering the courts.

The interpretation of 14 types of crime is widened. Among them are damaging property, usury, revolt, coercion of authorities, escape of prisoners, false denunciation.

All of these changes increase the power of the dominant party and reduce the rights of the individual. The Nazis themselves sum up the "spirit of the code" by saying, "The feeling of the people determines the content and application of the penal code. It protects the nation rather than the person."

State officials cannot be slandered which means cannot be criticized.

Pressure Exerted on Courts

The Courts are subject to Party control. Popular demands direct the course of justice Judges adapt their verdicts to the Nazi teachings and act in the Nazi spirit. Pressure is exerted upon courts from the street and from the chancelleries.

"Freedom of the person" is completely ignored—even scorned. Any one may be arrested at any time and confined for any period, and place, regardless of all court decisions. The court has no authority over the Nazi party. When a person is deprived of freedom he has no redress. Every rule, practice, law and procedure springing from Habeas Corpus has been effectively annulled.

Any property may be taken for Party purposes from any citizen. Any one may be sent from home, hotel, restaurant, place of worship.

Workers may be deprived of freedom of action, bound to their work benches, and punished for seeking better jobs.

Farm land may be taken from the control of the owner, capital may be employed regardless of the desire of the possessor.

Adequate legal defense of the accused, before a court is often impossible. For example, if a Jew, who had been beaten or deprived of property, sought justice in court, a Jewish lawyer could not help him for a Jew would have no standing before the judges, while most non-Jewish lawyers would refuse to defend him. One who did would be considered a traitor to the fatherland.

Court procedure is designed to assure partiality, to weigh the scales in favor of the Nazis.

Totalitarian justice is a complete incongruity. Justice cannot have a boss. Right that has any master but right becomes wrong.

Free Way

An external mark of democracy is Parliament buildings or Legislatures. An equally unmistakable mark of democracy is the humanizing of law codes. During epochs and in places dominated by democratic ideals, jurisprudence has directed its main attention to defense of the individual. That aspect of democracy is as definite and plain as a high-domed capitol.

This is most dramatically shown in certain famous legal cases. One such was that of a Jewish officer in the French army named Alfred Dreyfus. He was accused of disloyalty, dismissed, sentenced and brutally punished. Eloquent champions took up his cause, and despite the opposition of French officers, they brought about a retrial which resulted in Dreyfus's acquittal and rehabilitation. This celebrated case was typical of democratic French sentiment. A court defied an army. An individual—a Jew at that—proved of more worth than an exalted institution. Or rather, the test of the integrity of the institution became its treatment of individuals.

Of a similar nature, is the establishment in America of organizations to defend accused individuals and champion the civil liberties of all, irrespective of race or creed.

The spirit of democracy is found less dramatically but no less unmistakably in law codes. Careful studies have been made of laws in various countries during the last two millenniums, and Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokin has summarized many of the findings with great care. One can make almost as objective and specific an inventory of crimes and of punishments as of automobiles or knives and forks. The successive codes of five countries—Russia, Germany, Austria, France, and Italy,—were examined and the acts, considered crimes in one code, were compared with the crimes in other codes, while the varying severity of punishments was also tabulated. These states reached the apex of democratic development at the beginning of the twentieth century and democratic sentiments were reflected in codes prepared at about that time. What marked them all was the mildness of punishments, improvement in penal institutions and regard for individual freedom in the laws themselves.

Independence of Courts

Another outstanding feature of jurisprudence in democractic lands is the separation of the courts from other branches of government and administration. Of course, there can be no complete separation of judges, for they are elected or appointed and they are also human. But democracy has a long, permanent, and noble tradition that the juridicial branch of government shall be independent of the others. Conscientious and effective efforts are made to free it from all masters except the existing laws and the spirit of right.

Democratic jurisprudence is based on the writ of habeas corpus, called by the distinguished jurist, Sir William Blackstone, "the most celebrated in English law." In its application habeas corpus is rather complicated, but in its results it is magnificently simple. It guarantees that without due process of law, every person may retain possession of his body, that is, may be free. It means that without a formal court warrant a man cannot be kept in prison. It stands between the weak individual and his enemy or oppressor. Because of this safeguard, no mayor or governor, or factory owner can hold the humblest person in prison without juridical authorization. Few forces in history have opened so many prison doors as habeas corpus. It is the foundation of individual freedom.

Juridical Procedure

Another basic safeguard in democracies is the nature of juridical procedure. Trials are open and public. There is no secrecy. Truth cannot be hid and facts cannot be excluded. The accused may present his complete case to his fellow citizens in the jury box, and before his neighbors in the court room. This isn't an assurance of absolute fairness, because there is no such assurance among human beings, but it is the best environment for fairness.

A court is a stern place. Justice would function best, if it prevented people from getting into situations requiring court action. Democracies set up institutions to help justice play that role. It is social service, playground work, youth activities of many kinds, Labor Relations Boards, and the like. These are justice at its best, justice working as beautiful roads and good road rules rather than as traffic fines.

Practically all the higher courts and most of the lower courts in advanced democratic lands dispense justice with a fairness that the weary and heavy laden dared not even dream of in the time of the Hebrew prophets.

A brave man once told a story to King David. "There were two men," he said, "one rich, the other poor. The rich man owned very many flocks. The poor man had one little ewe lamb, which grew up with him and his children and was as a member of the family. The rich man had guests and he took the poor man's lamb for dinner."

King David grew furious and cried, "The man who did that is worthy of death."

"You are the man!" said the brave story teller, Nathan.

That was more than 30 centuries ago. Since then democracies have developed to a place where they protect men and women who have nothing but little ewe lambs. Now that gain is threatened. It must be defended anew. This generation, simply, bravely, nobly as the prophet Nathan, must accept any risk and pay any cost to preserve what other generations have won.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Defense Effect on WPA Closely Watched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—Can defense employment be counted on to put WPA out of business?

That question is being argued between the National Economy League, hopeful of saving $440,000,000 during the coming year to help pay for defense, and Howard O. Hunter, acting WPA Commissioner, who insists that defense job opportunities are largely in the wrong locality and skill for the average WPA worker.

A deficiency appropriation of $375,000,000 for WPA recently went through Congress in the midst of lend-lease debate without a halt, but when the estimate for the next fiscal year is sent up by President Roosevelt sometime between now and June, lively debate is anticipated on the relationship of relief and defense jobs.

Preliminary estimates worked out by the WPA call for an appropriation of approximately $975,000,000—about the same amount originally appropriated for the present fiscal year. At the end of eight months, with WPA rolls mounting in usual seasonal fashion despite the expansion in defense jobs, the President asked Congress for another $375,000,000, which it recently granted.

Summer Recession Begins

WPA rolls at the end of February stood at 1,866,863. They had risen from a low point to 1,610,711 last July. They are starting to descend again now as the winter recedes in the South and outdoor employment opens up.

"The reservoir of unemployed workers is not great enough to support both the defense program and the predicted scale of work relief," the National Economy League holds. "Before the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1942," it predicts, "the number of workers who have not been absorbed in direct and indirect defense employment, and in the armed services, will be less than the number required to fill the work relief rolls contemplated in the budget."

Mr. Hunter countered with the assertion that the League's predictions were "baseless suppositions that cannot be reconciled with industrial and employment surveys." He challenged the League to name one place where a WPA worker has refused to accept a private job, or one place where industry cannot get sand, gravel, cement or other materials because of WPA orders.

Dispute Over Wages

The National Economy League complained that WPA wages, ranging from 24 to 73 cents an hour, are too high, and an obstacle to enforcement of WPA policy that employees must take other employment, when available, if work conditions and wages are reasonable.

Mr. Hunter replied that if any industry is paying less than WPA, "somebody should investigate that industry."

Finally, the League said that if the WPA would turn all its "unemployables" back to the States and local governments for care and give its defense projects over to regular defense agencies, it would cut its expenditures down to approximately $550,000,000 a year. The saving of more than $440,000,000, it said, would go to help pay for defense.

Mr. Hunter replied that approximately 500,000 WPA workers are now employed on projects of direct value to defense. War and Navy Department chiefs were evidently satisfied with their work since they had written letters paying tribute to WPA defense accomplishments, he said.

Movie 'Glamourizing' of Drink Brings Reproof by Hays' Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Members of the Motion Pictures Producers and Distributors of America, headed by Will H. Hays, are taking steps to curb excessive drinking scenes that are not essential to the plot of a motion picture, it was learned in motion picture circles here today. Seeing the trend to "glamourizing" drinking in "movies," the Hays office has requested Hollywood studios not to produce pictures in which the leading actors drink constantly, it was said.

In this connection it was recalled that the production code governing "movies" stipulates that "the use of liquor in American life when not required by the plot or for proper characterization will not be shown."

In the past, individual producers and writers have been able to argue that such drinking in specific productions was necessary to the characterizations, these circles said.

When all the major studios took advantage of this interpretation of the code, however, some curb had to be worked out, especially since much that is socially acceptable among American youth today is regulated by actions on neighborhood screens.

The Hays office, it was said, is "cracking down" on producers for showing drinking scenes just for comedy relief. Scores of liquor sequences are being deleted from scripts every month under the code, it was added.

These circles categorically denied charges that liquor scenes in motion pictures were the result of pressure or influence exerted on "movie" producers by liquor interests. They stressed that all producers were opposed to advertising of any sort in films.

There will be a lapse of several months before the effect of the new policy becomes apparent to the public, according to these sources. This, they said, was due to the schedule of motion picture production, stressing that approximately six months usually elapses between the time a script is approved by the Hays office and the time the finished product begins to go the rounds of the Nation's theaters. Still more time is consumed before the picture gets to neighborhood houses, they added.

C. I. O. Rally in N. Y. Opposes Aid Bill and Demands Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Opposition to the lend-lease bill, American participation in the European or Japanese wars and a call for "peace" was enunciated at an anti-war rally at the Manhattan Center last night, attended by 5,000 members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The audience hailed speakers' charges that democracy was not at stake in the present war and booed the names of President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. The names of Hitler and Mussolini brought practically no response.

Speakers were Representative Vito Marcantonio (American Labor Party, of New York; Joseph Curran, head of the National Maritime Union, and Eugene P. Connolly, Labor Party candidate for the Seventh Congressional District seat in the House.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, leader of the isolationist forces, was scheduled to be the chief speaker, but sent word he could not attend the meeting and urged continued fight against American "dictatorship" and war moves.

Mr. Marcantonio, who was the only member of the House to vote against the Administration's national defense program last May, attacked he lend-lease bill and interventionists in this country. He aroused the audience to its highest pitch with biting references to various backers of British aid, describing bundles for Britain as "a group of fine Park Avenue ladies who are so grieved over suffering in England that they fail to see the misery of people living only two blocks east of their penthouses."

Mr. Curran characterized democracy as "another catchword used to spread confusion," adding that "propagandists capitalized demagogically on our love for democracy and our honest hate for Fascism and dictatorship."

Mr. Connolly described the lend-lease bill as "something no good man would want and something no bad man would be given." There was more need for bread than bullets these days, he added.

Simultaneously, in a statement through the New York Chapter of the Committee to Defend America by aiding the Allies, nine C. I. O. officials repudiated the rally as not representing the sentiment of the rank and file of the union members.

"The C. I. O. officials who participated in the rally do not represent the overwhelming sentiment of the C. I. O members in New York, who favor effective aid to Britain and the other democracies who are stoutly resisting totalitarian aggression," the statement said. "If this issue were put to a referendum vote, the C. I. O. membership would emphatically repudiate their activities."

Meanwhile, 100 women members of the New York Council of the American Peace Mobilization marched through mid-town last night in protest against the British aid Bill. They carried placards denouncing the measure and urging the United States to stay out of war.

Delaware Uses 'Blue Laws'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 7—Delaware's week of "blue laws" prosecutions in its final phases today had netted only 14 fines out of 122 cases heard in municipal courts since the 500 citizen arrests last Sunday for violation of the 200-year-old statute for Sabbath observance.

The entire lot of 53 milkmen among the 260 offenders arrested here had been released today in the judicial interpretation that the purveying of food represented a "work of necessity." Latest among those to be fined was a bathhouse proprietor who had to pay $4.50 when the court overruled his contention that his services came within the necessity category, since "Sunday is the only day many people have a chance to relax and get cleaned up."

As the Delaware lawmakers at Dover continued their controversy over the legislative repealer of the laws whose defeat precipitated the enforcement test by Attorney General James R. Morford, the latter indicated that his further "blue laws" police order this Sunday would be guided by court interpretation on last Sunday's seizures.

Meanwhile, a joint caucus of House members of the Legislature had produced no solution of the dispute, although Representative Thomas E. Hickman, who led the fight against the repealer bill, offered a substitute measure that would liberalize the old laws, but held out for some State-wide Sabbath restrictions. This reflected the solution urged by a delegation of ministers. More drastic action was urged by the Brandywine Businessmen's Association against what it declared were "impractical" restrictions for the modern code of living.

Great Lakes Loom in Defense

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Development of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Commerce Department reports, would provide greatly increased facilities for naval construction in the protected waters of the Great Lakes.

Making public the second in a series of seven reports on a survey ordered by President Roosevelt, the Department said the potential expansion of shipbuilding facilities on the Great Lakes loomed large in national defense benefits to be derived from the vast navigation and power project.

"All classes of cruisers, destroyers and submarines can easily navigate the St. Lawrence Seaway in ample safety," the report said.

"Only battleships and aircraft carriers could not be accommodated in the locks because of limitations of width and depth."

The report, which was prepared under the direction of N. R. Danielian, Director of the St. Lawrence Survey, dealt with practical navigation aspects of the proposed waterway improvement.

In answer to contentions of some opponents of the seaway that the 27-foot channel would not admit a large part of world shipping, the report said that "71 per cent of the merchant vessels and 59 per cent of the world's gross freighter tonnage would find safe and convenient navigation in the 27 foot project."

In fact, the report added, many ships with a miximum draft of 28 feet could navigate the seaway because merchant vessels "often travel lighter than their registered drafts."

The report estimated the navigation season on the seaway would be from May 1 to Dec. 1 and said that shipping lines could engage in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence trade from eight to ten months of the year."

Whee-e-e-e! We put the "cream-line" at the bottom of the bottle!

● MADAM . . . madam . . . *madam* . . . we *exploded* the cream in my wondrous new milk!

We split every drop of cream into 200 little droplets . . . forced it to stay *all through the milk!* Not just on top!

It's our new Golden Crest Homogenized Milk—the super-swellest tastin'est milk ever . . . Children love it! (Adults, too!) 400 units Vitamin D—the sunshine vitamin—in every quart!

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Yugoslavs Seek to Retain Neutrality; British, Greeks, and Turks Plan Action

By the Associated Press

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 7 (AP)—The British were reported rushing all their spare equipment to the Turks, the Germans commandeered transport to accelerate the flow of Nazi troops to the Greek frontier, and the Greeks hastily strengthened their fortifications today.

The British, it was said, were making every effort to strengthen their Allies against the first shock and were rushing equipment to the Turks who are in a position to launch a flank attack on the German Army if it attempts an invasion of Greece.

Greek diplomatic quarters here said they believed the Turks would launch a drive into the Rhodope mountains, a chain extending east and west along the Bulgarian-Greek frontier, if Germany does attempt an offensive.

The Greek Army "absolutely will fight any German invasion," these quarters said.

Preparing for all eventualities, the Greeks were reported removing civilians from the threatened area in Thrace, and bolstering with troops and artillery their positions along the narrow defiles of the Struma.

To observers it appeared likely that the Greek General, Alexander Papagos, intended to abandon Thrace, the narrow coastal sector between the Struma and Turkey, as indefensible. Bulgaria long has coveted at least part of it.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 7 (AP)—A visit by Regent Prince Paul to Adolf Hitler's fateful Berchtesgaden conference table was disclosed today and the Yugoslav Government—under mounting diplomatic pressure from both Britain and the Axis—was expected momentarily to proclaim closer friendship with Germany and Italy but also to reaffirm its strict neutrality.

With a statement clarifying Yugoslavia's position anticipated within 24 hours, it was learned authoritatively that Prince Paul went to Berchtesgaden last Monday, returning to Belgrade Thursday.

Informed quarters said the Yugoslav statement would explain the Government's attitude "in the light of the new situation" arising from the occupation of Axis-aligned Bulgaria, Yugoslavia's next door neighbor.

Two Trips to Berchtesgaden

The Regent's trip to Berchtesgaden followed a trip made there by Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovitch. They were received by Herr Hitler Feb. 14.

The two discussed with the Führer Yugoslavia's possible adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. As a result of their visit and Prince Paul's, it was believed the anticipated Yugoslav statement would proclaim a deepening of this country's friendship with the Axis.

Diplomatic quarters expressed belief, however, that Yugoslavia—under intense pressure to choose between the Axis and Britain—also would restate its strict neutrality and refrain from joining up with the Axis for the time being at least.

Upon Prince Paul's return to Belgrade Thursday he summoned all the Nation's chief leaders to a conference which lasted throughout the day.

Explanation of Attitude

It was learned that the Government's expected neutrality statement would be accompanied by an explanation of the Regent's visit to Herr Hitler.

Informed quarters said the Yugoslav Ministers in London and Moscow also will explain their Government's attitude to the British and Russian Governments "in the light of the new situation" resulting from Bulgaria's occupation by Nazi troops.

The trip of the German Minister, Viktor von Heeren to Germany Feb. 24, following a telephone conversation with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, was said to be the first German step to learn definitely to what lengths Yugoslavia would go to remain out of war.

Except for its common frontier with Greece—a distance of about 100 miles—Yugoslavia is completely hemmed in by the Axis and is in a poor strategic position to oppose Germany, even with the promise of British aid.

Careful Study Made

A formal statement issued last night by Premier Cvetkovitch and Vice-Premier Vlatko Matcek, after Regent Prince Paul had conferred for five hours with members of his Cabinet and Army chieftains, indicated that the Government recognized the seriousness of the situation, but threw little light on its attitude.

"In connection with alarming reports regarding the political situation which are being tendentiously spread by various parties," the statement said, "M. Cvetkovitch and M. Matcek declared today that all events are being attentively followed and sized up by competent factors and that all decisions regarding these events—the independence and unity of the state—are being constantly kept in view."

Ronald Ian Campbell, British Minister to Belgrade, conferred last night with the Premier and Foreign Minister, apparently seeking a statement on Yugoslavia's position and promising British aid in case Yugoslavia chose to resist Axis demands.

to Athens, where he met British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Turkish Press Warns Against Nazi Pledges

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Turkey, March 7

Inspired Turkish newspapers warned the Nation strongly today against accepting German assurances.

These statements were made as it was announced that Turkish foreign policy would be outlined by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu next Monday morning at a closed session of the Peoples' Party—Turkey's only political party—in Ankara.

That afternoon the National Assembly will open its session to be devoted to both external and internal affairs.

Gayda Claims Italy Strains Britain in Sea, Air War

ROME, March 7 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor reflecting Governmental views, asserted today that British sea and air losses at the hands of Italy total 20 war craft, 26 submarines, 58 freighters and seven tankers, all sunk, 805 planes shot down and 213 destroyed on the ground.

Signor Gayda also said 87 British war craft, three submarines and 41 freighters were damaged by Italian action, two tankers torpedoed and 99 planes probably downed in addition to the plane losses which he said were certain.

He published the figures to show, as he put it, that Italy is doing her part in the Axis war by straining vital British tonnage at a time when every ship is needed in defense of the British Isles.

[The British Admiralty, commenting yesterday on what it called Axis "exaggeration" in claims of British naval losses, said that while Britain had only 15 battleships at the start of the war, the German and Italian communiqués had reported the sinking of 34.

Although Britain had only 58 submarines at the start of the war, the Admiralty said, the Germans and Italians claimed to have sunk 71.

If Italian and German communiqués were to be credited, the Admiralty said, the British Navy has but 41 destroyers left, and its total of capital ships, aircraft carriers and cruisers has been sunk twice over.]

Signor Gayda went on to say that Italy was compelling Britain to hold one fleet in the Mediterranean consisting of seven battleships out of her total of 13, three aircraft carriers, 10 heavy cruisers, 70 smaller warships and 15 submarines.

In addition, he said, Italy is forcing the British to keep an important fleet of seven cruisers and more than 20 other craft in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.

Kiel Canal Blocked

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—The Kiel Canal, shortest route for German naval and shipping movements between the Baltic and North Seas, has been closed by the British to all but the smallest vessels, the Air Ministry News Service claimed today.

The agency said that this was one result of minelaying by the RAF and the fleet air arm. More than 100 Axis ships have been lost in less than 10 per cent of the areas covered by the aerial minelayers, it was said.

One of these ships was a freighter which sank with a heavy load of ore in the Kiel Canal last December, the News Service reported.

The wreckage blocked the channel to all but the smallest ships, as disclosed by subsequent aerial reconnaissance, the News Service said.

The Kiel Canal, cutting across the northwesternmost tip of Germany, is Germany's short-cut route from the Baltic to the North sea. Closing of this route would force deep draft ships to use the circuitous route around Denmark, through the Kattegat and Skagerrak.

But the longer passage, presumably, also is heavily mined by the British. The News Service said that few ports, channels or estuaries from Norway to the Mediterranean had not been sown with British mines.

Yugoslavs Arrested In Ship Blast Plot

SPLIT, Yugoslavia, March 7 (AP)—Eight persons were arrested here today and charged with being involved in a plot to dynamite German and Italian ships plying between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Explosives were said to have been found in the prisoners' homes.

The arrests followed an investigation of the explosion of the 1,400-ton freighter Xenia, Feb. 26 while it was carrying cement to Italy.

[The original report said the vessel exploded and went down just after arriving at the small Yugoslav port of Stobbrece loaded with bauxite.]

Among the prisoners, it was said, were a member of the Yugoslav National Party and a naval captain.

New Altitude Recorders Ordered for Transports

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board ordered airlines to equip their transports by next Jan. 1 with a device which will record altitudes flown and the period of operation of radio transmitters.

Refugees Total 130,000 in U. S.

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The National Refugee Service estimates that there are approximately 130,000 European refugees in the United States and that about one-half of them are living in New York City, with most of the others scattered in Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Boston, and San Francisco. Almost 100,000, it says, are Jews.

George L. Warren, Executive Secretary of the President's Advisory Committee on Political refugees, said many refugees had established new industries, providing jobs in many cases for Americans. The service reported that two sample surveys showed 4,000 Americans were working in industries set up by refugees.

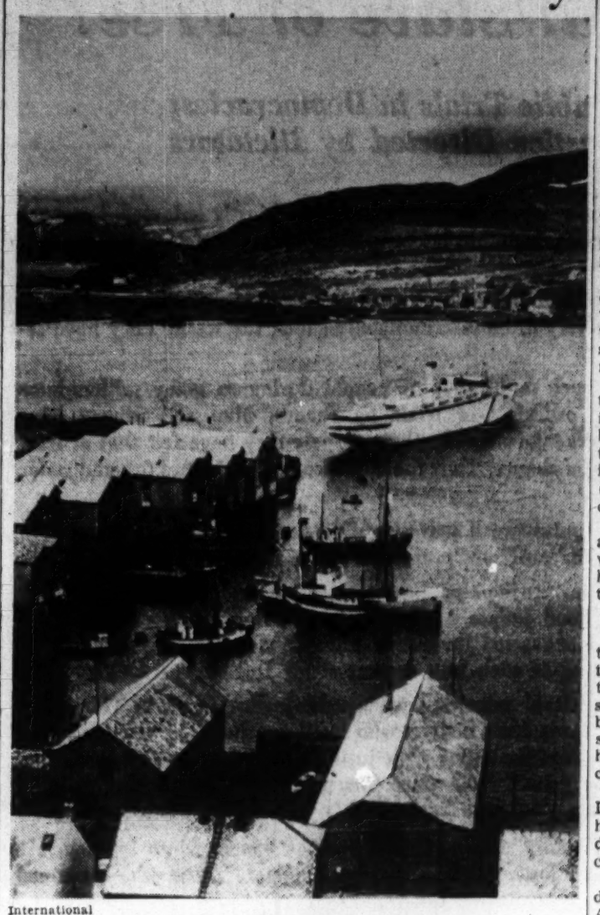
Segregation of Jews Ordered in Krakow

KRAKOW, Poland, via Berlin, March 7 (AP)—Otto Wächter, Nazi Governor of the Krakow District of Occupied Poland, today ordered segregation of Krakow Jews and setting off of a Jewish section in the city completed by March 20.

No plan has been adopted for walls to shut off the Jews, as in Warsaw, but they must live apart from others in a restricted area of about 25 square blocks.

A Jewish council will be made responsible for the admnistration of affairs in the area. After March 20 Jews moved forcibly must obtain special passes to go to other parts of the city.

Return of British to Norway



International

Scene of Naval and Land Attack

This is a view of Harsted and its harbor on the Lofoten Islands off the coast of Norway above the Arctic Circle. An eye-witness dispatch from aboard a British warship tells of the daring exploit which, it is reported, resulted in sinking 11 enemy ships. Several hundred military prisoners were taken, including a number of "Quislings."

Nazis Seize Norse Property Of Men Who Aided British

SVOLVAR, Norway, via Berlin, March 7 (AP)—Reichscommissioner for Norway, Joseph Terboven, has decreed that all property belonging to the families of Norwegians who voluntarily followed the British or aided them during the surprise raid on the Lofoten Islands March 4 should be burned.

The decree was issued following Herr Terboven's arrival here the night after the raid. Those remaining who helped the British while they were ashore were arrested. One Norwegian was shot the same night for recalcitrance.

The population of Oestvaagoy Island, on which Svolvar is situated, was fined 100,000 kroner and the municipality required to maintain the families of those who were taken to England as prisoners.

[The krone is not quoted currently but before the Nazi occupation of Norway its normal value was about 25 cents.

The British reported that their naval units and allied Norwegian forces raided the islands on the morning of March 4, destroying 11 German and German-held vessels and quantities of Nazi oil stocks and war materials. Ten "Quislings" were reported taken along with 215 prisoners and "a considerable number of patriots" were said to have returned with the raiders to England.]

'Quislings' Taken

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Speculation today surrounded the fate of 10 Norwegian "Quislings" who were among prisoners captured by British and Norwegian naval units which raided islands in the Lofoten group off Northern Norway March 4.

At the same time it was disclosed that in addition to the 225 prisoners taken by the raiding party, 300 Norwegians desiring to fight for Britain were "rescued" and brought to England.

Since Britain is not at war with Norway, the 10 Norwegians are not ordinary prisoners of war. The term "Quisling" is applied to followers of Maj. Vidkun Quisling, pro-Nazi Norwegian who aided German forces in the capture of Norway.

It was said they were brought to England with the consent of King Haakon's Government which is now operating in London, and that they probably would be dealt with here under Norwegian law.

Informed British meanwhile said that the raid was just a "rehearsal" for bigger things to come.

The intimation was that swift sea raiders carrying strong landing parties, and capitalizing on the element of surprise, had begun a campaign of sabotaging Nazi-controlled military and industrial centers along the European coast.

The press was quick to point out that there were many other vulnerable ports along the 3,000 miles of coastline now held by the Germans where British warships could land raiding parties.

In addition to destruction of Nazi war materials and oil stocks, it was pointed out such raids should yield German prisoners for questioning, and should bolster the morale of the populations of the occupied territories.

Alive to the propaganda value of such raids, the British Command was said to have given special instructions to the British troops and Norwegian marines in the Lofoten expedition to be "considerate and courteous" to the islanders and to avoid damage to private property.

A correspondent of Reuters, British news agency, who accompanied the raiders, disclosed that the British had found what appeared to be the groundwork for a naval air station on one island. Among the 215 Germans captured were 17 German Air Force men and two high-ranking naval officers.

The Norwegian Government Journal, recounting the details of the British exploit said:

"When the ships arrived off the island powerful loudspeakers broadcast messages to the local population telling them friends were at hand and suggesting that the crews would be willing to take on board any volunteers who would like to come to Britain to join Norwegian forces there.

"Hundreds of young men immediately lined up on shore. Since our forces were there for several hours, the young men were allowed to go to their homes to get their best clothes and pack all they wanted to bring away."

It was learned in London that in addition to the fish oil factory destroyed, a second important plant at Stansund, on the island of Vestvaagoy was put out of action.

'Red Tape' Charge

CARDIFF, Wales, March 7 (AP)—One of Great Britain's leading ship owners asserted today that governmental red tape was causing "endless delay" in the movement of vessels transporting the Nation's food supplies.

Sir Willie Reardon-Smith told the Bristol Channel Ship Owners Association that the red tape was due to a lack of co-operation and confidence between shipping men and the Ministry of Shipping.

"If only the Prime Minister or some other Minister with the necessary drive and authority could spend some time in the departments affected," he continued, "iron out natural jealousies which exist between one department and another and cut away a few wrappings of red tape and get down to essentials, all shipping men would be happier and the Nation's war effort would be helped considerably."

Sir Willie said shipping men were greatly concerned with an apparent neglect of shipping in departments supplying and transporting food, "even in the Admiralty."

Book Supplies For Soldiers Gain Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—That good books should be sent to service camps in regular batches, just as food and other provisions are sent, is the plea of the Manchester Libraries Committee in their winter bulletin recently issued.

A "properly organized system of book purchase and distribution" to the Forces, to replace what is called "the haphazard gift system now prevailing" is recommended.

"For some mysterious reason," the bulletin says, "many people—including, apparently, those in high authority—seem to imagine that directly a young man goes into the army his taste in reading (and for that matter in many other things) collapses."

Provision for the recreational and vocational reading of men and women in the services are held to have been "left to the charity of the people."

Casual Plans Criticized

"It is surely a reflection on twentieth century democracy," the bulletin goes on, "if the mental recreation of the troops who stand between us and Hitler is to be left to the casual gifts of books selected at random by householders to clear space on overcrowded shelves."

Realizing this situation, Public Libraries in many town areas have put their facilities at the disposal of the troops free of charge.

A report of specially good work done for the benefit of the Navy, Army, and Royal Air Force comes from the Dundee Public Library. Many service visitors to this institution are from Allied countries which have been invaded by Germany. These overseas fighting men rarely borrow a work of fiction, reports Mr. A. G. Webster, Librarian. They read chiefly biographical studies, travel works, books on industry and the professions, and Government publications.

Preparing for Peace

Mr. Webster tells of one man who recently asked for several newly published books on architecture. "In civil life I am an architect," the borrower explained, "and there is going to be much work for me after the war."

Announcements concerning new books, and advice on study courses, are posted on the Dundee Public Library notice-boards in the languages most often used by these Allied servicemen, and shelves are reserved for works of special interest to them.

Said Mr. Webster, "If the local troops should be transferred suddenly—as so often happens in wartime—I'd probably lose half the library's permanent stock! Still, it is a risk I'm glad to run if it helps to pass the long winter nights for those gallant foreigners whose only home just now is our home."

Totalitarian Idea in Japan Makes Progress With Youth

TOKYO (AP)—Behind Japan's current swing toward totalitarianism moves one powerful impetus in the form of a man whose influence plays an increasingly important role through the Great Japan Youth Association, now numbering about 1,000,000 members. He is Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, who works tirelessly to promote a policy of isolation, fascism, and imperial greatness for Japan, even though these aims are frequently in conflict.

Colonel Hashimoto's personal code and the platform of his organization—which is in the forefront of the surge toward totalitarianism—feature "no contact with foreigners."

The Colonel has become the most-talked-of leader of the militarist, superpatriotic element that is trying to remake Japan on the Fascist model. Until recently he was not taken very seriously outside his own circle. But then he was made a member of the 26-man "Preparatory Commission" which is drafting Japan's new "national structure," or Constitution. Now even those who deride him admit he is a man to watch.

Tangles Rout Foreigners

The Colonel's contacts with foreigners have been few indeed, but one was spectacular. On Dec. 12, 1937, the artillery regiment he was commanding in the Wuhu Region, east-central China, fired on and damaged the British gunboat Ladybird. This was immediately after the sinking by Japanese bombing planes of the United States gunboat Panay in the Yangtze River, and the reverberations were worldwide. Colonel Hashimoto declared at the time that he had orders to fire on all craft on the Yangtze River. This later was denied by his superiors.

Colonel Hashimoto's conduct was submitted to an official investigation. The results were never disclosed, but soon thereafter he was called home and left active service. It was the second time within three years that he had been placed on the reserve list following trouble.

Colonel Hashimoto believes, and sternly preaches, that some of the troubles with Japan derive from the presence of foreigners and the slow peneration of foreign ideas and influences. These he would tear out, root and branch.

The Colonel travels up and down the country, proponding his isolationism.

Masses Are With Him

His listeners respond with radically different estimates of the real and potential importance of Colonel Hashimoto. The suave young secretaries in Government offices in Tokyo smile indulgently, and remind you that there have been many super-nationalists, like the Colonel, and many organizations, like his Great Japan Youth Association.

But it is not difficult to find a farmer, an artisan, or struggling white collar man who replies, "He is a strong man and he has a program. Who knows what he may do?"

There are those who profess to see Colonel Hashimoto as a dark force, already operating powerfully behind Japan's "Curtain Government," manipulating its policies and directing its actions. This, certainly, is not true. His influence is great, but it is not yet dominating.

Many Japanese believe that in time he may become a dictator, riding into power on the shoulders of his youth organization. They compare his career with those of other autarchs, and find similarities between his group and the Nazi or Fascist Parties.

Colonel Hashimoto antedated the present Japanese Government with his fascism by six years or more. Long before the militarists, super-patriots and nationalists reached their present commanding position, he was advocating the theories for which they stand.

These are some of his precepts, written by himself in a pamphlet called "The Platform":

What He Preaches

The world is at a standstill because of materialistic liberalism. . . . What we need now to become the moral leader of the world is a new national structure.

Commercialism and the system of individual profits must be banished. . . . Under control of the Government all resources, labor and technique must be made the basis of evaluation. . . . Foreign trade should be restricted to the bare maintenance of the State.

The perfection of armament is absolutely necessary in order to crush any foreign enemy which may attempt to interfere with the advancement of the Empire. . . . Bravery, humanity and justice, which are the characteristics of the Japanese race, must be regenerated and developed.

The primary object of diplomacy is to release all races of men from the pressure of materialism and liberalism.

Japan must build up the most powerful air force in the world.

In Japan, only one political party is needed, not two. There are no political struggles and no discord under the single party system.

Colonel Hashimoto's hatred for individualism and the system of private profits has found convenient examples, in recent years, in the United States and Great Britain. It has been an equally convenient fact that Japan's new allies, Germany and Italy, are on the opposite side. So, to the rest of the program has been added a plank of frankly expressed antagonism to Britain and the United States, and all they represent, in the abstract and the concrete.

The Great Japan Youth Association, according to its own estimate, numbers more than 1,000,000 members, with offices located in all parts of the Empire. The Colonel, a stocky, middle-sized man, travels tirelessly, haranguing his followers. In this personal life, he sets the example. His home is modest. He has little money. He shuns luxury, pursuing a stern and Spartan simplicity.

His speeches are well attended, largely by members of the lower classes in Japan, who have been suffering terribly for the past two years because of war-induced shortages, restrictions and unemployment.

Expanding Defense Program Challenges Hawaii Hospitality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—The tradition of Hawaiian hospitality is meeting its greatest challenge today as a result of the national defense program.

Assignment of the U. S. Fleet to Hawaiian waters on a semi-permanent basis and accompanying increases in Army personnel have confronted the people of the Islands with the task of providing entertainment for thousands of unexpected guests.

In years past Honolulu has been host to the Fleet on numerous occasions. Providing a week's entertainment for the boys of Uncle Sam's Navy is no trick at all for the residents of Oahu. In the past the city's hospitality during Fleet visits has been so intense it has been somewhat exhausting to all concerned; civilians and doubtless the sailors, too, have been relieved when the Navy's Hawaiian holiday ended and the ships sailed again for the mainland.

Now, however, Honolulu is confronted with an entirely different task; one which demands hospitality of a less intense, more sustained variety.

Old Formula Inadequate

The city has suddenly realized the old formula—words of welcome, banners and bunting—will not suffice. It is becoming increasingly apparent to observers who have watched the service men attempt to adjust themselves to life in Hawaii, that fundamental shifts in the life of the community must be made if these "guests" are to feel sincerely and permanently "at home" in Hawaii.

Mayor Lester Petrie, newly elected head of Honolulu's municipal government, has appointed a special committee to study the situation and to make recommendations, possibly pointing toward legislation authorizing and providing funds for additional recreational facilities.

Evidence of the importance the Navy attaches to the problem is indicated by the size of appropriations for construction of recreational aids in the 14th Naval District.

Under construction now at Pearl Harbor at a cost of approximately $460,000 is a Fleet relaxation center which will include baseball diamonds, tennis courts, a swimming pool, a football field and an arena for boxing, basketball and other sports.

Army recreation is less of an immediate problem because the addition of personnel to the Army garrison in Hawaii has been more gradual and the individual posts have adequate facilities to absorb additional men into their recreational and athletic programs.

Sustained Co-operation Needed

But providing recreational facilities is only a partial solution of the problem. Mayor Petrie, other civic leaders, and Army and Navy officials are finding that maintenance of a high level of morale among service personnel depends to a considerable extent on the cordiality of their every-day relations with the civilian community.

Almost any time of any day sailors, soldiers and marines may be seen strolling along the streets of Honolulu obviously bored by the limited recreational opportunities.

What they appreciate more than anything else is an opportunity to participate occasionally in the community life of the civilians.

Thailand-Indo Pact Near; Matsuoka Talks With Delegates

TOKYO, March 7 (AP)—The Cabinet Information Bureau announced today that "considerable progress" toward settlement of the Thailand-Indo-China peace conference was made during meetings attended by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and leaders of the two delegations.

The Foreign Minister, it was said, conferred for a half hour with Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn, head of the Thai delegation, and subsequently met French Ambassador Charles Arsène Henry for an hour to discuss remaining details of the peace prior to complete settlement.

Agreement on the "principal points" was announced yesterday.

Extension of the truce between Thailand and French-Indo-China, which expired at noon today, will be unnecessary, the spokesman of the Japanese Cabinet Information Bureau reported, because "all possible differences have been eliminated" by a Japanese-negotiated settlement which is now virtually complete.

Even though "minor details" of an undisclosed nature remain to be worked out, there is "no possibility of a hitch occurring," said the spokesman, Koh Ishii.

He said the details were not sufficiently important to wreck the conference and expressed belief that a tacit truce in the border fighting would remain in force without further formalities.

Nature of the settlement was not disclosed, but that it still involved territorial concessions by Indo-China to Thailand was indicated in Mr. Ishii's statement that a commission would be named soon to define the frontiers.

HONG KONG, March 7 (AP)—Japanese troops who landed along the Kwangtung Coast have seized vast quantities of material, including gasoline, salt, and rice, Japanese reports said today.

The Japanese said they had seized 11,865 drums of gasoline, 3,120 drums of vegetable oil, 449 drums of wood oil, 1,100 bags of cement, 9,000 bags of manganese, 115 tons of steel, 3,000 bags of salt, and quantities of sugar, rice, and cotton.

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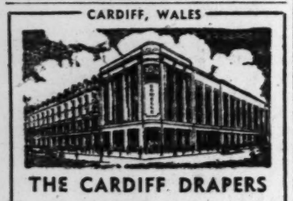
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Grip of Axis on Yugoslavia Tightened by Internal Strife

By R. H. Markham

Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in the United States

Bulgaria, by joining the Axis, has enabled Herr Hitler to complete a vise about Yugoslavia, from which that country can with difficulty extricate itself, without being temporarily broken to pieces.

Half a dozen guns held by half a dozen assailants, are being pointed at Yugoslavia, which both internally and externally, seems too weak to resist them. It is difficult to see how it can avoid the hold-up men.

Yugoslavia is a fairly new country. It came into being barely 23 years ago and is not yet well consolidated, internally. The nation is made up of heterogenous racial elements, chiefly Serbs, Croatians, and Slovenes, all of which are of Slav origin and closely resemble one another. But they are also quite distinct and live as rather compact separate entities, one beside the other.

First on the west, almost wedged between the Germans and Italians, are the million Slovenes about Ljubljana; then come the 4,000,000 Croatians whose capital is Zagreb; and on the east, with Belgrade as a center, are the still more numerous Serbs.

Although these groups have been co-operating quite cordially for the last two years, before that they were hostile to one another. The Croatians opposed the Serbs with an almost furious bitterness, and often threatened to secede completely. At this crucial moment the South Slav peoples can scarcely be expected to trust one another completely or to be ready to make a supreme sacrifice for one another.

Religious and Trade Differences

It must be added, too, that the South Slavs are divided among three religious groups: Moslems, Roman Catholics and Eastern Orthodox. This is a very old cleavage. Crusading forces that have long divided the world clash in the heart of Yugoslavia.

There are also economic differences. The Serbs are accused by all the other groups of being exploiters. The desires of the Yugoslavs for freedom do not all burn in a single united flame, but in a number of flickering candles.

A few of the Yugoslavs, even, do not seem to want freedom at all. They are advocates of totalitarianism. There is a vehement group of native Croatian Nazis in and about Zagreb that would do anything in their power to aid invading Germans. This is a small party, but it is dangerous, because led by fanatical intellectuals, trained in using bombs.

They recently made a demonstration against the British Consulate in Zagreb. They would "out-Quisle" all the known Quislings. There are, too, some indigenous Serb Nazis in Serbia, led by an extremely ambitious ex-Premier. A few Belgradians vie with a few Zagrebians in trying to convince Herr Hitler that each is a better traitor than the others.

Yugoslavia has had many elements of disunity to overcome and can scarcely be ready to withstand a tempest.

Pressure From Neighbors

The external situation is undoubtedly menacing, for every neighbor of Yugoslavia, except Greece, claims Yugoslav territory. And claims it with great insistence.

For years, the Italian Fascists made the whole Balkan Peninsula echo with their demands for Yugoslav Dalmatia.

The Albanians insist that a full third of their whole nation lives in southwest Yugoslavia.

The Germans claim a large strip in the northwest.

The Hungarians claim the whole northeast. The Bulgarians claim the east and the whole of Macedonia in the southeast.

A half million active Germans live in Yugoslavia; they are mostly Nazis. They are against Belgrade and for Herr Hitler. There are half a million Hungarians in Yugoslavia, many of whom are eager to tear away large districts from that state and restore them to Hungary.

For centuries Northeast Yugoslavia formed part of Hungary. The Bulgarians assert that at least three quarters of a million Bulgarians or Macedonian Bulgarians live in eastern Yugoslavia.

So if Yugoslavia should defy Herr Hitler, the Nazis could easily attack on the north, aided by Germans and Slav Nazis in the country; the Hungarians, supported by Germans, could attack without much risk on the north and would be aided by some local Hungarians; the Bulgarians could attack on the east. The Albanians also might be stirred up to attack on the west. Could a nation, that is internally weak, and not yet united, resist such an attack?

In Perilous Position

Even if there were no armed attacks, but the Bulgarian armies followed invading Nazi divisions into Northern Greece, the Bulgarians would associate themselves with the Germans, in occupying Grecian Thrace and the vital port of Salonika.

Then the Bulgarians would be in possession of an outlet considered vital to Yugoslavia's development and protection. Yugoslavia could not calmly consent to that.

There is hardly a point on or near any Yugoslav frontier where the Nazis could not deliver a staggering blow. Half a dozen sharp spearheads are pressing against Yugoslavia's body. What Belgrade government, facing them, could refuse to co-operate with the Nazis?

This is not diplomacy. It is not negotiation. It is war. Yugoslavia may well find it has to sign the treaty before the battle, rather than after.

Arms Taken From Italians Are Sent to Equip Greeks

Continued from Page 1

artillerymen and radio men with new reinforcements arriving, besides Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's 20 divisions in Africa.

British North African forces, he said, include three tank divisions "considered among Britain's best troops"; three Australian divisions, two New Zealand divisions, one Polish division and a brigade and a half of Frenchmen.

In Palestine, the editor went on, the British have at least three mixed English and Australian divisions in reserve, and another division at Cyprus, plus about 120,000 men on the Sudan fronts and another 100,000 on the Kenya Colony front, including English, South African, Indian, Sudanese and French troops.

Finally, he listed 25,000 reserves in the British Protectorate of Aden.

Soviet Grab Denied

MOSCOW, March 7 (AP)—Tass, Soviet news agency, said today:

"The foreign press circulates rumore that the U. S. S. R. has demanded from Rumania cession of her naval bases on the Black Sea. Tass is authorized to deny these reports as fabricated and absurd."

[The reports were an outgrowth of the recent Vienna conference between Gen. Ion Antonescu, Rumanian dictator, and Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring of Germany.]

Washington Parley

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—A conference of United States, British, and Australian diplomatic officials today resulted in what Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, described as common agreement in judging and estimating developments in both Europe and the Far East.

Lord Halifax and Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister, talked for an hour with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

"I think we were in very common agreement about the values of the facts and information we had," Lord Halifax told reporters. "It is good to know that we see them very much alike."

De described their view of the general situation as "balanced" rather than optimistic.

Secretary Hull said the talk was a continuation of the collaboration and exchange of information on matters of common interest.

Discussing British shipping losses, Lord Halifax said he had official figures for February showing that German claims of sinkings were "almost exactly three times in excess of the truth."

Vocational School Site In Jacksonville Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Purchase of a 60-acre West Jacksonville tract for a $700,000 vocational school, was approved recently by the Duval Board of Public Instruction.

This new school planned to supply the assembly shops and repair shops of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station with hundreds of skilled workmen, will be financed by three groups. The Navy Department will put up $150,000; the WPA will contribute $288,000 and the county school board will pay the balance.

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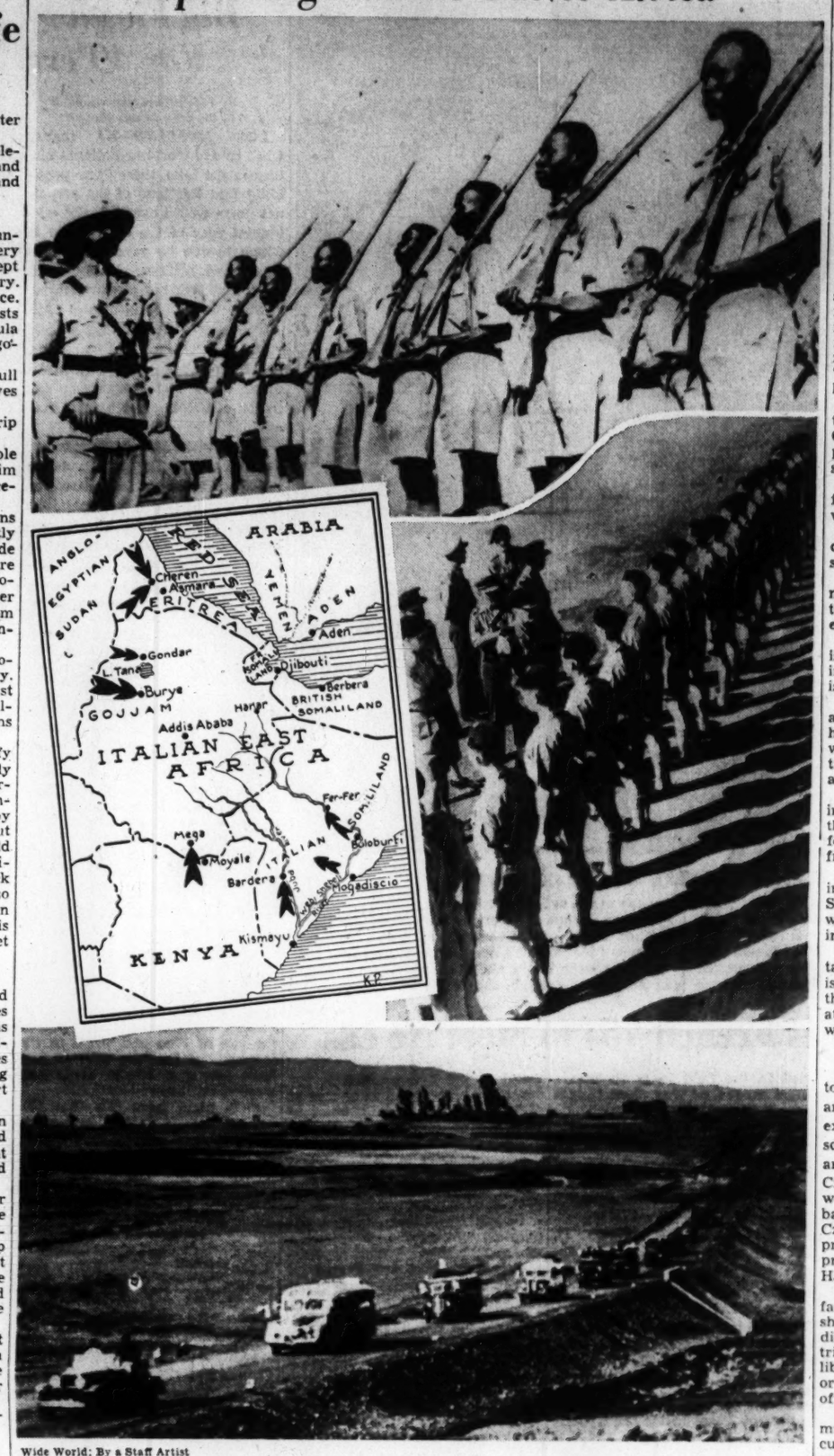
Squeezing Italians Out of Africa



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Native Troops Play Role in British Campaign

Upper: Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, inspects Abyssinian troops in the Sudan following his return recently to Africa. It is reported that the Emperor is leading his troops personally against the Italians in an effort to drive them out of the country. Left center: Map shows progress of British pressure against Ethiopia and Italian East Africa generally. Arrows mark latest points of advance of British and Allied forces. Right center: Commander of Middle East forces inspects Royal Air Force armored car units. Lower: Convoy of colonists in motor coaches passes along a newly made road to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Troops travel with the colonists to protect them.

British Riddle Duce's Empire in Africa

Continued from Page 1

to light up a target for RAF bombing and machine-gunning.

This harassing is far more important for its psychological effect than for the material damage inflicted. It keeps the Italians constantly on edge, wearing down their already shaky morale.

The imperial forces are making rapid progress in Eritrea. The Italians are still holding out at Cheren where a heavy artillery duel continues.

Strong natural defenses, reinforced by considerable artillery and manned by the Savoy Grenadiers—picked troops—make a frontal assault on Cheren costly and difficult. But British columns advancing from north and east threaten its complete encirclement.

New Captures Imminent

After that, it can only be a short time before Cheren, as well as Asmara, the Eritrean capital, and the port of Massawa are captured.

In East Africa, as in Greece and the Libyan desert, the Italians have shown an incapacity to learn from experience.

They conceive of all strategy, including the enemy's, almost exclusively in terms of advances (or retreats) along roads, and plan and act accordingly.

They are invariably helpless when the enemy suddenly pops up from unexpected quarters, after cutting across the desert or through virgin growth off the road. They seem to abhor the desert and wilderness.

The successes in East Africa are due not only to good strategy and high morale, but also to the tireless and efficient efforts on the supply lines, whereby the difficulties of long communications have had to be overcome.

Use Italian Roads

Here, too, as in Libya, the British forces have put to good use the well-built highways which the Italians left behind.

Another important point is the part played by the RAF and Royal South African Air Force. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the Italian planes in East Africa have been destroyed.

Some of these craft were brought down by fighters and antiaircraft guns, but most were destroyed on the ground, as in Libya, by bombing and machinegunning fields and hangars.

Today in East Africa the British have complete mastery of the air. The terrain of operations is very varied.

Desert and Jungle Terrain

Between the sun - parched Eritrean Somali desert are the lofty mountains and wild gorges of Northwestern Abyssinia, along the Kenya border are dense tropical jungles.

No less varied are the forces participating.

In Eritrea regulars from England, Scotland, and Wales are fighting side by side with "Fuzzy-Wuzzies" (Sudanese native soldiers), Indians, Cypriots, and Free French.

West Africans, South Africans, and Indians are operating on the southern sector, while in the center and far interior behind the Italian lines Abyssinian patriots are rallying to their Emperor's standard.

Opposing them are native Eritrean Ascaris, officered by Italians, Fascist regulars, and conscript Abyssinians.

Though the Ascaris are inferior to the Sudanese troops, they are better than the Italian regulars. The Abyssinian conscripts are the most unreliable from the Italian standpoint, showing constant tendency to desert and join the patriots.

Hard to Keep Fronts

The immense distances and the character of the terrain prevent either side establishing or maintaining a continuous front.

Communications with many of the twenty-odd sectors are maintained only by radio or carrier pigeon, but the attackers' operations are co-ordinated by a common strategy and common goal.

This is a war of ambush, assaults on columns and convoys, and surprise attacks on garrisons of fortified posts.

In this type of warfare the attacker has the upper hand. Defenders are at a perpetual disadvantage, since no matter how well they resist in single strongly held positions, they are always menaced with outflanking and encirclement.

Subjected to Italian Bribes

In Abyssinia, which the Italians never really subdued, the radius of their authority usually is limited to the firing range of their guns.

Ever since the Italians conquered them, the Abyssinians have kept up intermittent guerrilla fighting.

The Italians alternately tried to run their leaders down by punitive expeditions, putting a price on their heads, or by buying them off with bribes ranging up to a thousand Maria Theresa thalers, or by offers of provincial governorships. However, they have remained equally impervious to Italian threats and Italian blandishments.

Last July when the British military mission penetrated into Ethiopia under the Italians' noses, native warriors cleared the way for them. Weapons were taken out from their caches or captured from Italian convoys and distributed to insurgent tribes.

Other arms and munitions were brought in from the Sudan by auto transport and pack train.

On Jan. 15, 1941, when Haile Selassie stepped back onto Ethiopian soil and assumed official leadership of operations, they became his closest aides.

Czechs Recall Masaryk's Goal of Freedom

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The ninety-first anniversary of the birth of the late Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, first President of the Czechoslovak Republic, is being celebrated today—silently by the Czechs under German domination and with fitting ceremonies by the Czechs in the United States, particularly those in the four large colonies in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

This day of the great founder of a free Czechoslovak state is observed not so much as a commemoration as it is as a re-dedication, for Czechs wherever they may be in the world today, conquered or free, look to the time when March 7 will once more be a national holiday.

The crushed, demolished state that Masaryk founded, is for the Czechs not an object of deserving pity, but an inspiration for struggle.

As Czechoslovakia fell, Europe fell and the civilization of the whole world became menaced.

As Czechoslovak schools were closed and are being closed, the schools of the world are menaced.

As Czechs are subjected to economic bondage and actual want, so the whole world is threatened with economic slavery.

As all Czechoslovak patriotism is persecuted, so love of country in every single land on the globe is in danger.

As Czechoslovak youth are actually taken away to serve far from home, and Czechoslovak young women to an even worse subjection, so all men and all women are menaced with forced labor.

All the news of this March day, in all papers of all lands, show that the task for the Czechs is the task for all men who would remain free.

Masaryk himself was strangely international. His father was a Slovak; his mother a Czech; his wife an American. His culture and interests knew no boundaries.

His first fight of major importance was against false nationalism. He was a young professor in the Czech university at Prague, at a time when Czech nationalism was running very high.

Insisted on Honesty

Czech scholars, in their desire to intensify the patriotic flame and bolster national pride, were exalting the "Old Czech Manuscripts," which purported to be ancient poems, showing that the Czechs were cultured at a time when Germans were still barbarians. This theory about ancient Czech cultural superiority was precious to the Czech nation oppressed by the old and onerous Hapsburg yoke.

But these "manuscripts" were false, and Masaryk bravely, calmly showed that they were false. He did not believe that Czech patriotism and the struggle for Czech liberty could be based on a forgery, or on a narrow, selfish conception of national worth.

For this stand, Masaryk met much obloquy. He was even accused of being in the pay of Germans and of serving the Hapsburg dynasty.

On another occasion Masaryk courted unpopularity by procuring a fair trial for a Jew named Hilsner who was wrongly accused of murdering a Christian girl in a little Czech town.

It was these qualities of courage and fairness that helped to establish his moral influence of the Czech people.

It was largely due to Masaryk's fearless teachings at the university that a circle of influential men in Vienna worked out a plan to place all universities in the Empire under police control. Masaryk had ceased to be merely a defender of the Czechs; he had become the champion of right and truth. Public opinion, however, was so strong that the universities were not deprived of their freedom.

Defended Slavs in Court

Masaryk's next great task took him outside of both Prague and Vienna. Fifty-three South Slavs, living in and about Zagreb, Croatia, were accused by the Vienna government of conspiring with the Belgrade Serbs against the Austrian Empire. They were tried for treason and condemned.

Masaryk, who had carefully followed the case at first hand, took up the defense of the condemned men and charged that the documents, on the basis of which the verdict was rendered, were forgeries.

More than that, he charged that the forgeries were deliberately made by the Imperial Foreign Office. This really meant that a Czech professor was accusing the Emperor's government of "framing" 53 helpless subjects. Masaryk stood almost alone before the throne. And he proved his case. The documents were Foreign Office forgeries.

In such ways, long before the great work of founding the Czechoslovak state and the long years of preparation for that event, Masaryk was displaying those sterling qualities, so rare in the Europe of the past 20 years, which marked him out as perhaps the greatest democratic statesman of his day and an example not only for the Czech nation but for all democratic peoples.

Belgium's Entry Urged In British Alliance

By the Associated Press

London, March 7

Camille Huysmans, former Speaker of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, recommended today that Belgium ask to be admitted to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Mr. Huysmans, who is Chairman of the Labor and Socialist International, said "in unity and only in unity will be found the strength to keep the aggressor permanently at bay.

"Belgium should ask to be admitted to the British Commonwealth, and I know that there are statesmen of other smaller European nations who are thinking similarly."

Plea From Serbs

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 6 (AP)—Asserting that "it is a greater and nobler honor to die in glory than live in shame and slavery," Directors of the Serb National Federation have cabled a plea to Prince Paul and Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch of Yugoslavia to resist German demands to join the Axis Powers.

Samuel Werlinich, President of the Federation, said his organization has a membership of 60,000 drawn from an estimated 100,000 Serbian immigrants.

"Serbian traditional love for freedom and liberty has enriched Serbian history with shining gems of superhuman, heroic sacrifices," stated the cablegram. "No other people, it is believed, paid more with lives and blood for its freedom and independence. . . .

"The Serb National Federation, . . . appeals to the Yugoslavs to defend Yugoslav territory, freedom and civilization and not to permit totalitarian hordes to overrun the sacred land where millions of graves stand as mute evidence of people who knew how to cherish and defend liberty.

"It is a greater and nobler honor to die in glory than live in shame slavery."

Nazis Making Trade Deals With Individual French Firms

VICHY, France, March 7 (AP)—Informed sources said tonight that economic agreements were being reached between Germany and individual industries in France.

German negotiations with the Vichy Government have been suspended in the maneuverings that followed the Dec. 13 ouster of Pierre Laval as Chief of State Pétain's Foreign Minister and Vice Premier.

Friends of M. Laval arriving from Paris today said he and the present Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, Admiral Jean Darlan, had come to a complete understanding on M. Laval's future role, subject to Marshal Petain's approval.

Circles familiar with the government attitude said that the difference between Mr. Pétain and Mr. Laval was largely a matter of what post M. Laval should have in the government.

They said M. Laval wanted the Ministry of Interior whereas Marshal Pétain believed that his proper sphere is foreign affairs where M. Laval might reassume charge of negotiations with Germany.

Admiral Darlan arrived by automobile today from Paris and conferred immediately with Marshal Pétain.

He was believed to have reported on conversations of the last few days with M. Laval; Fernand de Brinon, the Government's representative in Paris; and Otto Abetz, Germon Ambassador to Paris.

Admiral Darlan was expected to see Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French armies in Africa, who arrived here on a flying visit yesterday.

Observers anticipated an important meeting soon of the Council of Ministers with General Weygand possibly attending.

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Bond WHEAT BREAD

British Capture Fer-Fer

CAIRO, Egypt, March 7 (AP)—British forces forcing their way across the heart of Italian Somaliland have occupied the village of Fer-Fer and "the advance is continuing," a communiqué announced.

Fer-Fer lies about 100 miles northwest of Buloburti on the road toward Harar, Ethiopia. It is more than 300 miles from the border of Kenya Colony, where the British drive into Somaliland started, and more than 100 miles inland from the village of Duca Degli Abruzzi, which was taken March 2.

In Libya, the communiqué said, detachments of "enemy" — presumably German—fighting vehicles were driven off in a brush west of El Agheila, while in Ethiopia revolting natives were said to be harassing the withdrawing Italians and inflicting "substantial casualties." El Agheila is 405 miles southeast of Tripoli, the principal city of the colony.

"So far the number of prisoners taken exceeds 10,000," the communiqué added.

On the diplomatic front, a leading member of the Iraq Government arrived in Cairo March 6, presumably to see British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and other officials.

Ethiopian natives fighting on Britain's side against Italy were reported by British General Headquarters today to have captured 300 prisoners in a fight with an Italian garrison in Ethiopia.

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Stew! What a dish to satisfy a hungry family! But stew must be extra good with deep brown juicy real beef flavor. That's the stew you get with an OXO Cube or two... those big cubes of real beef flavor. Try OXO... and watch the family clamor for more!

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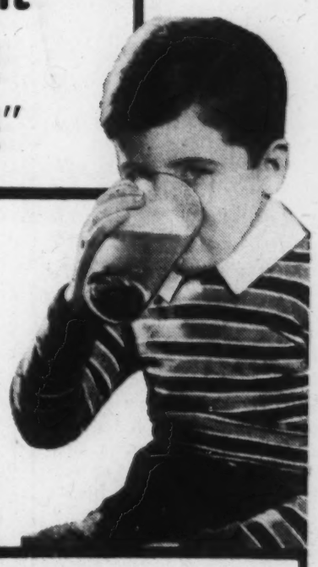

(Posed by professional model)

A Reader of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Christian J. Ehlers of Astoria, Oregon, writes:

"We have a little boy who always refused to drink milk. COCOMALT came to our rescue, and became the most popular drink in our home."

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COCOMALT is a product of R. B. DAVIS CO., Hoboken, N. J.

Washington Sideglances

Come any time! Woollcott bids Mrs. Roosevelt welcome at White House door—Senate sets a high mark for lend-lease verbosity—Boy obeys order to 'shoot' story by 'chuting' it.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Passing Through: White House guest Alexander Woollcott met Mrs. Roosevelt at the front door when she returned from New York the other day.

"Come right in, Mrs. Roosevelt," he greeted her. "We're always glad to see you any time."

Strong Back: On the day he achieved the distinction of having been Secretary of State longer than any other man, Cordell Hull told a group of friends: "When they talk about me being old and decrepit, it reminds me of the story of the old, flea-bitten camel. He was still able to carry the load of 20 asses."

Excess Wordage: Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has figured out that senators engaged in the lend-lease debate already have uttered three times as many words as were contained in all the inauguration addresses of all the presidents, the Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

All these combined, says the New York Congressman, produced a total of 137,706 words. His count shows that Senate debate already has brought forth a total of 405,000.

Singing Lobby: Just as he was getting ready to go on the air with an address supporting President Roosevelt on the lend-lease bill, Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois was the recipient of a singing telegram.

The message, from the War Referendum Council of Chicago, wasn't "happy birthday to you."

To the tune of "Yankee Doodle," it went like this:

"When Illinois elected you,
You promised to be true, sir.
You said you wouldn't vote for war,
And we believed in you, sir.
So please don't vote for any bill
Like 1776, sir.
For if you do we'll be in war
And you'll be in a flix, sir."

News Jargon: Sam A. O'Neal, Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Star-Times, wrote an important news dispatch and rang for a messenger boy to take it to the telegraph office.

When the boy appeared at his office door a few minutes later, he handed hm the dispatch hurriedly and instructed:

"Here, shoot this."

Puzzled as to why the story never reached his home office, Mr. O'Neal investigated.

The boy had shot it into the mail chute.

At Double World War Firing Power

Wide World

New Version of the 75's and Ammunition

Top: Crew firing the redesigned 75 mm. portable artillery piece at Fort Lewis, Washington State, for the first time. The cannon is only a third the size of the standard French "75" of World War fame. Its simplicity, mobility and other improved qualities make it one of the best guns of its type for any army, artillery officers say.

Below: A gun crew of the 98th Field Artillery loading a high-explosive projectile into a shell for the new "75." This picture clearly shows how the powder charge in the shell case may be varied to fit the desired range of the projectile.

Pico Plans Big Fiesta For 49'ers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—No matter what course world or national history might take, there is no possibility that this land of the perpetual fiesta would overlook the centennial year of the days of '49 in which to don its gayest moods. It may be a little surprising, however, that talk has already started relative to the observance of 1949.

The year of the State's great gold rush has left its imprint on history, and has marked in one way or another every state exposition and major celebration for several recades.

But now, in 1941, with talk and thought around the world running to battles, alliances, future treaties, and hopes of peace, up steps John McCoy, Editor of the Pico Times-Post, with the announcement that he and his town are already planning a fiesta grande for 1949.

Mr. McCoy, in talking things over with a predecessor in the editorial post—Tom Treanor, who now conducts an entertaining column called "The Home Front" in a Los Angeles newspaper—set his plan forth briefly, and Mr. Treanor wrote of it in his column.

Pico, as described by Mr. Treanor, is "the town between Whittier and Montebello." And these are suburbs of Los Angeles.

But to get back to Mr. McCoy's fiesta grande: Pico is some little distance from the nearest "diggings" in which the original forty-niners took an interest, several hundred miles from the so-called Mother Lode country where every rivulet was a potential source of great wealth to the first pioneers. That fact bothers Mr. McCoy not at all.

"The history of Pico," he says, "had its beginnings long before the days of '49. It was in 1775 or '76 that De Anza, bringing a party of settlers up from Mexico, passed the site of Pico and wrote in his chroniclings that the Mission had been moved a league north and west of its former location."

It is plain from this that Mr. McCoy doesn't intend to let his town be handicapped in the least by the fact that in the days of the original '49 it was largely sagebrush and greasewood by the rim of a summer-dry watercourse, now the San Gabriel River.

Aid to Britain Bill Wins First Big Test in Senate

Continued from Page 1

gressional debate, which started when the bill was first introduced Jan. 10, is nearing a showdown. A score of amendments still wait to be acted upon, however.

With the O'Mahoney amendment out of the way, Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, veteran isolationist, offered his amendment to prohibit use of congressional appropriations to "compensate, maintain, supply, or equip" officers or enlisted men in the land forces of the United States who are employed or used in any capacity, other than as military observers or attaches, in any place beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere, except in the territories and possessions of the United States, and to forbid the use of appropriations for naval personnel who are employed or used in the war danger zones fixed by Neutrality Act proclamations.

In an impassioned address, filled with the emotional content with which the whole momentous bill is charged, the veteran isolationist reminded the Senators that many of them personally, and both major political parties, have promised never again to send American boys to fight on European battlefields. Sensing that the protracted debate pointed to a crisis, the Chamber showed a large audience and galleries were filled as the veteran isolationist, who helped defeat of the League of Nations a score of years ago, spoke today.

Debate on Combat Zones

Debate opened today on the O'Mahoney-Maloney amendment requiring congressional consent for the use of the Army, Navy or Air Force to deliver defense articles within war combat zones. Defeat of the amendment appeared certain when Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leader of the opposition, announced that he could not accept it in its present form.

The President, Senator Wheeler told Senator O'Mahoney, could modify his proclamations to place such nations as Ireland outside the combat zone. "I am not charging he would do that," he said, "but it is a possibility."

Senator Wheeler said that the armed forces could be used to deliver materials to Singapore without any change in the combat zone proclamation. Senator O'Mahoney indicated he had no objection to such action.

Confusion Over Amendments

Senator O'Mahoney modified his amendment at the suggestion of Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington to specify that any deliveries outside of the combat zone must take place at a port. Senator Bone had suggested the possibility that American vessels could convoy shipments up to the edge of a combat zone where the task would then be taken over by the British.

The curtain for today's debate was rung up by a maneuver yesterday over the Ellender "troop-ban" amendment, which went through so many transformations that before the session closed many members were frankly confused.

As the complex situation was left last night, the Senate was confronted with the problem of voting on an amendment, to an amendment, to an amendment. As the session opened, Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri temporarily withdrew his third amendment prohibiting use of congressional appropriations to send United States land or naval forces outside the Western Hemisphere or United States possessions. He withdrew the proposal just as the Senate was ready to vote.

Meanwhile Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, warned that the hands of the President "must not be wrapped in red tape" if he is to render effective aid to Britain, while Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, gave his advance notice of a prospective night session.

Here's What Happened

In a nutshell, what happened yesterday was as follows:

Administration leaders persuaded Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana to modify his original troop-ban amendment to conform to State Department wishes.

Opponents immediately called the new Ellender version "futile" and "meaningless."

An omnibus, substitute amendment was offered by Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, who telescoped two earlier amendments into one which was directed both against sending troops abroad and against providing convoys.

Senator Clark, then further complicated this situation by offering his amendment to the O'Mahoney-Maloney amendment.

He unexpectedly withdrew that amendment today.

This left the way open for debate on the O'Mahoney-Malone amendment. This reads:

How It Now Reads

Without consent of Congress, no defense article of which the President shall make disposition under Article 3 of this Act shall hereafter be delivered by the land or naval or air forces of the United States and no part of such forces shall be used in connection with any delivery of such articles to any foreign Government unless such delivery takes place outside of any combat area defined as such in any proclamation of the President issued pursuant to Section 3 of the neutrality act.

How Senate Voted

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP) — The first Senate roll call vote on amendments to the British aid bill follows. It rejected a proposal by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming to prohibit convoying, by American armed forces, of war shipments outside the Western Hemisphere.

For the Amendment (28)

Democrats for: Adams, Bone, Bulow, Clark of Idaho, Clark of Missouri, Johnson of Colorado, McCarran, O'Mahoney, Reynolds, Walsh, Wheeler (11).

Republicans for: Aiken, Barbour, Butler, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Holman, Langer, Lodge, Nye, Taft, Thomas of Idaho, Tobey, Vandenberg, Wiley, Willis (16).

Progressives for: La Follette (1).

Against the Amendment—(63)

Democrats against: Andrews, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Brown, Bunker, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Chandler, Chavez, Connally, Downey, Ellender, George, Gerry, Gillette, Glass, Green, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Kilgore, Lee, Lucas, Maloney, McFarland, McKellar, Mead, Miller, Murdock, Murray, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Russell, Schwartz, Sheppard, Smathers, Smith, Stewart, Truman, Tunnell, Tydings, Van Nuys, Wallgren (51).

Republicans against: Austin, Ball, Brewster, Bridges, Brooks, Burton, Gurney, Johnson of Calif., McNary, Shipstead, White (11).

Independents against: Norris (1).

Army May Seek to Keep Guardsmen Beyond Year

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—War Department officials said today the Army may ask Congress for authority to keep the National Guard in service for an additional six months or a year but President Roosevelt said at his press conference that this was news to him.

Whether the Guardsmen are kept in uniform beyond the current year's period of training will depend, it was explained at the War Department, on the international situation.

Some 240,000 Guard officers and men have been mobilized thus far under the authority Congress voted last summer.

Should they be demobilized at the conclusion of the current year's service, the Army might be faced with a "serious situation" because of a shortage of trained manpower to train the Selective Service recruits called to the colors under a continuous process, it was explained.

Some of the difficulties would be offset, however, officials said, by the expansion of the regular Army, which has been increased steadily for the last two years to a present total of nearly 500,000 officers and men.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, was reported to feel that a second year's service for the National Guard was advisable in the light of the present international outlook, and that a minimum of six months was indispensable.

He has told Congressional and other conferees that the decision would depend on the course of events.

The original General Staff scheme to set up adequate land forces from the regulars, Guardsmen and selectees has been upset, officials said, by the delay in inducting the selectees. Only 200,000 have been mobilized thus far, whereas original schedules provided that 400,000 should be in uniform by March 15.

Secretary of War Stimson has stressed, however, that 1,418,000 men are expected to be in service by the end of June, as contemplated from the start, regardless of lags in the construction of camps and cantonments.

Without additional legislation or a formal Congressional finding that a national emergency exists, National Guardsmen would have to be returned to civil life within one year of the date they entered Federal service.

U. S. Modifies French 75s to Meet Ne eds

By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols, F. A. (Res.)

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Further experiments with American modifications of the World War famous French 75 mm gun, show that in addition to changing it into one of the world's finest division artillery pieces with double its old fire power, added simplicity and mobility, it can also be the neatest little mountain artillery piece yet devised for any army.

Only a year ago did United State arsenals begin turning out these new "sawed-off 75s" with a channel-iron collapsable trail and stouter, but lighter, artillery wheels of the "wagon" type for use as "pack artillery." These pieces fire high explosive shells whose powder charge can be varied in the field to reach maximum ranges, or very short ranges where the requirement might be to drop shells down into a valley or lob them over the brow of a hill as a mortar.

Ease in Transporting

Field manuals for these guns are still in the making. Nevertheless, firing principles are the same as for any other field piec, and firing tests are already under way, conducted by the 98th Field Artillery at Fort Lewis, Washington. On the march, each sun is broken down into six more or less equal loads to be carried by six mules. A seventh mule in each section carries ammunition. Handling each load is a pack artillery driver and a packer. These teams are responsible for proper packing and unpacking, fussy tasks to say the least, requiring considerable dexterity to fasten or unfasten without damage to heavy but delicate parts.

As in other artillery units, transmission of firing data and commands is by field radio and telephone. At the observation post which may or may not be near the guns, is the battery commander with his reconnaissance officer and detail of several enlisted men who are specialists with the optical instruments used in preparing and conducting artillery fire. In command at the gun position is the executive officer, and in charge of each gun is a sergeant, chief of section.

Range More Than Doubled

In addition to these newly designed mountain howitzers, production of the modified French 75 with split trail, new sighting apparatus, strengthened muzzle, pneumatic tires (really a completely remodeled gun except for the tube and cradle) is continuing at a fast pace.

Artillerymen who know field pieces make no excuse for it, but label it "the best divisional field gun in the world." The gun as redesigned has also become an anti-tank weapon of top rank. Firing a 15-pound projectile, its range of 7,000 yards of World War days has been increased to 15,000 yards.

With its old traverse from right to left or left to right limited to six degrees, frequent shifting of the trail was necessary for firing at a moving target. The new gun carriage allows a traverse of 90 degrees, making it effective against even modern high speed tanks. And the split trail gives a higher angle of elevation without extensive digging operations, enabling its use not only at longer ranges, but as an anti-aircraft weapon. The pneumatic tires provide higher road speed for the gun when towed by tractor or truck.

Mock Invasion Puzzles Britain

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—A mock invasion of England by British forces, with staff officers impersonating the German General Staff, has presented a high governmental puzzle, informed sources asserted today.

The War Secretary, Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, has given the official story to the House of Commons, saying that both civil and military organizations came through "with the greatest credit."

Reliable sources said the puzzle was whether British officers who acted as Nazi commanders were exceptionally brilliant or whether the defenders were not so astute.

The sham invasion, Captain Margesson said, lasted a week and featured landings by air and sea, probably on a scale greater than Germany could launch. High sources said the repulsing forces coped with an attack more successful than any Adolf Hitler could devise.

"It was a pretty successful invasion," an informant said, "but the resisting forces reacted splendidly, all things considered."

The behavior of civilians was described as a disturbing factor. In one locality the conditions obtaining in France and Belgium during the German advance last year were said to have been virtually duplicated.

People clogged the roads and important intersections and interfered generally with the carefully mapped defense plans. The "invaders," taking advantage of this, accomplished some extraordinary military strokes.

The maneuvers, disclosing possible weaknesses in the defense structure, were said to have provided material aid against the threat of a real invasion in the future.

Son of Borglum To Finish Faces

CHICAGO, March 7 (AP)—Gutzon Borglum, famed sculptor, who passed on yesterday, left to his son, Lincoln, the task of completing the most colossal of his works—the Mount Rushmore memorial, the gigantic faces of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt carved in the granite side of a mountain in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

His son, Lincoln, reported that his father had finished work on the heads before he left the site about Feb. 1 and that, in keeping with a previous understanding, he (Lincoln) planned to smooth the rough stone around the coats and hands of the figures.

Lincoln, who assisted his father and was superintendent of the project for a half dozen years, estimated the final touches would require approximately six months. The memorial commission was expected to meet within 10 days to discuss the last phases of the undertaking.

Correction

Through an error in transcription, an article in The Christian Science Monitor Feb. 1 stated that 2,500,000 Poles had been sent to Siberia since the German-Russian occupation.

The original Polish report on which the story was based stated that 2,000,000 persons had been removed from their homes and that 500,000 of this number had been sent to Siberia.

The estimate of 500,000 persons who have been moved to Siberia from Poland is a conservative figure. A number of competent authorities estimate that the total of these exiles is considerably higher. Exact figures are unobtainable but current inquiries indicate that the deportations are continuing. From Lwow alone some 30,000 deportations are recorded.

Citrine Censures British Censor

LONDON, March 7 (AP) — Sir Walter Citrine, Privy Councilor and leader of British Trades Unions, said today that he had refused recently to radiocast to North America because of British censorship restrictions.

Sir Walter said that the censor had forbidden him to say something which "was in no sense a secret or unknown to the enemy and which was known throughout the United States."

The union leader said that when he returned from America recently the British Broadcasting Corporation offered him facilities for the broadcast. He prepared a script telling "how I found things when I came home and how our people were standing up to a great task."

Among the things he wanted to tell listeners, he said, was that he had seen evidence of indiscriminate bombing of Britain.

[Presumably the other matters of which Sir Walter wished to speak still are forbidden from communication.]

Speaking today at a luncheon on the birthday of Mr. C. W. Bowerman, Chairman of the Ruskin College Board, Sir Walter said that he was profoundly disturbed that responsible men could be dictated to as to what they felt able to say and that in a conflict of judgment "a bureaucrat could muzzle a democrat."

Churchmen Back Lend-Lease

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—In an effort to speed Senate action on the lend-lease bill, now under debate in Washington, interdenominational church groups and strongly pro-American organizations with nationwide ramifications are out here today with statements declaring that enactment of the measure is vital to national security and the defense of traditional democratic principles.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies made public a list of 250 Protestant and Roman Catholic ministers and church officials urging immediate passage of the bill.

"The undersigned citizens and ministers or officials of the Christian church urge the immediate enactment of bill H. R. 1776 as the most effective assistance the United States can render at this time to thousands who are struggling valiantly for the defense of the tradition of democratic liberties of which we are the heirs," the statement said.

Signers of the statement are prominent from coast to coast.

Simultaneously, the New York City League of Women Voters, one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the country, announced it was circularizing members and distributing thousands of pamphlets answering arguments of opponents of the bill. The pamphlet summarizes what the bill does and does not do and indicates the wide extent of the existing powers of the President and how little the provisions of the bill would add to them.

The National League of Women Voters, of which the New York organization is a branch, has supported the bill with the House amendments as a means of helping the national defense by giving aid to those who are "withstanding the enemies of democracy and whose defenses are vital to the defense of the United States."

M. P.'s in British Service Allowed to Keep Seats

LONDON (Cable)—The House of Lords on March 6 passed through all stages, without discussion, the bill which will permit Members of Parliament to retain their House of Commons seats while serving the Government in various capacities.

Principally affected by the bill will be Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Former Minister of Health, who will soon take up his duties as High Commissioner to Canada.

Chinese Victory Seen by Chiang As Aid to U. S.

LONDON, March 7 (CP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek told the People's Political Council at Chungking yesterday that he is "as confident as ever of victory over Japan," the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The General said he was "not hoping for Soviet Russia or the United States to take part in the war, for China herself is strong enough to fight for the final victory."

"However, China's victory would benefit the United States, Russia, and Great Britain," he added. "I am sure that there will be no real policy of compromise towards Japan on the part of these States."

China's "most difficult period" since the war began was in the six months from April to September in 1940, he said, when communications had been disrupted and a food shortage had resulted "from poor administration." But China had remained firm.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek said that China still has "a 60 per cent reserve of cash on the Chinese note issue."

Mussolini Takes On Another Job

LONDON, March 7 (CP)—Benito Mussolini took over an additional post in the Italian Government yesterday when he adopted the portfolio of Minister of Justice, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The new Minister "is already Prime Minister, Chief of the Government, Minister of the Interior, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, and Minister of the Air," the BBC said.

The previous Minister of Justice, Count Dino Grandi, "has been sent to the wars" the BBC added.

U. S. Gets Bargain In Ship Re-buy

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The Maritime Commission said today it had decided to exercise an option enabling it to repurchase for $304,000 four freight vessels now valued at approximately $2,400,000.

The four vessels comprising the India service of the Commission-operated American Pioneer Line were sold to American Export Lines for $76,000 each in November, 1939. The sale agreement contained a provision giving the Commission the right to buy back the four vessels at the same price after they had been replaced by new vessels.

The freighters will be assigned to carry strategic materials required for the national defense program, it was said.

The vessels, which have a speed of 12 knots and 9,100 dead weight tonnage, are the Excelsior, Exbrook, Excellency, and Exton. They are the only vessels sold by the Martime Commission with an option to repurchase.

U. S. Tankers for Britain?

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, told Congress today part of a requested 200,000 tons of naval auxiliaries, such as tankers, might figure in the British aid program.

Admiral Ingersoll made his statement to the House Naval Committee in response to questions by Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia but repeatedly emphasized no specific allocation of the proposed auxiliaries had yet been made.

"If by any possible chance we were directed to turn over all our tankers to some foreign nation," he said, at one point, "we would have to get more tankers from the Maritime Commission."

Adding that he mentioned this contingency only as a possibility, Admiral Ingersoll emphasized that the Navy had neither funds nor authority to replace such auxiliaries or to acquire any new ones now.

Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, told the Committee emphatically that the auxiliary measure had "nothing whatever to do" with the lend-lease bill but had been prepared months before the British-aid bill was submitted to Congress.

Nazis Say Britain Causes Food Lack

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Britain was charged with responsibility for any food shortage in Nazi-occupied territories in a statement by the German Supreme Command read over the German radio yesterday and heard here by CBS.

The obligation to feed the people in these territories does not devolve upon Germans, the statement said, and cited the British publication "Oppenheim, International Law" in support of its contiontion that an army of occupation is free to use all the foodstuffs it finds.

British Bar Oatmeal

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP) — Refusal of British authorities to allow a Red Cross shipment of 300 tons of oatmeal to go through the blockade to Unoccupied France was disclosed today by Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador.

He called on Secretary Hull to seek his assistance in having the ban lifted.

British officials here declared the oatmeal cargo was rejected because it went beyond the original agreement on the type of supplies which might be sent to the unoccupied zone for children alone.

Sanitary Bomb Shelters Planned in Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 7 (AP)—Foreseeing the time when "we may have bomb shelters over here," Pennsylvania Secretary of Labor and Industry Lewis G. Hines said yesterday that "we might as well make certain now that they will be safe and sanitary."

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—March 7, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Cooking Duck And Oranges In Paris

Proved Thrilling Under Henri

By Genevieve Parkhurst

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

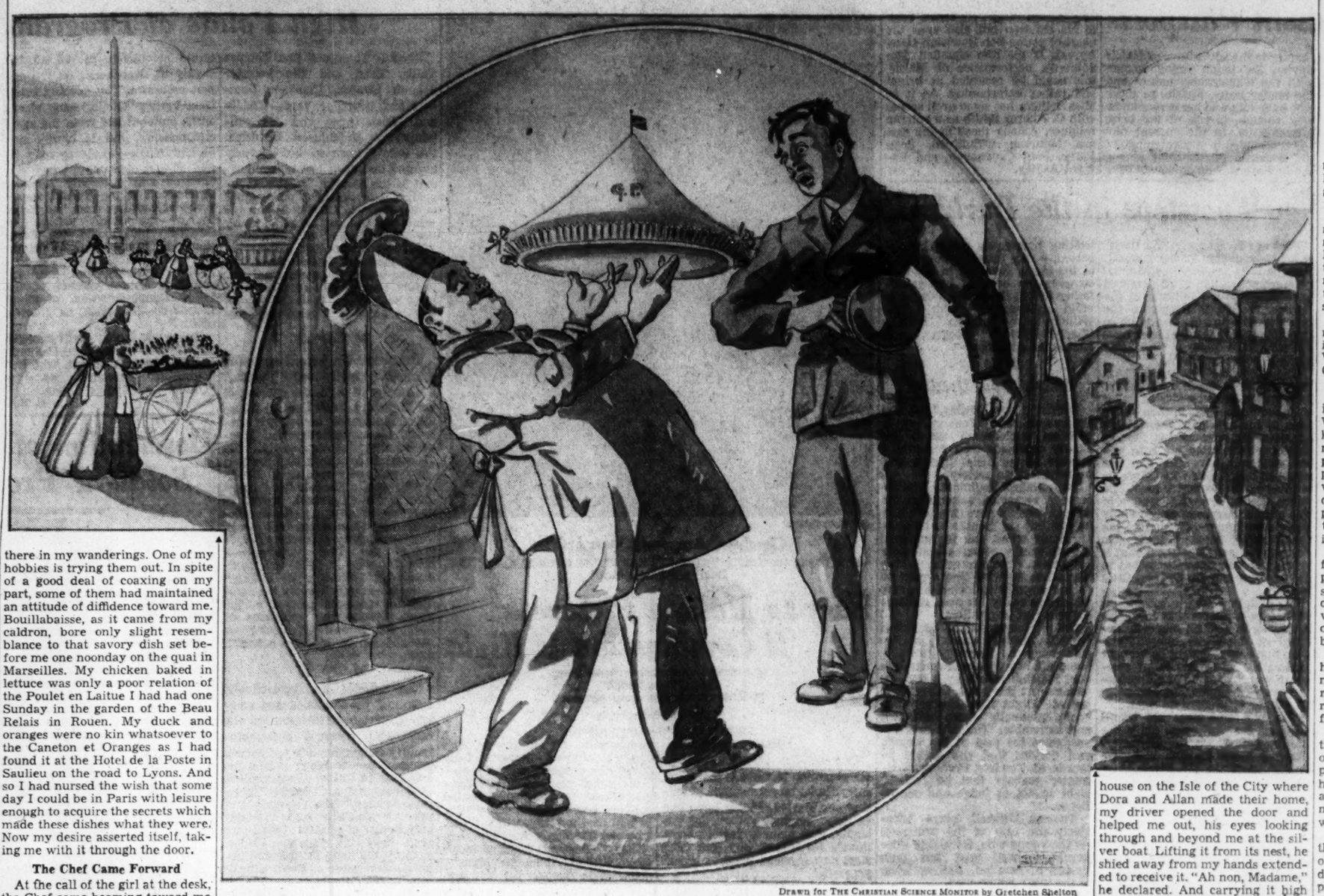
As I looked down from my balcony on the Rue de Rivoli that May morning in Paris, the Tuilerie gardens were thick with the bloom of apple and lilac. Up the Champs-Elysées the ivory-candled chestnut trees were marching four abreast. In the Place de la Concorde, peasant women in black dresses and blue aprons were trundling carts packed tight with jonquils and lilies of the valley from the woods beyond St.-Cloud.

It was not a day for me to remain indoors, and I was soon letting my love for strolling have its way without my knowing or caring where it was taking me.

Suddenly, then, I found myself in a little crooked lane of a street that scuttled away from the Étoile to lose itself, by many twistings and turnings, in the right bank of the Seine. So detached was it from its sophisticated neighbors, so lacking in urban qualities, and so complete in itself, that it might have been one of those single thoroughfares which is all there is to many villages one passes through when motoring in France. There were the little houses, their backs to the street, their faces peering out at their walled-in gardens. There were the many shops which man thinks he must have in order to live; and the shabby gray schoolhouse, and the grizzled old church.

I was almost at the street's end and about to turn back when my nostrilswere tantalized by an aroma that France alone can distill—that rare blending of fowl browning in butter, bay leaf and fine herbs, and, yes, that faint suspicion which is garlic's conclusive evidence. Pursuing it, I came to a blue glass window which informed me in gilt letters that inside there was a cooking school.

One of my treasures is a collection of recipes picked up here and there in my wanderings. One of my hobbies is trying them out. In spite of a good deal of coaxing on my part, some of them had maintained an attitude of diffidence toward me. Bouillabaisse, as it came from my caldron, bore only slight resemblance to that savory dish set before me one noonday on the quai in Marseilles. My chicken baked in lettuce was only a poor relation of the Poulet en Laitue I had had one Sunday in the garden of the Beau Relais in Rouen. My duck and oranges were no kin whatsoever to the Caneton et Oranges as I had found it at the Hotel de la Poste in Saulieu on the road to Lyons. And so I had nursed the wish that some day I could be in Paris with leisure enough to acquire the secrets which made these dishes what they were. Now my desire asserted itself, taking me with it through the door.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gretchen Shelton

"When my final pièce de résistance—Duck and Oranges—was finished, Henri placed it on a deep silver platter and covered it with a gay pavilion of white waxed paper festooned with silver flutings and topped by a tiny American flag. Then he carried his offering, like an Argosy driving full-sail before the wind, to the waiting taxi-cab—where he deposited it in a nest of newspapers on the seat. Helping me in beside it, he cautioned the chauffeur to drive 'rapidement mais avec prudence.'"

The Chef Came Forward

At the call of the girl at the desk, the Chef came beaming toward me from his kitchen-classroom. A round and ruddy little man, in his right hand he held a huge copper spoon which he waved with as much airy grace as though it were a wand. Above his shiny black eyes, his white cap had taken a rakish tilt. When I told him of my desire and named the specialties on my list, he informed me that he would be delighted to have me for a pupil. And as his mind dwelt on the prospect, he lifted eyes and hands to exclaim, "Ah, Madame! The ladies Americaines, they do know what is good!"

Every afternoon, five days a week for three weeks, four o'clock found me at Henri's studio. I say studio, because Henri was no ordinary cook. He was an artist and a philosopher. Most of his life from adolescence on had been passed in the service of potentates and generals. Once, for a period of years, he had reigned supreme over the kitchen of a king.

"Mais, Madame," he told me in a quaint mixture of French and English, "I am no more so young. It is bettaire then to have not so much glory as a good home, a little work, and time with the family. So I have a little place in the country with my wife. I have my garden. On Sundays my sons come with their children. What more can a man ask for?

"Aussi," he added with a twinkle, "I make some good cooks. C'est bien, n'est-ce pas, when there are so many bad ones?"

An Inspired Cook

Cooking with Henri was not a matter of formula. It was an alchemy and a legerdemain. He did not measure. He tasted. And he watched and stirred and shook things around. With a knife the size of a cleaver he could reduce a bunch of parsley or chives to infinitesimal dust with such dispatch that one could not detect the separate movements of his plump wrists. A taste or a whiff of anything was enough to tell him its ingredients and enable him to pass judgment on whether it was good, bad, or just fair to middling.

As his pupil I learned a number of things—the savory value of herbs that had been only exotic names to me; how to achieve that fine glacé which makes the vegetables of the French cook so delightful; how to persuade carrots and parsnips into a mood and savor lively enough for any king. One by one, under Henri's direction, the rebels on my list were induced to give up their secrets. The last of them to come to a truce was Caneton et Oranges. Not that the actual roasting was difficult. For it would be a dull cook who could not follow Henri's example after once having watched him truss and ready a duck for the oven, and having stood by him as he basted and turned it, feeling out the oven to see how it was going. It was the delicate nuances of the sauce that played tricks with me. Yet even they, by dint of my teacher's endless patience and much wasteful effort on my part, were finally cajoled toward a happy blending.

A Tribute to Henri

Until the last one, each day I had given the result of my lessons to the little kitchen maid to take home with her. The night before my valedictory, dining out with Dora and Allan, I happened to mention that my final pièce de résistance was to be Caneton et Oranges. Spontaneously, and irresistibly, the duck and I were invited to have dinner with them in their home the next evening.

To Henri this was nothing less than a personal tribute. The cooking and preparations that went on in his kitchen that last afternoon were a sacred ritual. The oranges had to be sliced to an ethereal thinness. Every move I made, Henri was there by my side, his copper spoon raised in constant warning. For each sip I took it followed mine into the saucepan. Like an accusing finger it emphasized his frequent alarms—"Ooh, ooh, Madame, prenez garde! Pas beaucoup!" or "Tiens, tiens! it is better to taste a little first."

Several times during the afternoon, while I had been busy at the chopping table, Henri had disappeared into the pantry from which had come the sound of crinkling paper. Reappearing, he would close the pantry door behind him with an air of great secrecy, as he announced with a chuckle, "Une bonne surprise, Madame! Une bonne surprise!" When the sauce was ready and waiting on the back of the stove and the duck was ready to emerge full-browned from the oven, Henri strutted into the pantry and then out again bearing his bonne surprise. In two installments it loomed before me, quite taking away my breath with its magnificence. The first was a silver flat-bottomed boat which Henri filled with boiling water. The second was a gay pavilion of white waxed paper festooned with silver flutings. On one side of it, appliquéd in silver paper, were my initials, G. P.; and, as a final grace, flying from its topmost peak was a tiny American flag.

With deft and rapid strokes, Henri carved the duck. Distributing the pieces in careful pattern upon the silver deck, he made a border trim of alternate orange sections and slices, and poured the sauce with all the ceremony of a libation. Then mooring the pavilion with silver ribbons fore and aft to the deck, he carried his offering, like an Argosy driving full-sail before the wind, to the waiting taxi-cab—where he deposited it in a nest of newspapers on the seat.

The Traffic Gives Way

Helping me in beside it, he cautioned the chauffeur to drive "rapidement mais avec prudence." The last I saw of Henri, he was standing on the sidewalk in front of the school, his cap on the side of his head, his arms going like a windmill, as he called after me, "Au'voir, Madame! Bon voyage, Madame! Ah, the ladies Americaines, they do know what is good."

"Caneton et Oranges" then became the magic words that melted traffic and carried me gently, even tenderly, over the bumps and around the bends and curves that make taxi-riding in Paris a hazardous adventure. Repeated with the beautiful sonority of the French language, these words were the motif of a crowded-hour symphony. Passed on from driver to gendarme, they halted the surge of vehicles that flowed in and out of the Étoile as the arm of the law guided us merrily around and out upon the Champs-Elysées.

At the Place de la Concorde nothing would do but that I must allow the gendarme to raise a corner of the pavilion to take a look at my precious cargo. After a long sniff, he licked his chops, and sent the chant echoing down the crosswise motorcade which he had held up so that "caneton et oranges" might have the right of way. At the Pont Neuf, the arbiter of traffic gave us the order of preference to the accompaniment of an engaging pirouette that turned the frowns of the stalled chauffeurs into a chorus of laughter.

Pulling up at the apartment house on the Isle of the City where Dora and Allan made their home, my driver opened the door and helped me out, his eyes looking through and beyond me at the silver boat. Lifting it from its nest, he shied away from my hands extended to receive it. "Ah non, Madame," he declared. And carrying it high before him like some votive offering on its way to the altar, he preceded me with stately walk past the concierge to the ascenseur.

The Supreme Moment

Here again he refused to be relieved of his responsibility. The maid who answered the apartment door was treated with no lesser arrogance. Allan alone was deemed worthy of honor, as, with the gesture of conferring a sacrificial blessing, the argosy was given into his keeping.

As I paid the chauffeur, he made a deep bow. Then blowing a kiss into the air, he raised his head and his eyes toward the ceiling, taking a deep breath. "Ah, Madame! Caneton et Oranges," he intoned, "Grand morceau comme ça!"

Sophie Kerr Discusses Defense

Taking exception to a prominent male writer who recently said he hoped "the women weren't going hysterical as they did during the troubled years of 1914-18," Sophie Kerr, well known magazine writer, says: "In such national and domestic crises as I have observed American women, they have behaved with fully as much courage and intelligence as the men, and with just as keen a sense of their duties as citizens."

Her article, discussing women's role in defense, appeared recently in "Guide," publication of the Women's National Republican Club.

Sophie Kerr writes, in part:

"The practical work of women in America has already begun. Women's most feminine tools, the knitting needle and the sewing needle, are being intensely employed to shape the solace of physical warmth and comfort where it is needed. Women are organized and stand soberly prepared to take over such jobs as the mobilization of man-power into defense armies requires.

"Wendell Willkie's speech before the Women's National Republican Club annual luncheon set, to my mind, the pattern of the duty of the American women. Its whole tenor was that we must keep our heads steady and be sane—but that we must face reality.

"Here in our country we still have the right of free communication. Nobody tells us what to read or what to listen to on the radio. So it is our duty to be informed.

"Here in America we still have the right of free speech. So it is our duty to be articulate, to express our opinions whenever we hear anything unpatriotic, or see anything unpatriotic or against national unity. We can talk, we can write, we can vote our protests.

"Beyond the practical work and the duties of expression there is one thing that women can do, and do far better than men. We can preserve morale. The newspapers report that a group of teachers has started a 'Don't Worry Club.' A bit flippant, maybe, but it's surely the right spirit, the same spirit that makes the little London tradesman hang a jocular sign before his bombed shop-front and carry on with business as usual. The long face, the dire whisper, the doleful prediction are definitely out."

Gay 'Game Towels' for Sports Save Mother's Best Ones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It all began when the uncompromising finger of adolescent social pressure bore down heavily upon—of all things—the towels the children used for after-sports showers.

The unwritten law that old towels must be used for such purposes was being broken right and left. And finally, when 15-year-old Jane arrived home after a swim one day with sand ground into my best coral bath towel, the crisis arrived. Jane stood her trial bravely, with the reiterated defense:

"But, Mother, our old towels look so awful. And besides, I can't always tell which ones I'm not supposed to take."

The impulse, as always, was to bring up the old argument of looking carefully, when suddenly an idea occurred to me which has solved the whole problem. Jane is proud to carry our "game towels," as they've come to be known, and it has saved my cherished ones from endless damage and dirt.

Since the four in our family are all fond of sports, a dozen and a half sturdy, big, white towels were bought. At first the hole in the budget for this initial expenditure gaped widely, but it's no longer even a blot on the books since they have saved my better towels enough to make up for it.

The big idea was carried out in appliqué, and for this I used parts of colored towels from the rag bag, or any other suitable pieces I could find.

Using for a model the drawing of a sea horse, which we found in our encyclopedia, I drew a sea horse several times larger and cut it out of a portion of an old green towel. Sea horses are lots of fun and very easy to draw, even for one who hasn't any more artistic talent than I have. This was appliquéd to the bottom of one of the white towels, and a little black eye was embroidered on with black cotton floss. And there was the genesis of our game towels!

As we progressed, we became bolder and bolder. Finally we attempted the one which is Jane's favorite. From a fashion page, if you please, we selected a figure of a girl with her back turned, modeling a bathing cape. It was no trick at all to fashion the girl out of a piece of yellow percale with a bit of blue for her cap. Since there were no facial features, it was easy. Then came the fun. We made an actual bathing cape out of a gayly striped bit of toweling and sewed it to the girl's figure. Fun, and something very different.

But our efforts did not stop at swimming. Some other ideas included a croquet mallet and ball; a set of bowling balls with a little crocheted bag to contain them; stitched over them; an anchor easily made from blue oiled silk; a baseball and bat; snowshoes; skis with a stick figure performing on them; a toboggan; and a red terry cloth scarf and stocking cap.

In our house our "game towels" are considered about the best idea we've had in a long time. Social pressure is completely banished, and the children, the towels, and I are all "in the swim" again. M. L.

Australian Woman Sells Air Travel

New Work Horizons for Women—8

By Margaret Adams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

Australia's Air Ambassadress, Cynthia Langdon Parsons, is petite, with blue eyes and honey-colored hair, and has charm and the ability to wear clothes with chic. She also has the ability to address men's clubs, women's organizations, and schools with equal facility, and to discuss with each the aspect of air travel in which they are most interested. She can give details of an engine overhaul to men, tell women just how to pack the 35 pounds of luggage allowed, and answer the most searching questions of the most curious schoolboy.

It was her enthusiasm for flying which led her, while running a broadcasting session in Melbourne, to interview passengers as they came off planes at Essendon Airport. She soon became convinced that there was very little understanding among the Australian public of the development of aviation. She found that her opinion coincided exactly with that of Capt. Ivan Holyman, Chairman of Directors of Australian National Airways. As a result—a new job was born. Miss Parsons was appointed to the unique position of Air Ambassadress, and her job was to "dispense the necessary information which should settle any lack of confidence or understanding of this exceedingly valuable form of communication."

"I was given a free hand in collecting data," Miss Parsons told the writer in an interview at Hotel Australia, Sydney, not long ago. "First I spent a great deal of time at Essendon questioning the experts in the weather bureau, wireless room, design workshop, overhaul hangar, gyroscopic instruments laboratory, freight and traffic departments. I had never seen inside an airplane engine till I joined the Airlines Company. However, I put on overalls, and spent three weeks in the workshops collecting accurate facts and information which would interest the public.

"Since I hadn't graduated as air hostess or aviatrix," she went on, "I spent a week flying to the various capital cities in Australia, each day studying the routine of the air hostesses' duties and discussing with travelers their views on aviation. All these preliminaries over, first contacts began to be made for lectures."

Miss Parsons was enthusiastic, but hesitant. Her fears were quickly dispelled, however. Soon she was inundated with requests for talks.

Her special mission is to encourage women to travel by air. Her favorite converts, she confesses, are elderly women, because younger ones are only too ready to take to the air, often from a desire for thrills, which Miss Parsons insists are non-existent.

School children are Miss Parsons' most satisfying listeners. Most boys want to be pilots; and many girls want to be air hostesses. "I'm afraid I spoil the romance," she laughed, "when I tell the boys an airliner pilot is not really the dashing, daring fellow of the story book, but an intelligent, well-balanced man, capable of making quick decisions and possessing a keen sense of responsibility. And girls are staggered to learn that an air hostess must also be a qualified nurse, besides being not over 35, weighing not over 124 pounds, and measuring not over 5 feet 4 inches tall."

Miss Parsons considers aviation to be the answer to the problem of inaccessible places in this vast continent of Australia. She is sure that air services will open up the outback country, where the people have very few social contacts. "Aviation is a public utility," she declared. "Almost every day graziers and farmers are using it, chartering planes to convey machinery, spare parts, household items, etc."

That Captain Holyman was justified in appointing an air ambassadress is proved by the fact that in one of the capital cities alone, after Miss Parsons had done some talking, air travel figures went up 300 per cent.

Eighth of 12 Tuesday and Friday Articles

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New Films on Boston Screens—Harvard-Radcliffe Choral Concert

'So Ends Our Night' Is Story Of People Without Passports

"So Ends Our Night," newly arrived at the State and Orpheum Theaters, is one of the more ambitious of the films that have been inspired by the plight of refugees from Nazi Germany.

Made from the novel, "Flotsam," by Erich Maria Remarque, it is the story of the people without passports; people expelled from Germany, to be arrested in whatever European country they find themselves, deported again, and sent over another border to face the same dilemma.

The tragedy of these exiles is epitomized in the stories of a little group which includes an Aryan captain of the Germany army who for his opposition to the Nazis is sent to a concentration camp from which he escapes; and a boy and a girl, each half-Jewish. These three meet in Vienna in 1937, while Austria is still an independent nation. With the Anschluss, they are obliged to flee again.

* * *

After an interval in Switzerland, the boy and girl make their way to Paris, where the captain eventually rejoins them. Learning that his wife is critically ill, the captain returns to Germany, sacrificing himself deliberately in order to see her again. After she passes on, he kills the Gestapo agent who has persecuted him and commits suicide in doing so. The boy and girl get passports and make their way to freedom.

Fredric March has the principal role, that of the captain, and he handles it with his accustomed authority. Frances Dee is the captain's wife, Margaret Sullavan plays the girl, and Glenn Ford the boy. Other parts are capably filled by Anna Sten, Erich von Stroheim, Joseph Cawthorn, Leonid Kinskey, and Alexander Granach.

* * *

The tragedy of the main theme is relieved by appropriate touches of comedy; both broad comedy, as in the scenes dealing with the gustative predilections of the Chicken and the Pole, and ironic comedy, best exemplified in a brief sequence toward the end of the film, when the boy, with a passport at last in his hands, marvels at what a change in his status this bit of paper can make—only to find that the French border guard to whom he expresses his wonder can see nothing strange in it, since everything is in order.

"Maisie Was a Lady," which is the companion feature, is the latest chapter in the adventures of Maisie Ravier, the tough young woman with the tempestuous nature and the tender heart. Maisie, as those who have followed her career know well enough, is one of the prize Miss Fix-its. In the current film she is occupied in straightening out the domestic relationships among the Rawlstons, who obviously have much more money than is good for them.

Maisie does so well that she not only brings "Cap" Rawlston back to his children but also wins the heart of young Bob Rawlston (Lew Ayres). If the film equalled Ann Sothern's performance of Maisie, this could be recorded as bright and rather entertaining. As it is, Miss Sothern has some droll scenes with C. Aubrey Smith as a veteran retainer. Among those in the cast are Maureen O'Sullivan, Joan Perry, Paul Cavanaugh, and Edward Ashley.

'Footsteps in the Dark'

Part of "Footsteps in the Dark" at the Metropolitan is farce comedy. Part of it is mystery melodrama. Such a combination of humors and excitements is not unusual in the movies. But in this instance the two elements do not seem to be so smoothly joined as might have been desired. Each part of the story tends to go its own way.

The plot gives to Errol Flynn the role of an investment banker who writes mystery stories under a pseudonym and spends more time at his avocation than at his business. He conceals his literary activities even from his wife and his mother-in-law. The film has not been long under way before he is involved in a murder case. The police, according to the formula of this type of yarn, are considerably less clever than he. But before the conclusion is reached he is able not only to convince them that a crime has been committed, but to deliver the murderer into their hands.

All that, however, is not accomplished in a moment. It looks for a time as though he might be accused of the crime himself, and even that charges might be brought against his wife. The latter temporarily suspects him of philandering, and, of course, his career as an author is brought to light.

The narrative does not afford a great deal of opportunity for illusive acting; for the characters like the story in such films are largely synthetic. Mr. Flynn plays the part of the amateur detective and author with an air of lightness. Brenda Marshall is the perturbed wife. Lucile Watson makes as much as could be expected of the mother-in-law. Lee Patrick is a burlesque actress who was mixed up in the crime. Allen Jenkins as a patient chauffeur, Alan Hale as a police inspector, William Frawley as his harassed subordinate and Ralph Bellamy as a dentist are among those in the cast.

The second feature, "Golden Hoofs," has a story about sulky racing with Jane Withers as a girl trainer who helps instruct a wealthy newcomer how to handle trotting horses. As might be expected, a race provides the climax of the story. Involved in the outcome is the hope of her grandfather to win the money needed to build a hospital. Besides Miss Withers the players include Charles "Buddy" Rogers, and Katharine Aldridge.

* * *

'Flight from Destiny'

"Flight from Destiny," at the Paramount and Fenway, is a problem melodrama about an elderly professor who commits a murder in the belief that it will be beneficial to society.

Prof. Henry Todhunter has become a respected veteran on the campus when a physician tells him he has but six months to live. In an ironic scene, the president of the university releases him from his duties. The professor, asking his colleagues what they would do in the hypothetical circumstances which are really his own, receives a variety of suggestions.

One of these, that he commit a "socially useful" murder, he recalls when he discovers that the home life of a former favorite student is being ruined by a ruthless woman. At this point, the reasoning of "Flight from Destiny" becomes gradually more distorted and incredible. The professor investigates the past of the woman and decides that she should be murdered. Too late, Professor Todhunter realizes that he had no right to act as judge and executioner.

Thomas Mitchell plays effectively the role of the professor. As the young wife, Geraldine Fitzgerald, is well bred but with flashes of emotion. Jeffrey Lynn is the weak young man.

The companion feature at the Paramount and Fenway is "The Great Mr. Nobody," the story of a young man who hopes to go on a boat trip but finds various things arising to prevent his departure. Eddie Albert, Joan Leslie, Alan Hale, William Lundigan, and John Litel are in the cast.

© RKO by Coburn

Charles Coburn and Jean Arthur

As a department store owner and one of the employees, in "The Devil and Miss Jones"

Easy to Make a Picture, If Combination Is Right

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

One of the promising things about motion pictures is that there seems to be no set manner of getting one started. If you have two or three hundred dollars, for example, and know a few bankers, there's no reason why you can't start now to make pictures to suit yourself.

That, at any rate, is the opinion of Frank Ross, who has just completed making "The Devil and Miss Jones," with Jean Arthur.

Mr. Ross, who for some time was an assistant of Hal Roach, found himself, not so long ago, talking out loud while sitting by the pool at the West Side Tennis Club.

"You have to make pictures for yourself," he said. "That's the only solution to this business."

"That's what I think, too," a voice beside him said. The upshot was that Norman Krasna, whose voice it was, and Mr. Ross, decided to make their own picture. Mr. Krasna had already worked on some of the Durbin pictures, and "Bachelor Mother."

Within four hours Mr. Ross had taken a plane for New York to talk to bankers, and Mr. Krasna was on the phone with Miss Arthur, who was then in Arizona making a picture. Miss Arthur, who in private life is Mrs. Ross, said she liked the idea, and not only would she play in the picture they made, but she would come in on a one-third basis. Thus was formed the Frank Ross-Norman Krasna Productions; and thus began "The Devil and Miss Jones."

Mr. Krasna had already written the story, as it happened; but the chief role in it was a middle-aged man. This was not a very tempting outlook for a star who has always had the leads in her pictures; but Miss Arthur wouldn't have the story rewritten to fit her. The story, she thought, was too good to tamper with. So Mr. Krasna took Charles Coburn to dinner and induced him to take the chief role.

Mr. Ross returned shortly from New York with $600,000 which the bankers had proved very willing to lend for the venture. Sam Wood, who had just successfully launched "Kitty Foyle," was engaged to direct. William Cameron Menzies made some designs for the sets. Edmund Gwenn and Spring Byington were added to the cast. A leading man had not yet been obtained, but this was ironed out when Robert Cummings, whose commitments had seemed to preclude him as first choice, found that by rushing from one studio to another he could act in the picture for the Ross-Krasna combination and could also get to work on his other picture at M. G. M., which was to be shot largely at night.

So the picture went before the cameras. The total outlay thus far had been for one long distance telephone call, one dinner for Mr. Coburn, one plane trip to New York, and $90 spent for typing—a total of less than $500.

Of course, if you decide that picture making is easy, if this is all there is to it, it will help some if the player you choose has made consistently successful pictures for several years and ordinarily gets anywhere from $50,000 to $100,000 a picture, as Miss Arthur does. It will also be of some service to get a writer who has prepared several of the recent hits and who can command nearly as much as the star for his scripts. And it won't do any harm to have as a producer someone who has been instrumental in the making of worth-while pictures, as has Mr. Ross.

If you have these things just right, getting a picture into production is easy.

"Nothing to it," says Frank Ross, who ought to know. "Anyone can produce pictures today."

Works by Tallis and Byrd High Points of Program

Randall Thompson and Thomas Tallis, Byrd and the younger Johann Strauss, Constant Lambert and Giuseppe Verdi, Kodály and Holst, Arne and his contemporary Hutchinson furnished the boldly assorted but cleverly ordered matter of last night's concert at the Sanders Theater, Cambridge. The order of proceedings of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, under the guiding hand of G. Wallace Woodworth, was (to be fair) not quite that set forth above; but neither was it the sternly chronological one of the scholars who have discovered that the seventeenth century follows the sixteenth.

* * *

Thompson did indeed open the meeting, with his 1940 "Alleluia," a work (written for the opening of the Berkshire Music Center) whose idiom fluctuates uncertainty between modal austerity and Mendelssohnian sentimentality. Its pleasant fluency and airy texture, however, partly redeem it. Kodály's "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," based upon a Nativity carol, proved to be an unpretentiously effective excursion into Hungarian folk music. The theatricality of Gustave Holst's "Dirge for Two Veterans"—a setting (made in 1914) of words from Walt Whitman's "Drum Taps"—weakened unbelievably the original and powerful impact of the poem, despite the apparatus of drum and brass that the composer brought in to aid his sluggish muse.

* * *

Two elegies by, respectively, Arne and the physician and amateur musician Hutchinson led the way with pleasant eighteenth-century conventionality to the twin peaks of the evening's music: the first part of Tallis' "Lamentations of Jeremiah," and Byrd's "Iustorum Animae." The strangely expressive austerity and masterly polyphony of Tallis (shall we ever hear his famous 40-part motet?); the more flexible and unpredictable music of Byrd, with its wonderfully luminous texture, its exaltation of mood, and its sudden subtleties of harmony—both, beautifully performed, reached heights which reduced all else to triviality.

Constant Lambert's "Rio Grande," despite excellent work by the chorus, two pianists, and some assorted percussion, proved all too clearly its dependence on the absent orchestra. The opening scene from Verdi's "Otello," sung vigorously, suffered less from the same circumstance, but is hardly important music—whatever may be said of that opera as a whole. An amusing and agreeably relaxing termination to the concert was a group of choruses from "La Reine Indigo"—the Paris version of Strauss' "Indigo and the Forty Robbers." The audience's delight was only increased by the surprising discovery that they included a choral version of the "Blue Danube" waltz, disguised (for all was in French) as "Danube d'azur."

There was hearty and prolonged applause for all, including the various able student soloists, who had contributed, notably, to the "Otello" and "Indigo" items.

S. S.

John Carter

To sing with Chicago Woman's Symphony Orchestra, Sunday, WEEI, 5 p. m.

James Abresch

George Chavchavadze

Russian pianist who will make his Boston debut at Jordan Hall, Friday evening, March 14.

Description of a Blackout, Soldiers' Program on Radio

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Late radio audiences may hear a description of a test blackout from Seattle, Wash., tonight, 1:30 a. m. relayed to WAAB from the Mutual network.

Premiere of a weekly soldiers' program from Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., is scheduled for tonight.

Another late program tonight will carry a salute from Honolulu to Boston in the "Hawaii Calls" program, over WAAB at 11 p. m.

Week-end music of interest includes the first American airing of Gluck's "Alceste" by the Metropolitan Opera; a Czech musical program by the NBC Symphony; two American works in the Philharmonic concert; and resumption of the New Friends of Music radiocast chamber recitals.

Tonight

Fort Devens Party, variety program by officers and men of the First Division, including the Fifth Field Artillery, said to be oldest regiment in the United States Army; Colonial-WAAB, 8.

Elmer Layden, new commissioner of professional football, and one of the "Four Horsemen," to be on panel of "Information Please," with Franklin P. Adams, John Kieran, and Oscar Levant; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Henry Temienka, violinist; Vass Family, songs; Pat O'Malley in "'Erbert's 'Obby"; Alec Templeton in satire, in operatic style, of "The Farmer in the Dell"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Arch Oboler story, "Problem Papa," with Tommy Cook in lead, from Hollywood; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Walter Huston to play lead in Philip Barry comedy, "You and I," in "Playhouse" period; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Saturday

Herman Loeffler, Director of Boston Municipal Research Bureau, on "The Pay as You Go Policy," in series, "Boston's Future . . . And What It Means to You"; Yankee-WNAC, 1:15.

President Roosevelt, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, and Claude R. Wickard scheduled to be heard on eighth anniversary of the Administration's farm program; CBS-WEEI, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Honolulu to salute Boston in "Hawaii Calls" program; MBS-WAAB, 11.

Gluck's "Alceste," with Marjorie Lawrence and Rene Maison in leads, in Metropolitan Opera matinee; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Brahms' Trio in A minor, Op. 114, for clarinet, piano, and cello, to be heard in Curtis Institute recital; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

George Szell, Czech conductor, to direct program of Czech music, including Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture, his own arrangement of Smetana's quartet, "From My Life"; Dvořák's "Carneval" Overture; Smetana's tone poem, "Die Moldau," and four of Dyořák's Slavonic Dances; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Chicagoland Hour to begin series with "Ode to Chicago," drama, poetry, and music; also Brahms' "Academic Festival" Overture, and Glazounoff's Violin Concerto, No. 1, with Michael Wilkominski, soloist, by Henry Weber's Orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Sunday

Sidney Foster, young American pianist, to play first movement of Grieg's Concerto in A minor, with Music Hall Orchestra; Anne Roselle to sing "In Questa Reggia," from Puccini's "Turandot"; modern "Little Symphony" of Erich Ziesl, to be directed by Erno Rapee; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

John Barbirolli to feature two American works—Bernard Wagenaar's Symphony No. 3, in D, and Roy Harris' Three Pieces for Orchestra—in Philharmonic concert; also Schumann's Concerto in A minor, with Beveridge Webster, soloist; CBS-WEEI, 3.

John Carter to sing "A Wandering Minstrel I," from "The Mikado" and Bartlett's "A Dream," with Chicago Woman's Symphony; CBS-WEEI, 5.

New Friends of Music to resume radiocast recitals with Mozart program including Three Pieces for Violin and Orchestra (K. 269, 261, 373), with Nathan Milstein, soloist, and the Serenade for Wind Instruments, in B flat (K. 361); available to NBC-Blue, also short-wave WBOS (11.87mc), 6.

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, and WOR Concert Orchestra scheduled to play Corelli's "La Folia" and Berlioz' "Reverie et Caprice," Op. 8, with Nicolai Berezowsky as guest conductor; MBS-WAAB, 7.

Risé Stevens of the Metropolitan to sing "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," Brahms' "Lullaby" and "The Blacksmith," and "Habanera" from "Carmen," with chorus; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Franchot Tone to be heard in role of Elijah Lovejoy, pioneer abolitionist, in Robert E. Sherwood's story, "An American Crusader," for Free Company program; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Gary Cooper, Joan Bennett, Frances Langford, Edward Arnold, and "Fibber McGee and Molly" to play original comedy on the efforts of "Fibber" and "Molly" to "crash" Hollywood; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to play role of Eilly Oorum, "Comstock Queen" and discoverer of the silver lode; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Monday

New England Town Hall Party to salute group of central Massachusetts cities and towns, beginning with Shrewsbury; Yankee-WNAC, 9 a. m.

Constance Bennett and Bob Hope to star in version of "The Awful Truth" in DeMille hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Plymouth—Monologues, sketches, music and dancing by the Drapers, Ruth and Paul. First joint appearance in this city. 8:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—"The Man in Half Moon Street," by Barre Lyndon, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Clouds Over Europe," Laurence Olivier. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—"Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"Play Girl" Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. "The Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40.

Kenmore—"Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Too Busy to Work," with the Jones Family. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic—Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey and Walter Pidgeon. 10:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:05, 9:45. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8:05.

Orpheum—"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan and Frances Dee. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:55.

Paramount—"Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

RKO—Boston—"Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:50, 10:15. Stage show: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey and Walter Pidgeon. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time." Latest 'Information Please.'" "Story of Henry Bergh," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan and Frances Dee. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Telepix—"March of Time." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Chinese Festival." "Jan Garber's Orchestra." Disney cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School For Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—"Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "Night Train," 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Uptown—"Honeymoon for Three," George Brent, Ann Sheridan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart, Ida Lupino. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lemarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "I Married Adventure," Osa Johnson. 2, Evenings 6:45, 11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. "Where Did You Get That Girl?" 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2, 5:26, 8:13. "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. 4:04, 6:51, 9:57.

Cleveland Circle: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Keeping Company." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Gone with the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12, 4, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Pastor Hall," Nova Pilbeam. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Four Mothers," the Lane Sisters. 3:23, 9:23. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

Dorchester: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Bowery Boy." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:20, 9:30. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:35, 8:10.

Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:22, 8:17. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 1:35, 6:30, 10:11.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:45 and 7:43.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 2:56, 8:17. "Gallant Sons," 1:38, 7, 9:55.

Park: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Night Train," also "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:13, 8:15. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:34, 6:45, 9:53.

Hyde Park: "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:10, 9:30. "Stage to China," George O'Brien. 2:10, 8:25.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 2:30, 6:15. "Escape to Glory," Constance Bennett. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gone with the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12, 4, 8.

Mystic: "Fathers Son," John Litel. 2:13, 7, 10:10. "High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 3:18, 8:25.

Maplewood: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Ridin' on a Rainbow." 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Docks of San Francisco," Burgess Meredith. 2:15, 8:35. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 3:25, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "High Sierra," 1:30, 7:45. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:21, 9:43.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 2:30, 8:35. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 2:55, 6:55, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "39 Steps," Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. 3:15, 9. "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autry. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan and Doris Davenport. "Bowery Boy," Dennis O'Keefe and Louis Campbell. Stage Show.

Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan and Anne Rutherford.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise. 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Jim Durante. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2, Evenings 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "Up in the Air." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Leather Pushers." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Barnyard Follies," Mary Lee and Ruth Davis. 2:00, 7:54. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 3:28, 9:13.

Princess: "Laddie," Tim Holt and Virginia Gilmore. 2:09, 7:54. "The Letter," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 4:23, 9:07.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Murder Over New York." 1:30 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 7:45

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays. Children's show Saturday morning.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn, and Olivia de Havilland. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 1:30 and 7:30.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:25, 8. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2:15, 6:45, 9:50.

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Food Stamp Plan Said to Face Trimming in the New Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government's stamp program for bridging the gap between hungry mouths and storehouses bulging with farm surpluses may become a financial stepchild at the new session of Congress.

Advocates see such a possibility in Congressional demands for a reduction in Federal expenditures for non-defense purposes and in the attitude of some farm groups toward the program.

The Agriculture Department, where the plan originated, appears prepared to "go to bat," so to speak, in behalf of proposals to extend the program to all persons, including Work Projects Administration workers, who are receiving or who are eligible to receive public assistance in such form.

The Department recently estimated that 20,000,000 Americans fell within this category. It said that assuming 75 per cent participated, the cost to the Government would be between $375,000,000 and $400,000,000 annualy.

Propose Doubling

Latest Agriculture Department reports showed about 2,500,000 persons in 215 cities, towns, and counties were participating at a cost of about $6,000,000 a month. Plans cal for doubling the number of persons under funds appropriated by the just expired Congress.

Although Milo Perkins, chief of the Department's surplus marketing administration, has described the stamp program as the "latest and most promising mechanism" for expanding domestic markets for farm products, some agricultural groups have expressed unwillingness to give it the same support they give other Federal farm programs.

Illustrating this point of view was action taken by the American Farm Bureau Federation at its recent national convention at Baltimore. While endorsing the "broad, humanitarian objectives" of the plan and urging its extension, the Bureau said it wanted to "draw attention to the fact that in this program benefits are shared among the underpriviliged and undernourished, the processor and distributor of food and the producer of agricultural surpluses."

"It should not be considered exclusively an agricultural measure," the Bureau declared, adding that "in making agricultural appropriations, we ask Congress to recognize that it is not a substitute for direct (Government) purchase in especially distressed markets, or for other agricultural programs."

Bureau Leaders

Farm Bureau leaders indicated that should the issue arise in Congress between appropriations for benefit payments for other farm programs and funds for financing the stamp program, they would support the former. They disliked the idea, they declared, of having the full cost of the stamp plan charged to agriculture when business and labor share in the benefits.

Under the plan, the Government distributes purchasing power, in the form of stamps, among needy families for purchase of specially designated surplus foods at regular grocery stores. The stamps are redeemed by the Government. The plan is operated in such a way that purchases made by the stamps supplement and add to normal food purchases.

Commodities which now may be bought with the stamps include butter, eggs, pork products, lard, cereals, vegetables, and fruits. Changes are made from time to time as surplus and price factors may dictate.

There appears to be some difference in opinion as to the extent that agriculture, business, and relief clients share in benefits of the program.

Some farm leaders contend that inasmuch as farmers receive an average of only 45 per cent of the consumer's food dollar, producers get only about 45 per cent of funds spent under the stamp program. Thus their preference for appropriations for direct subsidies in the form of soil conservation and parity payments, the whole of which, minus administrative expenses, go to farmers.

Agriculture Department sponsors argue, on the other hand, that farmers receive indirect benefits in addition to the 45 per cent share in the stamp purchases.

U. S. Diplomatic Protection Sought For Spanish Refugees at Dakar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—The United States American Spanish Aid Committee today had urged Secretary of State Cordell Hull to extend diplomatic protection to 1,000 Spanish and other refugees who have become stranded at Dakar, French West Africa, while en route to South America, among whom are Niceto Alcala Zamora, first President of the Spanish Republic; Fernandez Clerigo, Vice-President of the Cortes, and other Loyalist leaders.

The Republican leaders, together with Polish, Czech, Austrian, Belgian, Netherlands, Norwegian and Jewish refugees, were taken off the French steamship Alsina, held at Dakar on orders from the Vichy Government on the ground that the British would seize the vessel if it sought to run the blockade. All the refugees have visas for Argentina or Venezuela, according to the Spanish Aid Committee.

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Chairman of this committee which has been seeking funds to bring Loyalist refugees from France to Mexico, charged that the French Government had acted in response to "the demand of the Spanish Falangist newspaper Arriba, that the Spanish refugees aboard the Alsina be prevented from 'escaping' to South America."

Dr. Barski also sent a telegram to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in Washington, urging his assistance in obtaining safe passage for the Alsina and the refugees. The evacuation of Señor Zamora and other refugees was arranged by the Mexican Government together with the Spanish Refugee Evacuation Service established by Dr. Juan Negrin, former head of the Spanish Republic, and other Loyalist leaders.

Fish Would Take Axis Air Lines

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York told the House yesterday he had prepared a bill to authorize the United States Government, in co-operation with South American nations, to acquire control of all commercial air lines in South America owned by Axis powers.

Mr. Fish, speaking on a resolution for an investigation of recent air line crashes in the United States, said he would offer a bill today to authorize the Secretary of State and Civil Aeronautics Board to discuss with South American countries the question of acquiring the Axis lines.

"The Axis powers," he said, "have 20,000 miles of air lines criss-crossing every South American country except Venezuela, Colombia, and Paraguay.

"It's time we stop talking about the danger to the United States of an Axis attack from South America and do something about it."

Alien Votes Inquiry Ends for Lack of Funds

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7 (AP)—A legislative committee which investigated charges that aliens voted in industrial Lake County (Gary) in last November's general election was discharged yesterday after reporting to the Indiana General Assembly that lack of time and funds prevented a thorough inquiry.

The joint committee of seven Senators and seven Representatives, expressing a belief "that illegal votes were cast by aliens," recommended a "searching investigation" by the Lake County Prosecutor and the United States District Attorney for Northern Indiana and added that the Dies Committee might be interested.

Four Democratic members dissented from the majority opinion that aliens had voted.

The committee said it found no evidence to connect Gov. Henry E. Schricker, Democrat, with the alleged illegal voting. Mr. Schricker defeated Glen R. Hillis of Kokomo, Republican nominee, by 3,478 votes last Nov. 5.

A Lake County lawyer, Virgil E. Whitaker of Hammond, filed a protest with the Assembly against Governor Schricker's election, alleging that aliens had voted in his county.

Interned Officials Re-elected by Union

TORONTO, March 7 (AP)—Four officials of the Canadian Seamen's Union, interned last year under Defense of Canada regulations, were re-elected to their union offices at the C. S. U. convention.

They are J. A. (Pat) Sullivan, President; Jack Chapman, Secretary; Dave Sinclair, editor of the union's paper, Searchlight, and Charles Murray, Vice-President. Dewar Ferguson will remain as Acting President.

A resolution passed by the convention said Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Chapman were proving themselves "to be worthy of the confidence and trust that we have placed in them," and that "as a result of their efforts on behalf of Canadian seamen, they have been spirited away from our midst."

Princess' Son Hopes To Stay in the U. S.

PALO ALTO, Calif., March 7 (AP)—Franz Hohenlohe, son of the Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe whom the United States has ordered deported, said yesterday he had asked for an extension of his own visitor's permit and that he hoped to stay in the United States.

He said he was called by the Department of Justice at San Francisco March 5 to answer routine questions in connection with his application. He told interviewers he had finished his Stanford studies and was employed as a reporter by the Pester Lloyd newspaper of Budapest.

Radio Song Feud Keeps Seal Off Air

By the Associated Press

New Orleans, March 7

Sharkey, the trained seal, is going to have to broaden his repertoire to get back on the air unless the "Ascap"-B. M. I. controversy ends shortly. He knows how to play "Where the River Shannon Flows," and that's all. It's an "Ascap" tune.

He was due to radiocast here tonight on a program of the Southern Sportsman show, but the "Ascap" lawyer shook his head.

Sharkey plays a set of horns giving off various notes.

Return to Washington

© Harris & Ewing

Again at Helm in Polish Embassy

Jan Ciechanowski, sent by the Polish Government in exile as Ambassador to the United States, served as Polish Minister from 1925 to 1928. Mrs. Ciechanowski and their two sons came with the Ambassador. He succeeds Count Jerzey Potocki, who recently retired.

New Budget Plan Proposed To Finance Philippine Works

By Walter Robb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—A new budget method is proposed to President Quezon from his finance department. If he approves, many permanent improvements will be carried in a "capital account" while only current expense will go into the general budget. Bonds will be used to finance the permanent works, heretofore largely, indeed almost exclusively, financed from current revenue. The old practice has kept the Philippines public debt low, $5,000,000 a year sufficing for interest and sinking fund together.

The new proposal would rapidly augment the public debt. But the finance department argues that such an arrangement would enable the government to carry on without reduction of governmental pay and wages, or curtailment of other expenditures helping employment, during these war times when most markets are cut off from the Philippine producer and he has left only America to whom to sell 3½ measures of every 5 he grows. The country uses all the rice it grows, and more, besides importing much wheat flour; but of its whole farm production it uses very little.

General revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30 may be some $35,000,000. For the next period much less is anticipated. The population is 16,000,000. Per capita taxation, chiefly indirect, is about $2.50 a year, possibly $3 all told, there being some town and provincial revenue not yet appropriated to the general government. Compared with per capita income, such taxes are high; they of course work out lighter for the wealthy, who are few, than for the poor, who are very many.

Proposed Bonds

The government hopes Philippine money will be invested in the proposed new bonds. Hardly any Philippine bonds are held in the Islands now; they are held in the United States (4 per cent nontaxable), while the Manila Railroad bonds are held chiefly in London and are a first lien on this increasingly valuable public property. The public bonds are to be retired by 1946, by little charges against specified Philippine products sold in America.

The Philippines' fiscal position is, to date, thoroughly sound. The economic situation, based so largely on brisk overseas sale of raw products such as Manila hemp and Philippine copra, is quite undermined by the Nazi wars. Under the American system, the Philippines had an enviable economy; under Hitler it would be worth very little. At the same time the finance department holds out its bonds to prospective buyers, it urges more investment of Philippine capital in farming and industry: the essential incompatibility of the two propositions occurs to no one, not even American businessmen, who endorse both suggestions.

Power and wealth in the Philippines pertain to the landed gentry. If they now become great holders of the public debt, their sway will greatly increase its effectivity. They are landed folk, lawyers, doctors, priests, but not well versed in problems of the land. They usually hire no one, relying on tenants whose gain is a share of the produce; and they take as much as the French nobility did on the eve of the revolution, half. They hold the public offices with few significant exceptions, paying themselves liberally

The Old Schools

They do not much patronize the free schools, but rather the "old schools": The Ateneo of Manila, perhaps La Salle College, most surely the University of Santo Tomas. They keep religion very close to the government, and go along, in fact, not wholly responsibly, but much as a landed-gentry regime does anywhere and in any age. To a costly unicameral Legislature they have just added a Senate of 24 members to be elected at large: the rich may afford the campaigns, and the poor will not. A year's pay of a legislator equals 25 years' pay for a first rate miner, and miners earn perhaps 50 per cent more than other workmen and craftsmen.

You would not say Filipinos are evolving a democracy along American lines, but rather, some eclectic type of limited republic in which an aristocracy of the land is by no means forgotten.

However, lots of Filipinos oppose this evident tendency. These wish to get into office. Their chance may come sooner than they hope. The solidarity of the "ins" converges entirely in President Quezon. Should he be forced to rest from office and party leadership, there are signs that ambitious divisions in the party would give the opposition ranks opportunity to unite and gain, at least, some permanent place in public affairs that would assist in launching a policy more at one with the country's primary interest, farming. It is not yet seen clearly by the others, that indirect taxation falls back finally on the farmers and the costs at which they export their crops.

22,000 in Films Get Wage Law Aid

LOS ANGELES, March 7 (AP)—More than 22,000 employees of the Hollywood motion picture industry are entitled to benefits of the Federal Wage-Hour Law, Wesley O. Ash, Reginal Director of the Wage-Hour Division of the Department of Labor announced last night.

The ruling followed an extended survey of the industry, involving 514 classifications of jobs. About 6,000 employees were held to be exempt from provisions of the law and the status of 2,242 is to be determined in hearings starting March 23.

Movie producers had contended the "shooting units" in studios were exempt from the law's application. The Labor Department held otherwise.

In the majority of the studios the workers will not be affected by the ruling, since producers have been following provisions of the Act. There are 31 job classifications in which the status of the 2,242 employees remains to be determined. In these classifications are 778 actors, 447 sound men, 151 prop men, 131 set designers, 155 cameramen, 56 second assistant directors and many others.

Wild Geese Start Northward Flight

PILOTTOWN, La., March 7 (AP)—Stirred by their unfailing instincts, Louisiana's winter colony of several million wild geese have begun to leave for their summer nesting grounds in distant, Arctic Baffin Island, far above Canada.

Right on the schedule and beam they unfailingly know, the fat blue, snow white fronted geese are moving out of their winter homes on federal and state preserves scattered along the Gulf Coast.

The advent of the full moon is their travel director, and they know that will be next week, by which time they will be in full flight northward along the Mississippi River with the first full stopover at St. James Bay, the southern outlet into Hudson's bay. There they rest and feed for ten days, then push on into the unknown wilderness of Baffin Island to nest and raise their young.

'If You Don't Succeed . . .'

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. (AP)—Private James Davis, in training here, received a letter which was addressed to him at "National Guard Training Camp, somewhere in Mississippi."

In the upper left hand corner was the notation:

"If not delivered in five days, try on the sixth."

Simpson Seat Fight in N. Y. Grows Warmer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Mrs. Kenneth F. Simpson, widow of the late incumbent of Manhattan's Seventeenth Congressional District seat in the House of Representatives, today circularized the registered voters of the district with a letter urging the election of Joseph Clark Baldwin, Republican, as her husband's successor in he special election next Tuesday.

Herself pressed to consider candidacy when the parties were nominating in January, Mrs. Simpson described Mr. Baldwin as "a close political friend and loyal follower" of Mr. Simpson and "a practical, experienced legislator, one with intimate knowledge of his district, a progressive with political foresight and wisdom."

Simultaneously 10,000 American Labor Party voters in the District had a letter supporting the candidacy of Dean Alfange, New Deal Democrat, from Alex Rose, State Secretary and head of the Party's Right-Wing forces. The letter opposes the Left-Wing designation of Eugene P. Connolly for the place as "an enemy of the New Deal and an opponent of our great President's program both at home and abroad."

The Alfange candidacy also is being pushed by a women's nonpartisan committee headed by Mrs. Charles Poletti, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, as a man whose record has been "consistent and liberal," and whose philosophy of government "coincides with that of President Roosevelt."

Chilean Radicals to Act On President's Refusal

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 7 (AP)—Leaders of the radical party last night called a meeting for March 9 to decide whether to break with President Aguirre Cerda over his decision to keep three Socialists in his Cabinet.

Since the Socialists hold the balance of power, the disagreement threatened to disrupt the leftist majority which the Administration had hoped to maintain after the March 2 elections broke the Conservatives' control of Congress for the first time.

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The Home Forum

Broken Glass

BURIED DEEP in the heart of the great Bohemian Forest lies the village of Chlum, built around one of the countless small glassworks from which, before the war, cheap, pretty, sparkling glass came to flood the markets of Europe. Under the Czech regime, modern concrete dwellings divided into flats sprang up to accommodate the workers and their families; and the Sokol sports-field made a green oasis just outside the fenced-in ground which contained the packing sheds, the sawdust machine, and the great central furnace. Now, the glass tableware, the lamp bulbs, the small delicate test-tubes turned out by the factory were all sent into Germany itself; and the new German foreman made room for as many as possible of his compatriots, dismissing one Czech family after another for the purpose.

But Bedrich Voyacek stayed on, for he was a skilled glass engraver, and they are not so easy to replace. He and his wife and his little girl Emma were forced to remove to a tumbledown cottage on the edge of the Forest. But they found that pleasanter than having to live in the same building with the many strange families now transplanted to Chlum. On Sundays, too, they could wander through the Forest where there was nothing to remind them of the new strange regime under which they lived. The wind blowing through the high branches spoke a language no more German than Czech; and after each storm, when the air was soundless and motionless again, in its cold purity, the branches of the pines bent down toward them graciously under their burden of snow, instead of drawing away from them, as the new German workers now did.

* * *

In the old days, when Emma was little, she had loved to visit the engravers' shed, to watch her father hold some glass or bowl against the diamond, moving it delicately between his steady hands until the little engine which rotated the tool had been forced to draw its design of stags' heads or small birds in flight. Now there were guards at the factory entrance, and only those who actually worked there were permitted to enter. One pleasure still remained for her, however, from the old days. That was the great hill of broken or flawed glass just outside the village, a stone's throw from the factory gates. When the sun shone, the colored fragments of glass glittered like jewels; and in winter, when the hoar frost cast its transparent veil over the heap, the colors still shone through, like the colors of an opal.

* * *

One Sunday morning they paused by the glass heap, Bedrich, his wife, and Emma, on their way into the Forest. It was warm and sheltered here, and the sun shone.

"Please stop," begged Emma, "till I see if they've thrown away something perfect." For sometimes it seemed that they did. The glass object might have a flaw, but it was such a small one as not to matter except in the trade. It could not be sold, indeed, but it could still give pleasure or usefulness, as did the vase on Pani Kadar's best table, or the three glass mugs, slightly chipped, which the Voyaceks drank out of every night.

The winter sun had some warmth in it, and the road was sheltered. Emma's mother sat down on the root of a tree and clapped her gloves softly together to keep her hands warm. She began to talk to her husband, while Emma clambered about the glass heap like a small burrowing beast, picking up this or that, and discarding it again because it was lopsided or had lost its handle. The sound of her parents' voices rose and fell behind her, but she paid no attention, for her mind was upon something concrete; something which might still be found.

"So many Reichsdeutsche are coming here," her mother was saying, "that we cannot even be sure of our cottage any more."

"There is talk of another cut in wages, but at least that will affect us all equally. What does it matter how we live nowadays, when our country has ceased to live at all?" Voyacek glanced quickly around him as he spoke, out of habit. But there was not a soul in sight, and not a sound, save the everlasting pump-pump of the sawdust machine which worked on Sundays and weekdays alike.

"That is not true," his wife said, speaking more softly still. "Our country will resurrect itself in our children. For what other purpose do we speak Czech with Emma, lest she should forget our old language with all this schooling in German? Do we not teach her our history, alongside the history they push into her at school? And don't all our neighbors bring up their children in the same way?"

* * *

Emma's boot scuffled down the glassy slope. She was holding something in her hand. "Look! It is pretty," she exclaimed, waving a small candlestick shaped like a fish balancing on its tail, blown from white and amethyst glass. But a fin and piece of the tail were broken off sharp. "It is pretty," she repeated, but more doubtfully, looking at the sharp broken edges.

"We will take it home and put it on the window-sill, where the sun can shine through it," said her mother, trying to reassure her.

"A broken thing cannot be mended," said Bedrich Voyacek, getting up suddenly from the side of the road, and looking down with a kind of angry hopelessness at his wife. "But that is a lesson you women can never learn. The Czech State was fine and beautiful, and where is it now? Thrown on Europe's rubbish-heap; and then you talk of resurrection!"

* * *

"What has the child found this time?" said his wife, rising also (since the tree-stump was as hard as iron) and trying to change the conversation by pointing at Emma, who had dug with her leather-gloved hands until she had made quite a hole in the side of the glass heap. A little avalanche of broken glass slid down from her heels to the ground. She was bending her head over an object held in her hands. "Let me see what it is," said her mother, taking it from her.

"It is quite perfect," Emma said, half wonderingly, half doubtful that her parents' eyes might discover the flaw which had escaped hers. But there was no flaw anywhere at all in the little goblet of ruby glass. Bedrich took it then in his hands and twisted it this way and that, but he could find no flaw either.

"It is real Bohemian glass," he said slowly. "Strong enough to withstand—anything—"

His womenfolk said nothing. They only looked at him with a quiet triumph.

ELIZABETH KYLE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETAIL OF A FRESCO IN THE CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA NOVELLA, FLORENCE, ITALY: *Painted by Domenico Ghirlandaio*

DOMENICO GHIRLANDAIO (1449-1494) was one of the Florentine masters. His great talents were recognized by Giovanni Tornabuoni who commissioned the decoration of the walls of the choir of Santa Maria Novella for the sum of eleven hundred gold ducats. It was while Ghirlandaio was painting on this commission between 1486-1490 that Michael Angelo studied in his workshop. The pupil subsequently surpassed his master. However, Ghirlandaio achieved high rank among the artistic giants of his generation.

This group of heads is but a detail in a composition, "Visitation of Mary to Elizabeth," which in turn is a detail of the decoration upon the east wall of the choir. These two women are standing by, modestly witnessing the scene of the visitation. They are lesser actors. Separated from the larger context, they appear here at closer range. Examining a detail of a composition of great magnitude, we observe with what care and authority a great master worked. Domenico Ghirlandaio is commended for his enterprise, for his breadth of spirit, and his largeness of aim. He is not credited with the creative genius which characterized some of his contemporaries.

In these frescoes appear the likenesses of Florentine ladies of rank and social significance. Ghirlandaio is initiating another phase of the Renaissance, making his subject matter more local and realistic, more domestic and intimate. Of course, naturalism has come a long way since Ghirlandaio's day, and to our eyes the faces of these young women look idealistic.

We may note kindred characteristics with Piero Della Francesca, with Sandro Botticelli, and with the typical workshops of Florence.

DOROTHY ADLOW

River Water

The scent of river water rouses
An old sharp memory of houses
With windows gold as eyes of cats;
Dark, pointed hills like witches' hats,
Hills that fed rivers chiming through
That Lilliputian town I knew,
Where swift streams autographed the night
With signatures of silver light!

PAULINE HAVARD

Here Was a Pattern Of John Bull

THERE ARE certain Englishmen who, being memorable for much besides, make one think, whenever they come into one's mind, of England. Not England as a nation, much less a great power, or of England as a political unit, or of England with any other special qualification, but purely and simply of England. It is not merely that these men are "so English," though they are: it is that they have in some sort the quality of being England, and of expressing in whatever they do or say something as unmistakably English as the burr of an Oxfordshire (not, be it noted, an "Oxford") accent.

Cobbett was an Englishman in this very special sense. Carlyle called him "the pattern John Bull of the century"; and the phrase sticks in the mind. . . .

He loved the people on whose behalf he made crusade; and, equally with the people, he loved the land they lived in—the villages and churches, the great houses with their parks or orderly trees, the birds and beasts, the downs and valleys and rivers and streams, the crops that grew out of the earth and, last but not least, the earth itself. The smell and the feel of the countryside were his tonic; and, though much of his life was lived in towns, he had to be coming back always to the open country for refreshment and inspiration. In the town, he often seemed to be only guessing: in the country, he knew.

Not that Cobbett's love of the country was just like mine, or probably yours; for I am at any rate a town-dweller, and not a countryman. The country is a place to which I go, not with the sense of going home. But to Cobbett the country was home, and his eye for it was the eye of a countryman. He wanted it to be useful, and not merely ornamental.

The barren heath of Hindhead stirred no pleasure in him; and the sight of a field full of thistles put him quite out of humour for a morning . . .

Cobbett rode over southern England, and as he rode he wrote; and no book was ever written that was more England's own book, getting the smell and feel and look of the English country and English country people down in print, so that the reader can smell and feel and see as well as Cobbett.—From "Persons and Periods," by G. D. H. COLE. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Wooden Ships of New England

SINCE AWAY back yonder, New England home yards, Maine and Massachusetts largely, have been building most of our wooden ships. From New England forests came the tall, straight-grained pine logs for the spars, the tough oak for the planking of the deep water and coasting fleets—the clipper ships for the foreign commerce, the privateersmen and the regular man o'wars men, the offshore fishing fleets. The Cape Ann yards built most of the Gloucester and Boston fishing craft, and Essex was the great Cape Ann yard.

More than three centuries ago Essex was building fishing vessels. She is still building them. It was, and is, wooden hulls always. For a long time Essex builders had only to step out of doors to find all the fine timber they needed. In time they denuded the Cape Ann country of timber. Particular people, these Essex craftsmen. There was the matter of masts, now. In later years they went far from home, even to Georgia and Oregon for suitable spar timber.

A Gloucester skipper, Alec Griffin, had his doubts one time of the soundness of his new imported masts. He was off the Nova Scotia shore, on his way to the Grand Banks, when he ran head on into a northeast gale. "A good chance right here," said Captain Alec, "to find out about those new sticks of mine." He hauled his vessel up by the wind, and drove her with all sails set, first on one tack and then on the other, for fifty hours in a living gale. Well, his new spars were still up there. "They must be all right, at that," said Alec.—From "American Fishermen," by ALBERT COOK CHURCH, with text by JAMES B. CONNOLLY. (New York: Norton.)

Today's Challenge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE present world chaos, Job's cry is again to be heard (Job 28:12), "Where shall wisdom be found? where is the place of understanding?" The unenlightened observer answers, "The challenge for the solution of world problems, is made to political leaders and military experts." "Not so," declares the more alert thinker. "Instead, it is directed to the individuals who make up the majority of the people."

We ask, "Can the whole be sound if its parts are not sound?" No! Definitely, today's challenge is made to the individual thinker. In this fact rests the hope for present world salvation, in that it offers the opportunity for all men to arrive at the source of true wisdom and power. And now the answer to Job's cry is heard (Job 28:23): "God understandeth the way thereof, and he knoweth the place thereof."

Christ Jesus taught the way of salvation by both precept and example. When asked by a disciple (John 14:5), "How can we know the way?" he answered not only the inquiry of Thomas, but the inquiries of all seekers for Truth throughout the centuries, when he said (14:6), "I am the way, the truth, and the life." When the individual is willing to open his own thought to the wisdom of Christ, or Truth, he will have contributed much toward the solution of universal problems.

Paul, that true ambassador for Christ, outlined the one and only course of right thinking when he appealed to seekers for Truth to come out from the material world and be separate. One must think truly, even though one is required to forsake beliefs long cherished. And in order to think what is true, one will need increasingly to learn of God as Spirit, and of His spiritual creation.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 31), "The first spontaneous motion of Truth and Love, acting through Christian Science on my roused consciousness, banished at once and forever the fundamental error of faith in things material; for this trust is the unseen sin, the unknown foe,—the heart's untamed desire which breaketh the divine commandments."

The command to put God first, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20:3), is, at the present moment, as thought-demanding as when God gave it to Moses on Mount Sinai. In the light of Christian Science this command signifies that we shall have one creator, one Life, one substance, one Mind.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, one learns that God is Spirit, or Mind. Individual acceptance of this fact outlines the first step toward banishing "faith in things material." To come out from the material world means to forsake selfish thinking. If one's destination is westward, one does not travel eastward. Seeking reality, one strives for spirituality; and by so doing he soon discovers that his struggles to possess material things and worldly honors have disappeared in his desire to serve the larger good.

Military, political, and economic domination—all such evils—are the results of selfish living, due to ignorance of God. Surely these conditions are the direct results of wrong thinking. They are the effects of thinking from a human viewpoint, rather than from the divine; and from the material sense of things, rather than from the spiritual. And again, are not these ills also due to the belief in minds many, rather than to individual acceptance of the Mind of Christ?

When evil seems to threaten destruction, God and His hosts of deliverance are found to be present. Today mankind is faced with an immediate and universal demand. What is this demand? Individual, understanding faith in God! What delivered Daniel from the lions? His faith in the power of Spirit. It was Daniel's courage and faith which enabled him to recognize the power of divine Love to deliver him; and the law of the Medes and Persians became "of none effect."

David did not merely say, "Yes, I believe God will save the armies of Israel." His was not a passive faith in God's power to save. It was an active, individual reliance upon omnipotence, that shattered the boastful pride of the giant of Gath. And he brought victory to Israel.

Christian Science brings to light the true individuality of man. It also uncovers the falsity of personal sense and its methods of attack. Today may we not liken its thoughts of fear, envy, jealousy, malice, and revenge to a mental fifth column attempting to undermine the very foundation of right thinking? It is the little greeds that make up the giant greed, the small jealousies that develop conspiracies of envy and destruction, the lesser hates that culminate in war.

The Christian Scientist understands that Love is forever fearless, Truth forever victorious, Life forever continuous; but in order to be humanly in evidence, these must be expressed in individual thought and action.

The right thinker, at this very moment, is girt about with Truth. He meets today's challenge armed with the Mind of Christ; he carries the shield of spiritual understanding. He has learned that God is all-powerful and ever present. He watches and prays without ceasing. Thus he proves man's present safety in the consciousness of all-inclusive good.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.)

Výzva dneška

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

V TÉTO DOBĚ světového chaosu je opět možno slyšeti Jobovo volání (Job 28:12): "Ale moudrost kde nalezena bývá? A kde jest místo rozumnosti?" Neosvícený pozorovatel odpovídá: "Výzva k rozluštění úkolů světa týká se politických vůdců a vojenských znalců." "Nikoliv," prohlašuje čilejší myslitel. "Spíše je namířena proti jednotlivcům z nichž se skládá většina lidu."

Tážeme se: "Může býti celek zdravý, nejsou-li jeho části zdravé?" Ne! Výzva dneška vztahuje se rozhodně na individuálního myslitele. V tomto faktu spočívá naděje na spasení světa v dnešní době tím, že poskytuje všem lidem příležitost dospěti k pramení pravé moudrosti a moci. A tu zase je slyšeti odpověď na Jobovo volání (Job 28:23): "Sám Bůh rozumí cestě její, a on ví místo její."

Poučením i příkladem Kristus Ježíš učil jak dojíti spasení. Když byl tázán jedním z učedlníků (Jan 14:5): "A kterak můžeme cestu věděti?" zodpověděl nejenom dotaz Tomáše, ale i dotazy všech těch, kdož po celá století hledali Pravdu, když řekl (14:6): "Já jsem ta cesta, i pravda, i život." Když je jednotlivec ochoten učiniti své myšlenky přístupnými moudrosti Krista, čili Pravdy, přispěl již mnoho k rozluštění universálních problémů.

Pavel, jako pravý posel Krista, naznačil jednu a jedinou dráhu správného myšlení, když vyzýval ty, kdož hledali Pravdu, aby vyšli ze hmotného světa a žili odděleně. Musíme mysliti správně, i když se od nás žádá abychom se vzdali věření na nichž jsme lpěli dlouho se zálibou. A abychom myslili na to, co jest pravé, potřebujeme stále více poznávati Boha jako Ducha a poznati Jeho duchovní stvoření.

Ve své knize "Retrospection and Introspection" (Vzpomínky a úvahy, str. 31) Mary Baker Eddy, objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, píše: "První samovolné hnutí Pravdy a Lásky účinkující Křesťanskou Vědou na mé probuzené vědomí, vypudilo ihned a provždy základní omyl víry ve věci hmotné; neb tato důvěra je ten neviděný hřích, ten neznámý nepřítel,—ta nezkrocená touha srdce, jež ruší božská přikázání."

Přikázání klásti Boha na první místo: "Nebudeš míti bohů jiných přede mnou" (Druhá Mojžíšova 20:3), vyzývá k myšlení v přítomném okamžiku stejně jako tomu bylo když Bůh je dal Mojžíšovi na Hoře Sinai. Ve světle Křesťanské Vědy toto přikázání znamená, že máme míti jednoho stvořitele, jeden život, jednu podstatu, jednu Mysl.

V učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) od Mrs. Eddy, poznáváme, že Bůh je Duch neb Mysl. Tato skutečnost, přijata individuálně, naznačuje první krok k vypuzení "víry ve věci hmotné." Vyjíti ze hmotného světa znamená vzdáti se sobeckého myšlení. Je-li cíl naší cesty na západě, necestujeme směrem východním. Při hledání skutečnosti usilujeme o duchovnost; a když tak činíme, brzy shledáme, že naše zápasy o hmotný majetek a světské poety zmizely v naší touze sloužiti většímu dobru.

Vojenská, politická a hospodářská nadvláda—všechna podobná zla—jsou následky sobeckého žití pocházející z neznalosti Boha. Věru, tyto stavy jsou přímé následky nesprávného myšlení. Jsou to důsledky myšlení s hlediska lidského, spíše než božského; a s hmotného smyslu věcí, spíše než s duchovního. A dále, nejsou-li tato zla zaviněna také věřením v mnoho myslí, spíše než individuálním přijetím Mysli Krista?

Když zlo hrozí, jak se zdá, zkázou, Bůh a Jeho voje vysvoboditelů jsou přítomni. Dnes čelí lidstvo neodkladnému a universálnímu požadavku. Co jest tento požadavek? Jest to individuální, rozumná víra v Boha. Co vysvobodilo Daniela od lvů? Jeho víra v moc Ducha. Byly to Danielova odvaha a víra, jež mu umožnily poznati, že božská Láska má moc jej vysvoboditi; a právo Médské a Perské bylo "v nic obráceno."

David neřekl pouze: "Ano, já věřím, že Bůh zachrání vojska Izraele." Jeho víra nebyla nečinná víra v Boží moc zachrániti. Bylo to činné, individuální spoléhání na všemohoucnost, jež podlomilo chvástavou pýchu obra z Gátu. A David dobyl Izraelským vítězství.

Křesťanská Věda vynáší na světlo pravou individualitu člověka. Ona také odkrývá faleš osobního smyslu a postup jeho útočení. Není-li dnes možno porovnati jeho myšlenky bázně, závisti, žárlivosti, zlomyslnosti a pomsty s mentální pátou četou usilující zevnitř o podkopání samého základu správného myšlení? Je to lakota v malém, která vede ke hrabivosti ve velkém; drobné případy řevnivosti z nichž rostou spiknutí závisti a zkázy; menší případy nenávisti, jež vrcholí ve válce.

Křesťanský Vědec poznává, že Láska je provždy bez bázně, Pravda provždy vítězem, Život navždy nepřetržitým. Ale tyto musí býti vyjádřeny v individuálních myšlenkách a činech, aby se staly lidstvu očividnými.

Právě v tomto okamžiku pravý myslitel je opásán Pravdou. On čelí výzvě dneška vyzbrojen Myslí Krista; on nosí štít duchovního porozumění. On poznal, že Bůh je všemocný a všudy přítomný. On bdí a modlí se bez přestání. Tím dokazuje, že nynější bezpečí člověka jest ve vědomí vše-zahrnujícího dobra.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Mountains in Twilight

Mountains have a dreamy way
Of folding up a noisy day
In quiet covers, cool and gray.

Only mountains seem to know
That shadows come and shadows go
Till stars are caught in pools below.

Only mountains, dim and far,
Kneeling now beneath one star,
Know how calm dark valleys are. . . .

—From "Song of the New Hercules," by LEIGH HANES. (Boston: Bruce Humphries.)

The Christian Science
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Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Trade Comments Pages 16-18 Financial News

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1941

Airplane Mechanics in the Making

Scenes at N. E. Aircraft School in Boston

1. A class in small parts at the School learning the inner workings of magneto-generators.
2. Enlisted men of the United States Army Air Corps attending classes at the School where they are studying to become trained airfield mechanics.
3. Army men, future airfield mechanics, learning the gross mechanical parts of an airplane motor.
4. Latest piece of apparatus to be acquired by the School illustrates how hydraulic parts of army bombers work.

N. E. School Trains Plane Service Men

277 Army mechanics are receiving instruction in ground crew work for Air Corps.

By Capt. Herbert Nichols, FA (Res.)
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In addition to the vast number of planes and pilots needed to build up America's air armada to the point where it can occupy a place in the sky, thousands of trained mechanics are likewise needed. They are the "little" men in brown overalls usually overlooked by everyone but airpilots. They are the boys that trundle giant bombers or speedy fighters out of hangars, warm up the engines, make careful inspections, adjustments and minor repairs before signaling "O'Kay" to the men who fly the ships.

Today the facilities available at the Army's leading school for plane mechanics at Chanute Field, Illinois, have been taxed beyond capacity with the result that civilian schools such as the New England Aircraft School in Boston, are being used by the army under government contract to train non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. At present, 277 men are taking this work in the Hub, most of whom will go to Westover Field at Chicopee, Mass., or to the projected field at Windsor Locks, Conn.

According to Capt. Raymond P. Palmer, Adjutant of Enlisted Contingent Training at the School, "any carelessness, forgetfulness, or lack of technical knowledge or ability on the part of an airplane mechanic may be the cause in peace time of the loss of life of the pilot and members of the crew as well as destruction of a plane and equipment costing thousands of dollars. While in time of war it may mean the loss of a battle and many lives. Therefore the importance of the men in brown overalls."

Set Up in 1928

The New England Aircraft School was established in 1928 and was selected by the Army as one of the first seven civilian schools to undertake the training of army personnel. Because no suitable quarters or mess facilities are provided by the army at these schools, the government allows the men extra money for housing and food. This is sufficient to enable them to live at hotels where they are treated like other guests—chambermaids and waiters to look after their needs—and they are relieved of many ordinary military duties while undergoing instruction. For eight hours daily, five days a week, they are in the classroom, shop or laboratory. They study evenings, while Saturdays and Sundays are used for inspections, recreation, visits to industrial plants and social and religious activities.

So swift has been the growth of this school that it has been necessary to add constantly to its plant. The latest addition is a $35,000 structure for school purposes at the East Boston Airport.

In Boston, the first month of the course is given in co-operation with Wentworth Institute and consists of basic subjects needed to prepare the students for more advanced work. Shop mathematics; factoring, fractions, decimals, percentage, powers, roots and elementary algebra are stressed. Then comes enough mechanical drafting and blueprint reading to enable the men to intelligently read blue prints. The theory of flight is explained in Air Corps Fundamentals and the student learns the use of parachutes, fire prevention and safety rules, Air Corps Forms and Technical Orders.

The next five months are divided into ten two-week periods where the student spends two weeks on a subject. He takes up Plane Structures and draws a kit of tools, learns the names of all the parts of modern airplanes, the care of tires, tubes, wheels, brakes, struts, shock absorbers, control cables and control surfaces. He learns how to remove, clean and inspect all cowlings and fairing, how to inspect and maintain the wings, fuselages, cockpits, heating and ventilating equipment, safety belts and make out propoer inspection forms.

Hydraulics Taught

Then comes the subject of hydraulics as used in aircraft, with actual work on a full size mock-up bombing plane; work on propellers, engines, induction and oil systems, instruments and the electrical system.

"The final two weeks," according to Captain Palmer, "are spent learning the proper way to make the required daily maintenance of the complete plant and the regular inspections given after 50 and 100 hours of flying. This completes the course and the men who pass with satisfactory grades are given certificates of graduation. They are not expected to do any major overhaul work or repairs that require a machine shop, but they are able to give the planes regular daily maintenance and inspection required under field conditions."

Another phase of the Air Corps training program carried on in New England is the course in meteorology given to flying cadets at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Here the army has 49 men, all college graduates who are taking a year's course in weather forecasting. They will be commissined Second Lieutenants on the completion of their study and will be weather officers at various Air Corps stations throughout the United States and its possessions.

Federal Income Tax Offices Open to 6 P. M.

Federal income tax offices throughout Massachusetts will be open until 6 o'clock every evening next week, and until 4 o'clock on Saturday, March 15, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston, announces.

Present closing hours, which will maintain through this week, are 4:30 o'clock on week days and 1 o'clock on Saturday.

This extension of hours is to enable clerks and workers on a five-day week, to obtain asistance it making out their income tax returns which are due before midnight, March 15.

8 in Prison In Waterbury Graft Scandal

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7 (AP)—Former Lieut.-Gov. Frank Hayes began a 10- to 15-year term in State Prison today, his conviction of conspiring to defraud Waterbury of more than $1,000,000 during his five-term regime as Mayor of that city affirmed by the Connecticut Supreme Court.

Within five hours after the Supreme Court of Errors upheld the convictions of Hayes, a Democrat, and nine other men sentenced to minimum terms of one to 10 years as principals in the notorious graft plot, eight of them were behind prison bars last night and two were at large.

The high court freed four other appellants, two of them members of a New York City accounting firm.

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey said his men could not locate Daniel J. Leary, wealthy beverage manufacturer and former City Comptroller who was also sentenced to 10 to 15 years, but that he expected John S. Johnston, New York businessman who drew a two- to five-year term, would be brought to the Wethersfield Prison today.

Search Being Pressed

Stating that his force was not "letting any grass grow under our feet," Commissioner Hickey said he would press the search for Leary today.

The Supreme Court likened the quartet of Hayes, Leary, Thomas P. Kelly (Hayes' former executive secretary), and Carl D. Olsen, former Waterbury banker, to "the head of an octupus" and the other defendants to the "arms of the octupus."

Kelly began a seven- to 12-year term last night, while Olsen, who did not appear, is now serving a similar sentence.

The "head" and the "arms," the unanimous decision read, co-operated always "in furtherance of the single conspiracy," by which the city was bilked of a sum placed by the prosecution at close to $3,000,000, during the nine-month trial which ended on Aug. 16, 1939. The grand jury which originally indicted 27 men in 1937 charged merely that more than $1,000,000 was missing.

The men freed by the high court were George H. Kingsley and John W. Meany, his partner in the New York firm which audited the municipal books; Charles S. O'Connor, former City Counsel; and Simon J. Alderman, New Haven accountant.

Hayes surrendered himself to a State policeman at his home within 15 minutes after the decision was handed down.

Other Convictions Upheld

Besides Hayes, Leary, Kelly and Johnston, those whose convictions were upheld were:

Frank J. Santalucia, Waterbury contractor, four to eight years and $500 fine.
Philip Coppeto, Waterbury contractor, four to eight years and $500.
Martin J. Dunn, employed in the Comptroller's office, two to six years and $500.
Thomas J. Fleming, former Superintendent of Streets, one to three years and $500.
James P. Healey, Waterbury businessman, two to five years and $500.
Henry W. Minor, former Police Commissioner, one to five years and $500.
Listed as a fugitive since the grand jury reported was Enoch Borgnaes of Hollis, N. Y., who worked for Mr. Kingsley's firm.

The decision, handed down by Chief Justice William M. Maltbie, contradicted the appellants' assertion they did not have a fair trial because of the wide publicity attendant upon the case.

Trial Held Fair

"The record failed entirely to indicate that the accused had otherwise than a fair trial or that the jury was affected in any way by prejudice or influence by the notoriety attending or the public interest in the case."

The scandal broke after the municipal election of 1937 when comptroller Sherwood L. Rowland, chosen by 33 votes over Leary and the only Republican elected to office, discovered many important records had vanished.

Mr. Rowland's demand for an investigation, seconded by the jointly-owned Waterbury Republican and American, brought the corruption to light and in March, 1937, the grand jury was inpaneled.

For its part in the investigation, the Republican and American received the Pulitzer Prize for "the most disinterested and meritorious service rendered by an American newspaper during 1939."

Election at Continental

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board today ordered an election to determine whether employees of Continental Mills, Lewiston, Maine, want to be represented in collective bargaining by C. I. O.'s Textile Workers Union of America.

N. E. Railroads Filling Vital Defense Role

Systems moving thousands of troops to Florida camp with dispatch—Other defense news.

The importance of American railroads in national defense is receiving practical demonstration in New England beginning today with the departure for Camp Blanding, Fla., of the first of more than 12,000 members of the 43d Division, formerly the New England National Guard. Carefully worked out plans of the Maine Central, the Boston & Maine, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads indicate, road officials said, that the troop movement can be carried out with no more flurry or fuss than if it were part of the regularly operated freight and passenger service.

Other defense and military news from all New England:

From Pine Tree State—First Florida-bound train to leave Maine will steam out of Portland's Union Station at 8:30 o'clock tonight with 17 cars carrying 432 officers and men. Between tomorrow and March 15, when the last three trains will leave Bangor, the B. & M. and Maine Central lines will operate 28 special troop trains from key points in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

From Rhode Island—A 14-car troop train leaving Providence at 6:15 o'clock tonight will mark the opening movement on the New Haven. This train will carry more than 300 officers and men, comprising the advanced detachment. About 1,250 men will leave Rhode Island and Connecticut today and tomorrow on four special trains. The New Haven will operate a total of 24 troop trains between now and March 17, when the movement will be completed.

Chow En Route—Troop trains, according to railroad officials, will have kitchen cars, where field stoves will be set up and Army cooks will prepare food for the soldiers. The men will be served in the tourist sleepers in which they will ride. Two soldiers will be assigned to each lower berth and one to each upper for the 48-hour trip to the Florida camp.

Draftees Georgia Bound — Approximately 5,500 draftees now stationed at Fort Devens will be transferred to Fort Wheeler at Macon, Ga., it has been announced. Movement of the recruits will begin March 12 with a 17-car train leaving the Ayer cantonment each day through March 21.

Deferment for State troopers?—With 150 Massachusetts State Police eligible under Selective Service, the force faces possibility of becoming seriously handicapped unless deferments are allowed until replacements can be obtained, a spokesman for the Police declared today. Seven deferments already have been granted, he said. The State Police has the same physical requirements as the Army, and it accepts only men between the ages of 22 and 30.

Protection for draftees—The Maine Senate today enacted and sent to the Governor an emergency bill to "freeze" the unemployment compensation status of men inducted into Federal military service. Without the provisions of the bill, unemployment compensation officials said, employees who might lose their jobs soon after returning from military service would not be eligible for compensation.

State and Chickadee Get Bird—From Birds

A wise old owl disdainfully cried, "Who?"

While a blue jay filibustered with all his might.

And a red-headed woodpecker found food for thought in wood.

They could not believe it. The Massachusetts Senate was on its way toward giving its State an official bird. And who was picked? No exalted, brilliantly-robed member of the mystic knights of the air. Just a little fellow, no bigger than your fist, the gray-cloaked, cheerful little chickadee.

The chickadee had no comment. But the owl, the jay and the woodpecker issued a communiqué declaring this first action merely a strategic retreat, and advising the world to wait and see what happens when the proposal comes up Monday for engrossment by the Senate and later when it goes to the House of Representatives.

Sportsmen Divided Over Proposed Bill

Massachusetts sportsmen's organizations were disclosed today as widely split on a proposed bill to establish a 13-member board of directors to control the State Division of Fisheries and Game in the State Department of Conservation

At a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on State Administration, W. W. Ollendorff of West Medway, legislative chairman of the Norfolk County League of Sportsmen's Clubs, urged passage of the measure, saying that his organization sponsored it. He said sportsmen throughout the State favored the reorganization.

On the other hand, Harold Morrill, Vice-President and legislative representative of the Middlesex County League of Sportsmen's Clubs, and H. R. Howe, representing the Bristol County League of Sportsmen's Clubs, recorded their organizations against the measure on the ground that the State Department of Conservation was reorganized two years ago and the reorganized system had not been fully tested.

Under the bill the proposed board of directors would be composed of one member from each county in the State except the counties of Barnstable, Duke, and Nantucket which would be represented by a single member, and the State Commissioner of Conservation. The Board would appoint an administrative secretary. At present the division is headed by a director.

Mr. Ollendorf claimed that under the proposed system the sportsmen who pay the entire cost of the division would get more for their money.

Francis H. Allen, representing the Massachusetts Audubon Society, recorded his organization as opposed to the bill saying, "it would be a great mistake to make a change without giving the present law a further trial."

Freight Derailment Blocks Old Colony Line

TAUNTON, Mass., March 7 (AP)—Derailment of six cars of a 51-car freight train disrupted service today on the main line of the Old Colony division of the New Haven Railroad between Taunton and New Bedford, Fall River and Camp Edwards. Railroad officials said they expected to restore service within six hours.

The derailed cars were loaded with lumber, poles and railroad ties. The train was bound from New Haven ot Fall River.

American Wool Lead Forecasts Wide Pay Rise

Many companies are following suit as leader announces its figures for wage advance.

A general wage increase was forecast here today in the wool textile industry, following the lead of the American Woolen Company, largest unit in the industry, in granting a 10 per cent advance.

However, without waiting for American Woolen to step out in advance, all the woolen mills in Lawrence, center of the wool manufacturing industry of the country, simultaneously posted notices yesterday of the same advances.

Announcement of wage increases in other woolen and worsted mills continued to be made today. In Lowell, Mass., Ames Stevens, Treasurer of the Ames Worsted Company, said a 10 per cent wage boost would become effective May 12 for 1,300 employees of the Ames Worsted, the U. S. Bunting Company, Walsh Mills, and the Royal Worsted Company, all of Lowell.

"The raises in American Woolen make the biggest single wage increase in textiles or any other mass production industry in New England," declared Joseph A. Salerno, co-leader of the drive for worsted wage advances being made by the Textile Workers' Union.

"I am confident that the rest of the industry will follow and that the total volume of wage increases for the entire industry will amount to $50,000,000 a year."

Others Followed

Commenting on the position of American Woolen in the industry, a veteran wool man noted today that for the past 20 years, when American Woolen changed its wages, smaller mills have generally patterned its policy.

"The smaller mills watch and listen and have been greatly influenced by the American Woolen," he added.

"It has been felt in the industry that there would be a demand for more pay. This was likely to center on American Woolen, because besides being the largest company, it has also been organized by labor to the greatest extent."

The raises agreed to yesterday also lifted the minimum wage throughout American Woolen four cents an hour over the 36 cents established for the industry by the Federal wage-hour administration. In some plants American Woolen was paying more. The new standard minimum for the company will be 40 cents. This makes a minimum of $16 per week.

In volume of money involved the increases make the largest raise that the company has made in recent years, it is stated by officials.

The last general advance in wool textiles came a year ago, in February of 1940. This amounted to 10 per cent.

Act in Unison

Arlington Mills with 6,300 workers, Pacific Mills with 6,000, and M. T. Stevens & Sons Co. figured among the principal mills in Lawrence which made the same advance at the same time as American Woolen. The custom in Lawrence, which is the largest consumer of wool in the United States, has been for all to be together. Neither Arlington nor Pacific has a union agreement.

The American Woolen Co. has 24 or 25 mills located in all the New England States, Kentucky and New York. Sixty per cent of the wool textile industry is concentrated in New England, and half of this in Massachusetts.

Unlike cotton textiles, the exodus of woolen mills to the south has been small. Fluctuations of woolen manufacture in Massachusetts and New England, it was said in the trade today, have been parallel to that of the industry in the whole country.

Announcement of the American Woolen advance was made in a joint statement by the company and the Textile Workers Union after several weeks of negotiation. While the increase covers all the 28,000 workers of the company, American Woolen also renewed collective bargaining agreements with the union applying to about 15,000 workers in seven mills where the union has been certified as the exclusive bargaining agency.

All the raises so far reported become effective May 12.

Wage Rise Asked

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 7 (AP)—A 12½ per cent wage increase was asked today for this city's 6,000 shoe workers. The Boot and Shoe Workers Union asked the manufacturers for an immediate conference to consider the request. The union asked restoration of the 1937 price list, from which there had been a downward revision.

Beauty Shop Wages

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7 (AP)—State Labor Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher announced today minimum wages had been established for approximately 200 male operators in beauty parlors.

Mr. Danaher said Connecticut was the first State to set a minimum wage for male workers in intra-state commerce, though similar statutes have protected women since 1911.

Lawyers Seek Reorganized District Courts

Demand for revision during 1941 of Massachusetts' District Court set-up, almost perennially proposed by various groups during the past 10 years, today had the backing of a special committee of the Eastern Massachusetts Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

Calling mainly for gradual abolition of the "special justice" office and establishment of a circuit of 21 of the larger districts, Sidney S. Grant, chairman of the committee, announced a meeting in Boston next Monday to discuss statewide support for the measure. Robert Bamford, Essex County lawyer, will be the chief speaker.

Following closely along the lines of previous proposals, the Guild's measure would give full-time $7,000-a-year posts to justices of the 21 circuit courts, with an administrative justice to get $7,500. They would be prohibited from practice of law.

Most legislation put forward in previous years has "recognized the danger to our judicial system and the lack of confidence and respect it engenders in both the bar and the public by the continuation of an archaic system under which special judges are permitted to practice law," the Committee stated.

The report continued:

"Another problem which these bills have sought to cope with is that practice which has grown up in many years of the District Courts whereby the presiding judge generally sits from one to three hours in the criminal session of that court, leaving all of the civil business in its various forms to be handled by special judges. Some of the bills have sought to establish a circuit for the District Courts whereby judges will sit not only in their own courts but in other courts.

"This committee feels that these are the most pressing and serious of the problems connected with the administration of law by the District Court, short of a general overhauling of our District Court system.

"The committee feels that it would be more advisable to recommend a limited circuit under the proposed act, rather than at the outset to extend its operation throughout the State and include many small courts where there is little or no business.

"We feel that reform is imperative, and that the plan embodied in the proposed bill, while not comprehensive and complete, is a step in the right direction and should be supported."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER COLDER SNOW FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by snow late tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight about 27 degrees; light northerly winds shifting to northeast and increasing to fresh by morning.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Saturday cloudy and warmer with light snow.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, warmer tonight; Saturday cloudy and warmer with snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by snow late tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island: Light northerly winds shifting to northeastern and increasing to fresh tonight, becoming strong Saturday; increasing cloudiness followed by rain or snow beginning over south portion tonight and over north portion Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	19	New Orleans	52	51
Chicago	26	26	New York	23	23
Denver	28	27	Norfolk	39	36
Kansas City	29	29	Philadelphia	27	27
Los Angeles	58	55	St. Louis	29	30
Miami	71	71	San Francisco	49	47
Minneapolis	13	13	Washington	33	33

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 7.
B-Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:14 p. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Saturday, 6:35 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:11 p. m.

Bangor Airport Strike Prevented

BANGOR, Maine, March 7 (AP)—Tentative agreement has been reached in the labor union difficulties at the $2,000,000 Bangor airport project, two Federal labor conciliators announced today, and they added, "it now appears that no strike will occur."

The joint statement was issued by Federal conciliators John Jennings and Edward Ward, after a conference with union officials called in an effort to iron out differences of two electricians' unions with members working on the airport project.

The issue was based on the alleged refusal of an independent Bangor union to join the Bar Harbor American Federation of Labor local. The conciliators did not disclose the terms of the agreement.

Ogunquit Fire Does Damage of $60,000

OGONQUIT, Maine, March 7 (AP)—A three-hour general alarm fire levelled the Ogonquit Beach pavilion-casino, ignited several cottages, and severely damaged a prententious summer home today, inflicting a total loss estimated at $60,000.

Sparks from the pavilion blaze showered the estate of Mrs. E. R. Hoyt of New York City, a mile away, and ate through the main building's interior.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, fifth lecture of a series by Margaret George on "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Square dancing sponsoring by the Boston Park Department. Fourth of a series arranged at the request of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. In the North Bennet Street Gymnasium, North End, 7:45 p. m. Tickets for any of these series may be obtained free of charge by writing or telephoning the Recreation Office, 440 Park Drive, Fens, Boston. Ken. 2710

Annual mid-winter concert by the music organizations of Newton High School. Haydn M. Morgan, Director of Music Education in Newton, will conduct the orchestra; quartets for chamber music will be conducted by William Winston; choruses will be conducted by Mrs. Margaret Grannan, J. Collins Lingo, and Mr. Morgan; and an organ solo by Robert Gower. At Newton High School. 8:15 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Success and Failure in the Adjustments of 1919-1929" by Dr. Joseph A. Schumpeter, Professor of Economics at Harvard University. Second of a series entitled "An Economic Interpretation of Our Time," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Open House for Americans, sponsored by Mrs. Emma Grinnell Tunnicliff of the Boston Speech School for Crippled Children. A representative of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies will speak; Miss Louise Bradford Childs, teacher of History and Current Events at the Choate School, will give a talk; and Miss Jessie Kerry will sing, accompanied by Miss Arline Monroe. At the Boston Speech School for Crippled Children, 324 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

All day excursion to Newburyport, sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. Take the 7:45 a. m. train from North Station. Arrive at Newburyport at 8:57 a. m. Leader, Miss Crain—Brockton 1498-M. Cost, $1.38.

Movies for Children at the New England Museum of Natural History. "Native Alaska" with slides and movies, will be presented by Nutchuk, Eskimo artist and author. Program free to children at 10 a. m. and at subsequent showings. At 234 Berkeley Street, Boston.

Book Review Program, sponsored by the Massachusetts Group of School Librarians. Guest speaker will be Miss Dorothy George of the Vesper George School of Art. The reviewing group is from the Girls' High School of Boston, under the direction of Miss Ruth Hennig, Librarian. In Perkins Hall 270 Boylston Street, Boston, at 10.30 a. m. Open to all free of charge.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "French Rooms" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "Portrait Exhibition" by Mrs. Tanner, 2 p. m.

At the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain. Morning story hour for children in the primary grades on the kangaroo and the wild dingo dogs of Australia, 11 a. m. Moving pictures of the adventures of a kangaroo will be shown for children of the fourth grade and above, 2 to 3:30 p. m.

Luncheon of the Boston Committee celebrating National Sharecropper Week. "American Policy Toward America's Disinherited" will be the subject for discussion by Dr. Arthur Raper, of Georgia, and the Rev. Howard Kester of North Carolina. Dr. Ralph Barton, Edgar Pierce Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University, will be Chairman. At the Hotel Copley-Plaza at 12.45 p. m.

Luncheon discussion of the Twentieth Century Association. Dr. Andre Morize, Professor of French Literature at Harvard University, will speak on "What Can Be Learned from the French Catastrophe." Frank H. Noyes, President, will preside. At 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 1 p. m.

Information walk of the Field and Forest Club. Meet in the lobby of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will give a talk and conduct a special guidance tour through the English rooms. Leader, Miss Maude A. Smith.

Lecture on "Hunting with a Microphone and a Color Camera," with colored motion pictures in natural color, by Dr. Arthur A. Allen. Second lecture of the Annual Lecture Course, sponsored by the Massachusetts Audubon Society, in John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, Boston, 2:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8
Radio Timetable: Page 12

New Rutland Railroad Pact Averts Strike

RUTLAND, Vt., March 7 (AP)—A strike called by 1,300 employees of the Rutland Railroad has been averted for two years under terms of an agreement announced by I. L. Sharfman, chairman of a mediation board appointed by President Roosevelt.

One section of the agreement, he said last night, provided for a voluntary 5 per cent pay reduction for all employees earning more than $15 a week while another section called for withdrawal of a Dec. 9, 1938, wage cut.

The agreement provided further, he said, that no "substantial" reduction of force could be inaugurated before consultation with employees representatives and that payment of back wages due employees, aggregating about $235,886, could be postponed until the agreement expires on April 1, 1943.

At that time, the payments may be made in such amounts as might prove feasible "without reducing the working capital of the road below the sum of $175,000," but if the working capital exceeds $285,000 within the two-year period, the amount in excess of that sum should then be paid to the employees, the agreement said.

The President appointed the mediation board on Feb. 14 on the eve of a walkout the men had voted in protest of a 10 to 30 per cent wage reduction order by Luis G. Morphy, receiver for the railroad, which has been in financial difficulties for several years.

Quincy Claims Lead In Business Gains

During a four-year period ending in 1939, the city of Quincy led all other Massachusetts cities in retail gains, according to E. J. MacEwan, Secretary of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce.

Quincy retail business during that time increased 46 per cent, which was 29 per cent greater than the average for 32 cities in the State and a 26 per cent greater gain than the average for the entire Commonwealth. In cash figures, the increase was from $24,097,000 in 1935 to $35,107,000 four years later.

Mr. MacEwan said he obtained the figures from the United States Department of Commerce report just released.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). reradiocast of Tower News by recording.
(No Saturday Tower News)

Christian Science Program For Sunday, March 9

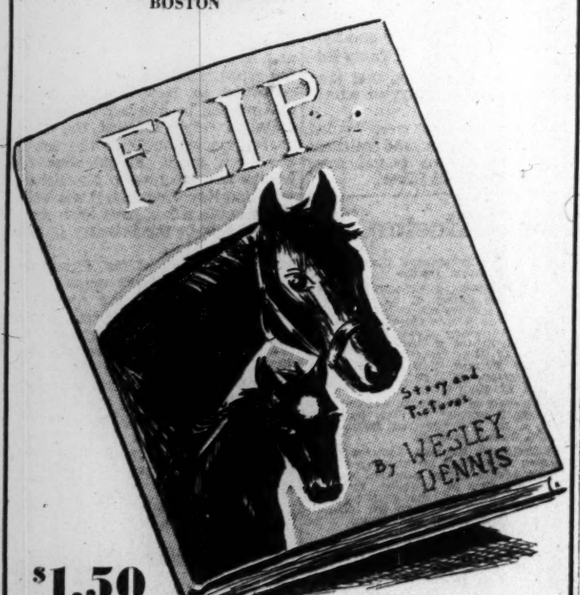
2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS MARCH 15
Deposits received by mail

Beano Game Inquiry Launched in Cambridge

The Cambridge City Council today launched an investigation into local beano games following the criticism of Councilor Francis J. Roche that some charitable groups benefited from penny games but others were "rackets."

Filene's BOSTON
GIFT SHOP



$1.50

This lovable, wing-sprouting little colt, Flip, with his laugh-provoking antics, is as enchanting to grown-ups as he is to youngsters. A first edition of the newest juvenile book by the famous Boston artist, Wesley Dennis . . . for your children, for a sick friend, for a bedside guest room book . . . you'll love it!

Mr. Wesley Dennis, creator of FLIP, will be in our Gift Shop from 11 to 4 on Saturday to autograph your copies.

Gift Shop, Franklin and Hawley Streets
Write or Call HUBbard 4250 'til 9 p. m.

For Better Cultural Relationships

By a Staff Photographer

At Reception of Students of Americas

The growing movement to improve inter-American cultural relationships was assisted by a reception given yesterday afternoon by the Americas Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, to Latin American students who are now taking graduate courses in Greater Boston. Here are shown some of those who attended the function held at the home of Mrs. Alfred Baker Lewis in Cambridge. Front row (left to right): Ricardo Menendez of Mexico, graduate student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mrs. Henry A. Mosher; José Rodriguez-Feo of Cuba, who is studying at Harvard; Mrs. Walter D. Kring; Dr. Alexander Ramer, of the Dominican Republic; Dr. Margaret Krauz; Miss Amy Woods, Chairman of the American Committee of the League. Back row (left to right): Miss Geraldine B. Chandler, Miss Edna MacDonough, Miss Margaret Robinson, Miss Isabelle Lehman, and Mrs. Lewis.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 280 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Daily, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building. WMEX, 1470kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL: Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.
Kansas City — Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Canada

Winnipeg — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).
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Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week days, 4 p. m., WBRK, 1310ks.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 10 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News, direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL: Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

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Republic of Panama

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Canada

Winnipeg — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 8

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m).
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, re-recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Vincent Neff's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Silhouettes in Music; Romance and Rhythm.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Reveries; Charlie Spivak's Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; Music Graphs; Lani McIntyre's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Eugene Ormandy, conducting	Sports and Music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.		Sports and Music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Novachord Impressions
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth": women's program	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	"Tea Time Melodies"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"		"Young Widder Brown"	"It's Dance Time"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Girl Alone": drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills": sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dinner Dance Music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Dinner Dance Music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Senator Bridges, N. H.	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	Alec Templeton Time:	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Shain Sisters' Trio
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Ask the Children":	Lucille Manners; Ross	Fort Devens Radio Party	Lease-Lend Bill discussion
8:15	Charlie Cantor and	quiz program	Graham; orchestra	Fort Devens Radio Party	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30	Minerva Pious;	"Death Valley Days":	"Information, Please!"	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
8:45	chorus; or.; News	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	with orchestra	
9:00	Ray Bloch's Orchestra; sketch	"Gangbusters": drama	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Gangbusters": drama		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30	Playhouse: "You	News; Variety Program:	"Everyman's Theater":	"I Want a Divorce":	Boston Olympics vs.
9:45	and I"	guests; orch.; drama	Arch Oboler Play	dramatization	N. Y. Rovers hockey
10:00	R. J. Thomas, talk.	Madison Square Garden	"Wings of Destiny":	Raymond Gram Swing	game from Boston Garden;
10:15	Your Income Tax	Sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	John Reilly, Jay
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Madison Square Garden	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Wesley, announcers
10:45	News of the World	Sports	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Swing Session	Five Star News
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Sport program	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra.
11:15	News: "Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather.	Sport program	Chico Simone's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music":	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Sport program	"Day's End"
11:45	recordings	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Sport program	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs.	News Service	
7:45	Music; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Rowdy Revue	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
8:45	Jimmie and Dick	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
9:00	The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations: music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Greenfield Choir	Tropical Moods	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"Honest Abe": dramatic sketch	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Breakfast Club"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
9:45		Shopping talk	Network speaker	News Service	Texas Ramblers
10:00	Young Americans in	Irene Hanify, organist	"Lincoln Highway": dramatic sketch	Invitation to Waltz	Studio Speaker
10:15	the Making	Home Folks Frolic		Invitation to Waltz	Studio Speaker
10:30	Women's Club talk.	Rex Maupin's Orchestra.	Betty Moore, talk	"Rainbow House": juvenile program	"Going Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rex Maupin's Orchestra.	"Brigth Idea Club":		
11:00	News; Cincinnati	Norsemen Quartet	children's program	Student Radio Club	Letter Quest with John
11:15	Conservatory of	Allen Roth's Symphony	Women's Clubs Program.	Student Radio Club	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Music; Alex von	of Melody	Walter Blaufuss' Orch.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	Kreisler, conductor	Weather; Musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	Man on the Farm	News; Music; Cowgirl	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm	Songstress; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45	Country Journal	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	National Farm and	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin	Home Hour	"Boston's Future": talk.	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Waldorf": interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
1:45	"No Politics"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Don Allen's Music
2:00	Mrs. Dwight Morrow	Metropolitan Opera:	People's Lobby Luncheon:	Oberlin University Student String Quartet	Ed Parsley and His
2:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	Marjorie Lawrence,	Senator Nye; others		Saddle Pals
2:30	'Of Men and Books':	Rene Maison, Leonard	Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra; vocalist	Sport comment	Short Story Editor
2:45	speakers	Warren in Gluck's		Brooklyn Dodgers vs.	Five Star News
3:00	Library of Congress	"Alceste"	'Readin', Writin', and	Cleveland Indians baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15	Concert	Metropolitan Opera:	Rhythm"		Sports and Music
3:30	Library of Congress	Marjorie Lawrence,	"And By the People":	Brooklyn Dodgers vs.	Sports and Music
3:45	Concert; News	Rene Maison, Leonard	dramatization	Cleveland Indians baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Harvard Guardian	Warren in Gluck's	"Campus Capers": vocalists; orchestra		Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Forum	"Alceste"		Brooklyn Dodgers vs.	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Metropolitan Opera:	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Cleveland Indians baseball game	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Gluck's "Alceste"	"Boy, Girl and a Band"		World in Fantasy"
5:00	News of Americas	Entracte; Rex Maupin's	"The World Is Yours":	Dodgers vs. Indians	Melody Mirror
5:15	New England to the	Orchestra	dramatization	baseball game	Melody Mirror
5:30	Colors	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. Lecture Hall	Income Tax Report	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	News; Elmer Davis.	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	The World Today	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender":	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	"Report to the Nation"	Sport comment	Dramatic sketch	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Western Tunes
7:45		"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Musical Rendezvous	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim": drama
8:00	"Marriage Club":	John T. Flynn, talk	"Knickerbocker Playhouse": dramatic sk.	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15	quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'		from Camp Edwards	Discussion
8:30	"Duffy's Tavern":	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences':	"Hawaii Calls": salute	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	variety; News	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	to WAAB	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Song of Your Life":	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Harry Salter's Orch.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	Harvard-Yale basketball game	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; George Szell,			
10:00	Serenade"	conductor	Station E-Z-R-A: comedy sketch	Chicagoland Hour:	Five Star News
10:15	Sen. Bankhead, Ala.	NBC Symphony Orch.		Henry Weber's Orch.	Dance Parade
10:30	President Franklin	President Franklin D.	President Franklin D.	President Franklin D.	Dance Parade
10:45	D. Roosevelt	Roosevelt; others	Roosevelt; others	Roosevelt; others	Dance Parade
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music Weather	News Service	Hal Leonard's Orchestra	Dance Parade
11:15	V. Monroe's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	Hal Leonard's Orchestra	Don Ostro's Orchestra
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Defense for America	"California Melodies":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Series; recorded	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Day's End; News

Boston Opens Bundles For Britain Office

Bundles for Britain, Inc., is to have a branch office in Boston, according to an announcement made public today.

In fact, headquarters have been already established at 355 Boylston Streeet, next to the Arlington Street Church, although the formal opening will take place at a later date, not yet determined.

With the national headquarters located at 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, New England's 23 branches have been calling for a center nearer at hand. The new address on Boylston Street is the answer.

Officers of the Boston branch are: Mrs. Francis G. Shaw, Chairman; Mrs. Jasper Whiting, Vice-Chairman; Miss Alice Gray Reynolds, Secretary; and Allan Forbes, Treasurer, to whom contributions may be sent at the State Street Trust Company, Boston. Mrs. Calvin Coolidge is a member of the committee, which is still in the process of organization.

Mrs. Winston Churchill is honorary sponsor for the national organization, which now has 700 branches in every State in the Union and Alaska.

Another new war relief office will be opened in Boston under the auspices of the War Relief Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. The opening will take place tomorrow, and the address will be Room 12, Little Building, where contributions for war sufferers in England, China and Greece will be received.

'Stage Door' Play By 'Barnswallows'

Climaxing this season's dramatic offerings, Wellesley's "Barnswallows" will present "Stage Door" at Alumnae Hall tonight and Saturday.

The cast includes Ruth Nagel, who made her debut on the Wellesley stage earlier in "Family Portrait," and appeared in December with her father, Conrad Nagel, on a national radio program, and Elizabeth Birdsall, star of Wellesley's recent production, "Pygmalion." Norman Getsinger and Gene Gordon, members of the Harvard Dramatic Club, will appear in the leading men's roles. With the exception of the director, the entire production is managed by the students, who construct scenery and costumes.

On March 15, inter-relationships between music and the dance in their development will be illustrated by Wellesley's joint program of the College Orchestra and the Dance Group, in a recital by student choreographers. This program will be open to the public, and will be presented in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 p. m.

Warm Clothes for Britain

A Boston Boy Looks Them Over

If this little fellow didn't have relatives in England who needed these warm clothes that will soon be on their way as a bundle for Britain, he'd probably want to wear them himself. At least, that's what he seems to be saying. The new Boston branch of Bundles for Britain is located at 355 Boylston Street, next to the Arlington Street Church.

Meat Prices Remain High; Some Vegetables Lower

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Although some marketmen speak of downward trends of meat prices in the wholesale field, and hint at reflections being found in retail stores, shoppers find little relief from the high meat quotations which have prevailed for weeks.

In beef, the face of the rump that has been selling for 35 cents for weeks, in chain stores, is today 33 cents with some stores marking it "Sale." Yet, a week ago, a price of 25 cents was quoted by a large cut-price suburban store as a "special." Two weeks ago a chain store sold rib roast at 27 cents. Today the price is 29 cents.

Pork products, always popular at this season of the year, when prices are usually low and quality is seasonally of the best, are generally steady. Pork loins are offered today in chain stores at 18 cents. Last week they were 19 cents. But for two weeks previously they were 18 and early in February were 17 cents. Fresh shoulders that have been 16 cents in some chains, are today 15 cents. Smoked hams, however, hold generally to 25 cents.

Come Friday Specials

Legs of lamb are offered this week at 23 cents in chain stores, and up to 28 cents in independent markets. Lamb fore quarters are 14 cents as a rule, with one cut-price suburban offering them at 11 cents as a "Friday only" special. Veal legs are as low as 15 cents in an occasional cut-price market that offers them at that figure for Friday only.

Poultry offers some attractive buys, especially in fowl and in turkey. Fowl can be had as low as 21 cents in some cut-price stores and at 23 cents in some of the chains, while independent markets ask as much as 28 cents. Turkeys are plentiful, ranging from 23 cents a pound upward. Fresh New England turkeys can be had around 35 to 37 cents. Chicken are offered from 23 to 38 cents. Capons start at 35 cents in the chain stores. Geese can be had as low as 19 cents for Wisconsin birds in some suburban cut-price stores. Ducklings are around 20 to 22 cents.

Some Vegetables Are Lower

Seafood is plentiful and prices are attractive. Haddocd and cod are quoted at downtown stores around 10 to 12 cents, while some of the chains offer steak cod as low as 10½ to 12 cents. Chilled halibut is around 23 cents, swordfish 35 cents, salmon 19 cents, and mackerel 8 cents, in the chain stores. Independent fish stores usually ask more. Lobsters are higher. Live chicken lobsters are 45 cents a pound, medium 58 cents, and large 48 cents. Boiled large lobsters are 80 cents a pound.

Vegetables are high in some instances and lower than last week in others. Fresh green peas are down to 7½ cents a pound in chain stores. Spinach is five cents. California iceberg lettuce is offered in chain stores as low as five cents a head. Green beans are offered around 12½ cents a pound, broccoli is 11½ cents in some of the chains, asparagus 59 cents or a bit more, perhaps, for a large bunch, and southern tomatoes 15 cents a pound.

Strawberries from Florida are 19 cents a pint basket in some chain stores. Bananas are higher than a while back with chain stores offering them around four pounds for 25 to 30 cents. White Argentine grapes are offered in some stores at 15 cents a pound.

Eggs are lower and plentiful. Large, fresh eggs can be found at farms and roadside stands for 30 cents and sometimes less. Butter is fairly steady, with chain stores offering their best brands at 35 cents. Olive oil is high in price because of the difficulty in getting it out of Europe, due to the war. State of Massachusetts officials warn that "bootleg" olive oil is being marketed which contains up to 95 per cent mineral oil. They say that oil selling at less than $4 a gallon is possibly not pure olive oil.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Fragments from Operettas; News in English. Hungarian Folk Songs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London — 7:45 p. m. — "Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk "In My Opinion." GSC, 6.56 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Vocal Solo. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.03 meg., 49 m.
London — 8:30 p. m. — "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.83 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.36 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.03 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Radio-Theater: "Quinitos," Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches": "World Affairs." Talk by H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Great Masters. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.03 meg., 49 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—The News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Maritime Day To Be June 22; Davis Is Head

Shipping men, port officials, and waterfront workers, constituting the membership of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee — incorporated under Massachusetts laws—met at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today to elect officers and hold their annual meeting.

Officers were re-elected as follows: Frank S. Davis, President; Maxwell B. Grossman, Vice-President; Ralph M. Eastman, Treasurer, and Joseph A. Mutrie, Secretary. These three directors were elected to fill vacancies in the Board: A. Douglas Cook, Boston agent for Moore McCormack Lines; Capt. Charles M. Lyons, Supervising Inspector for New England in the Federal Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, and Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, head of the Boston district of the Coast Guard.

Mr. Davis—known as the "Dad" of the Boston observance of National Maritime Day—outlined plans for the harbor celebration this year, which, he said, would exceed all previous observances. National Maritime Day falls on May 22, but the plan adopted last year of having the harbor celebration come later in the season, when warmer and fairer weather is likely, proved so successful that it will be followed this year.

Choice of June 22 for the observance in Boston, was favored for this year, as that date is expected to coincide with the arrival here of Governors from many parts of the United States to attend the Conference of Governors.

Scores of events are already planned, including several new ones, it was disclosed today. The marine parade of Government craft, merchant shipping and small vessels is one of the main features. Life boat races, fishing dory contests, and similar events will be held and trophies offered for the winners. "Open house" will be observed, as far as possible, along the waterfront and on ships. Commonwealth Pier will again be headquarters, where the judges will sit, and from where radio programs will originate.

Formal opening of the campaign to make this year's observance the largest and most colorful ever presented at any American port, will be March 14, when a luncheon in the main dining room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be held. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, honorary Chairman of the Committee, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Honorary Vice-Chairman, have been invited.

'41 Class at Harvard Elects Class Officers

Langdon P. Marvin Jr., of New York City, Spencer A. Klaw of Carmel, N. Y., and William P. Brown Jr., of Drew, Miss., were elected first, second, and third marshals of the Harvard Class of 1941 yesterday.

Simultaneously it was announced that E. Langdon Burwell of Porterville, N. Y., was elected Treasurer of the Class; Charles P. Berger Jr., of Jackson, Mich., Chorister; James J. Pattee of Pueblo, Colo., Orator; Bancroft G. Davis of Boston, Odist, and Thomas Lancey, 2d, of Keene, N. H., Poet.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Does $10,000 House Cost That Or Is Figure Only Basic One?

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"How much does a $10,000 home cost?"

Sounds silly, doesn't it? But when you come to pay the extra expenses that somehow creep into the buying of a home, you will understand why Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Owners Association, says the $10,000 is "only the beginning."

First of all, Mr. Flynn wants it understood that he is not arguing promiscuously against the buying of homes. But he would have those families contemplating home ownership approach the issue in a realistic manner, and stay in their apartments if they think that the initial cost of a home climaxes the financial outlay.

Naturally, Mr. Flynn would like to have everyone living in apartments. He is no different from other salesmen who like their own products better than those of their competitors. Still, the most practical approach to the purchase of any product is to hear what the competitors say. Mr. Flynn represents the strongest competitors of home selling interests.

With spring on the way and many families checking over their home building budgets, Mr. Flynn advises them to track down the expenses that go into the purchase of land, legal fees for surveying and clearing the title, deed registration, architectural supervision, appraisal fees, interest on loan, building permit, insurance of property against fire, hurricane, liability; taxes, planting, grading, fencing, interior decoration, heat, and new furnishings. Almost all of these, he said, are outside the limits of the initial price set upon the house.

Land is usually included in the original cost, but not always. A lawyer is needed to see that no strings are attached to the title. Architectural fees are often included in the original costs, amounting to 6 to 10 per cent of the final price. If you are building, a loan is needed in order to begin construction. To get this loan requires submitting plans and details to an appraiser who asks about $20 for his work.

The lending agency financing the home requires a certain rate of interest, usually 4½ per cent, which amounts to a considerable item over the duration of the mortgage. To find out how much you pay in interest charges, multiply the monthly payment by the number of payments, and then subtract the amount you actually borrowed.

You cannot begin building until you have a permit, the cost of which depends upon the price of the house. Liability insurance is as necessary to the homeowner as it is to the building contractor who carries compensation insurance against injury to his workers. Fire insurance is requisite. There are many other types of insurance to be taken out to protect against damage or loss of property.

Once you move in, you become subject to taxes, which must be charged against the home-owning budget. Then there may be betterment charges for sewer system or road surfacing, amounting to from $200 to $600 over a 10-year payment period. The shrubbery is not always in, or if it is, you will probably not be satisfied, and may spend considerable money on landscaping during the first year or two.

Electricity bills will be higher than in an apartment, because there are more lights to leave on when not in use. It takes electricity to run the oil burner, which is over and above the heating bills. Repairs, redecoration and additions are part of the home-owning budget, as is the constant effort to add new furniture, tools and gardening equipment.

If the housewife is interested in period furniture and wall papering, home owning is a lot of fun, but the search through antique shops with its consequent strain on the budget only starts with the purchase of a new home.

What Mr. Flynn, along with the March issue of House Beautiful Magazine, the Consumers' Institutes of Massachusetts and research specialists are warning home buyers against is "counting home ownership too strictly in terms of the initial cost." This is inviting mortgage foreclosures or a steady running into debt.

A careful check of all items against the building and maintenance budget, they say, will show that when the architect says the home will cost $6,000 or $10,000 . . . it is just "wishful thinking."

Operating Costs Factor

More important than the first cost of the house, according to Iron Fireman experts today, is the operating cost — heating, taxes, electricity, repairs, and other recurring items. These amount in the aggregate to about $25 of the $50 a family might pay each month for shelter.

On this basis, if the family can cut, say, $5 a month from its operating cost (heat, for instance), that amount would pay for the financing of $850 more house. In other words, if the family thinks it can afford a $6,000 house, it can, by careful attention to heating problems, lower its potential heat budget and buy a house costing $6,850.

Since heating is the major operating item in the home, it offers the most likely possibility for economies. Of course, such items as lawn care, shrubbery, grading, furniture, interior decorating—can be cut to the bone, depending upon the family's determination to say "no."

Coal for 3,700 Years

Rumors that coal may give out and turn the householder completely to fuel oil heating, were discounted today by coal experts with a disclosure that there is enough coal, at the present rate of use in the United States, to last 3,700 more years.

Nearly half the world's coal deposits are in the United States, it is said, but even Russia has enough to last 30,000 years, Germany 1,900 years, Canada 25,000 years, and Britain 800 years.

Heating Units in Attic

Mechanical forcing of hot water heating has made it possible to move heating units from the basement into the attic with no loss of efficiency, reports the Plumbing and Heating Bureau. Although hot water heating is one of the oldest types of heating, modern developments have changed the system so fundamentally as to make it seem new.

Latest development is the circulator or pump, operated by a low powered motor making for fast pick-up, quicker responsiveness to controls, smaller radiators, smaller boilers, smaller piping and often less piping. Heretofore, the building of heat pressure in the boiler has forced the circulation of water. Efficiency in the old system is dependent upon the boiler being under rather than over the circulating system.

Suburban Living at Its Best

By a Staff Photographer

De Luxe Homes in Newton

Top—Dutch Colonial house of seven rooms, just sold by C. D. Train, architect and builder, 941 Center Street, Newton, Mass. Below—A Cape Cod-style house on Walnut Street, Newton Highlands, awaiting a buyer who wants seven rooms, amid oak trees, two minutes from the Worcester Turnpike and close to good schools. This house features a ship-room over the garage.

Hub's Airport Step Nearer To State Control

Proposed transfer of the East Boston airport from the City of Boston to the Satte of Massachusetts, speedily approved by the legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety for national defense and commercial aviation development, was headed today for consideration by the legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

The Military Affairs Committee reported favorably on the transfer measure several hours after Army officials, State, City and commercial aviation representatives appeared before the Committee to urge immediate action. Before the Committee reported, however, members conferred with Maj. Charles Woolley of the plans division of the office of the Chief of Air Corps in executive session on the national defense aspects of the airport plan.

The Massachusetts Senate, meanwhile, cheered the supporters of a measure to make March 17 a legal holiday in Suffolk County by ordering the bill to a third reading. The measure has been approved by the House. Final Senate action will be taken next week.

Closely allied to the March 17 measure was another in the House of Representatives requiring retail establishments to remain closed on legal holidays. At present such stores open at 1 p. m. on such holidays as Oct. 12 and Armistice Day. An adverse committee report on the bill was overturned by the House.

Harvard Plans Wider Areas Of Education

Harvard students of the future must gain at least a smattering of knowledge in each of the three important areas of learning—natural science, social science, and arts and letters, the College Faculty ruled today.

Another in a series of steps all pointing toward the broadening of a Harvard education, the faculty vote required next year's freshmen to take at least one full course in each of the areas. Previously the only specific course requirements were elementary English composition and a year of foreign language.

The rule that every student must major or "concentrate" in some special field throughout his four years of college was not changed.

Significant of the current series of moves, as seen in the Yard, is that Harvard men of the future will be required to learn "a little about a lot" as well as "a lot about a little." Only in the graduate schools, it is said, will they be allowed to concentrate so furiously as to learn "everything about nothing."

The trend of the faculty requirements is toward the ideal of an education with "common content" for all college men, as set up by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins at the University of Chicago. The Harvard faculty has not gone as far as the "Chicago plan" in requiring of all students a rigidly outlined course of study, but has departed far from its own ideal, the Lowell plan of modified free electives.

Further plans for required introductory "survey" courses in the three areas were tentatively made by the faculty, but referred to a Committee on Introductory Instruction for further study.

Mounting Fund for Jobless Divides Rhode Island Opinion

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7—A dispute over the present and potential size of Rhode Island's Unemployment Compensation Fund, which figured in the election campaign last fall, was clarified this week in a report submitted to the Legislature by the State's Unemployment Compensation Board.

The fund reached a record high of $11,500,000 on the first of this year, the Board reported, but it advised against any policy which might freeze the fund at this level, pointing out that actuaries believe the reserve should be built up to between $15,000,000 and $18,000,000.

During the last campaign, J. Howard McGrath, the successful Democratic candidate for Governor, argued that the fund was unnecessarily high and urged that employee payments be either cut in half or eliminated entirely. Rhode Island is one of the few states where both employees and employers contribute to the unemployment fund as well as to the Federal social security fund.

Governor McGrath announced this week that he still believed the employee payments could be reduced substantially while the reserve is at such a high level.

A suggestion made last year that a merit system be applied to employer establishments, with reduced payments for those employers whose records showed reasonably stable employment conditions over a period of years, was flatly rejected in the Compensation Board's report.

Any such system, the Board reported, "would place the highest rates on two of the most important wealth producers in our economy, that is, the entire textile industry and the construction industry."

The report added that such a program might drive the woolen and worsted industry out of the State.

Payments to the fund began in 1936 and disbursement benefits did not begin until 1938. During that first year when payments were being made, the Board paid out more than it took in. Disbursements amounted to 112.81 per cent of income.

The trend turned the other way the following year, however. In 1939 disbursements were only 71 per cent of income and in 1940 the percentage was 80 per cent.

The report cites the opinion of actuaries who say the reserve fund should be either twice the average annual disbursement or twice the greatest annual disbursement. The average annual disbursement so far has been $7,640,000. The greatest was $9,293,000.

Now that boom times have returned to Rhode Island industry, the ranks of the jobless have thinned, the claims against the fund have diminished, and contributions to the fund are mounting rapidly as more and more thousands become wage earners.

The Board concedes the time may come when the reserve fund is judged sufficiently large. When that point is reached, it suggests the soundest policy would be to reduce the rates equally for employee and employer alike.

* * *

Civil Service

Civil service was in the news on two fronts this week. Governor McGrath's proposals for drastic changes in the State Civil Service Act were placed before the Legislature. Meanwhile, Providence's Mayor, Dennis J. Roberts, appointed members to a three-member Civil Service Commission charged with drafting a civil service law for the City and submitting it to the Council before July 1.

Principal changes sought in the State law by the McGrath administration would "freeze" into office State employees who had served the State for 10 years or more. Those who had served for five years could retain their positions by passing a simple test of fitness. Under the present law all employees are required to pass the civil service examination, regardless of how long they have been employed by the State.

The Governor's program also would remove from the civil service requirements several policy-making positions. It would provide a three-member board of appointees to administer the act instead of the present single civil service director.

The new Providence charter, which went into effect this year, provided that the Mayor must name the Civil Service Commission by March 1. The Mayor held off the appointments until the final day.

The new charter also provides that the new single-chamber Council, after it has received the draft from the Commission, must enact a civil service law "with reasonable dispatch."

The probability is that by the end of this year Providence will have its first civil service act approved and that the system may be put into effect by next year.

Rhode Island's WPA quota was reduced by 2,000 this week, but Acting Administrator Byron F. Hopkins doubted there would be any hardships. The State has been operating at 1,000 below its quota for several months, he pointed out, and scores of WPA workers are finding private employment every week. Last month 400 found regular work in private industry, he said.

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Dr. Compton Warns Against Aid Bill Delay

That serious hazards confront American democratic processes as a consequence of the continuing Senate debate over the lend-lease bill—hazards inherent in the effect on public sentiment of prolonged argument about the bill rather than in the final Senatorial vote—is the conviction of Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made public today in an open letter.

The letter by Dr. Compton, who is also in charge of one of the four principal divisions of the National Defense Research Committee, was addressed to David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, Senators from Massachusetts. His purpose, according to the communication, was "not to argue for or against the lend-lease bill," but to end promptly the fruitless debate, which "has reached a point where considerations of national welfare, quite beyond the provisions or consequences of the bill itself, are becoming a matter of grave concern to the American people."

First of the dangers cited by Technology's President was that delay, despite an overwhelming demand for action on the bill, is "sabotage of its objectives," and "a menace to freedom and safety." Secondly, the average thoughtful citizen looks querulously at Congressional maneuverings and grows impatient with this delay, a delay "actually creating public sentiment in favor of dictatorship in this country, the very thing which is being decried by some of those responsible for the delay."

The third menace is a corollary of the second, the undermining of the morale of idealistic yet realistic youth.

Extension Favored For Bank Division

A measure to extend the life of the State Division of Liquidation of Closed Banks gained approval today of the Massachusetts Legislature's Ways and Means Committee, the Associated Press reported.

The bill contains a clause eliminating the present $5,000 salary of Garrett Hoag, Director of the Division, and authorizing the State Supreme Court to set his compensation.

The Legislature's Education Committee recommended rejection of a bill to require teaching of State history in public schools. It also disapproved of a bill to permit widows of disabled veterans to take State University extension courses without cost.

Air Interview With Harsch

Joseph C. Harsch, Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States, will be interviewed over radio station WBZ on Sunday, March 9, at 2:45 p. m. Mr. Harsch will be interviewed by "Chick" Morris, special events director of WBZ.

Boston Union Rift Catches Department Store in Middle

A five-day restraining order against picketing the R. H. White Company was issued this afternoon by Judge Allan G. Buttrick in Suffolk Superior Court on petition of the company.

A unique conflict between the two rival wings of the labor movement broke out in Boston today with one of the major department stores caught between the factions in the role of innocent bystander.

Picketing of delivery service of the R. H. White Company was begun by the Teamsters' Union of the American Federation of Labor in a dispute involving a union of the Congress of Idustrial Organizations.

Boston has seen no such serious interunion flare-up in several years.

Refusing to go through a picket line, teamsters affiliated with the A. F. of L. declined to take goods into the store, and rather than run the chance of violence, the store refrained from asking its C. I. O. drivers to take articles through the picket line to its warehouse for delivery to customers.

Store officials went at once to court in an effort to obtain an injunction against the picketing.

Customers Not Bothered

No endeavor was made by pickets to influence customers from entering the store. The dispute centered wholly on the store's C. I. O. warehouse and delivery union.

Something more than a year ago the A. F. of L. teamsters' union obtained an agreement with the R. H. White Company covering the employees of its warehouse on Memorial Drive, numbering around 150. As the time of its expiration drew near this winter, a number of the warehouse employees indicated a preference for a C. I. O. union by petitioning the State Labor Relations Commission to hold an election in the warehouse to determine the choice of the majority.

The C. I. O. union in question was the New England Joint Board of the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America.

The A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union obtained a renewal of its agreement with the store.

The Labor Relations Commission held a hearing and ordered an election among the warehouse employees, saying in its decision:

"During the course of these proceedings and since the close of the hearing herein, the company has entered into a new contract with local 829 and local 82 of the same international (teamsters') union. The Commission finds that neither this contract nor the prior contract between the same parties constitutes a bar to the holding of an election as part of the investigation being conducted by the Commission in these proceedings.

Employees Back C. I. O.

When the election took place, the employees voted 122 to 3 for the C. I. O. The Labor Relations Commission then certified the C. I. O. Union as sole bargaining agency.

Going behind the returns, the A. F. of L. Union contended that the outcome had been influenced by a former business agent of the Teamsters' Union, who had been deefated for re-election, and then went over to the C. I. O. The Teamsters' Union held that without its being aware of what was going on, he had led over many of the White employees to the C. I. O. through personal friendship.

The C. I. O. Union declared this was not the case, and named the former A. F. of L. business agent as general organizer for warehouses and production workers in New England.

The Teamsters' Union of Boston is one of the biggest A. F. of L. unions in Massachusetts, with 8,500 members.

John V. Jenkins, Chairman of the Joint Council Committee of the Union on the R. H. White case, said today:

"The reason for the picket line is that we have an agreement with the R. H. White Company signed Jan. 31. The Company has broken that agreement. We insist that they live up to it. They have given us a denial that they will live up to it. So there is nothing left that we can do but to install a picket line. We don't, however, want any trouble.

Legal Contract Claimed

"As regards the Labor Relations Commission and its election, the election did not set aside our contract. The agreement is perfectly legal, we have it on the advice of counsel. Our dispute is with the R. H. White Company."

The position of the Labor Relations Commission as restated today is that if the Commission certifies a union as sole bargaining agency, a concern must bargain with it and no other.

Yale Singers Plan So. American Tour

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7 (AP)—The Yale Glee Club has announced that it will visit South America this year with a schedule of 14 concerts in a dozen cities—the first by any North American university.

Most of the concerts, Director Marshall Bartholomew said, would be given in university cities where the visiting singers will be entertained by student groups.

The club, numbering 60 undergraduates, will leave New York June 20.

Danger Seen in U. S. Policy Of New World Investments

Tragic consequences from America's policy of artificially stimulating exports to South America are foreseen by Dr. J. Anton de Haas, Harvard Professor of International Relations, writing in today's issue of the Harvard Business Review.

"From a financial point of view our investment policy in Latin America . . . has been far from successful," Dr. de Haas wrote, adding that "a good way to lose a friend is to lend him money, a still more effective way is to lend him more than he can repay."

In other articles in the magazine, Bernard M. Baruch, World War "economic dictator," and Prof. Edwin E. Witte of the University of Wisconsin, pointed out the danger to American democracy arising from domestic policy.

Baruch Offers Plan

Warning of possible war for the United States, Mr. Baruch called for erection of a "priorities division" in the Federal Government to "synchronize the whole war effort" and make sure the Country "not only wins the war but survives it economically."

Fundamental revision of the Social Security law to eliminate injustices and guarantee more benefit to the industrious and thrifty than to "downright chiselers" is necessary to national morale, Dr. Witte wrote.

The University of Wisconsin professor was Executive Director of the Government committee which sponsored the Social Security Act. For two years he was a member of the United States Social Security Advisory Council.

All three writers were concerned with America's survival in a world at war. Dr. de Haas proposed a complete reorientation of our foreign trade to include greatly increased imports from Latin America, if the lending policy continued.

Economic Policy

Without North American markets, Latin American countries cannot repay the United States' money, he pointed out, for their resources are largely undeveloped. "One cannot pay an international debt with a waterfall or with manganese ore buried under tons of soil in a tropical forest a thousand miles from means of transportation."

Mr. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board under President Wilson, stated that "by proper timing of allocating and production," defense bottlenecks "can be very nearly eliminated."

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New York Host to Olympics in Madison Square Garden on Ty Andersen Day

Rovers Look Like Rangers In Beating Local Defense

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thoroughly unmindful of the fact that next Sunday afternoon they are playing host to the Boston Olympics in a special Ty Andersen Day celebration in Madison Square Garden, the New York Rovers last night handed the 'Pics a 7-3 drubbing at Boston Garden. Before Sunday's game, however, the Olympics will have a chance to get even here again tonight.

For the first time this season the Rovers appeared to resemble their big brothers, the New York Rangers, and oddly enough the victims of their excellence were none other than the chubby Ty, himself, and his Stoneham partner, Cliff Thompson. After the game the sentiment that Ty and Cliff had had an off night was heard. A better explanation is to be found in the style of defense that these two play—a style which is utterly ineffectual against the Rovers' style of play.

Andersen and Thompson do not bodycheck at the blue line. They play the man and force him out of the picture by ushering him down to the corners. The Rovers, however, refused to be ushered and slowed up as Ty and Cliff backed up. With no one doing too much to hinder them, they had plenty of time to make plays, and most of them were good plays on which Goalie Vic Polich had little chance.

Two Als Goods

By comparison the Olympics' other defense pair of the two Als, Yourkewicz and Baronowski, loked fairly good. They stood at the blue line and attempted to check the flying Rovers before they entered the Boston zone and before they could make their plays. The cold figures hsow that Thompson and Andersen were on the ice for six of the New York goals, while the second defense was on for just one.

Andersen, himself, realized last night that he and his partner were not being too effectual and at one point skated over to the Boston bench with the remark, "Take me out of there—I'm not doing any good." Neither, for that matter, was the team as a whole, although Yourkewicz, Baronowski, Fitzgerald, and little Al Dumond stood out.

Ty's ability to recognize his faults as he did last night is just another tribute to his ability as a hockey player, but at the same time it is safe to say that during his seven years of service in the Eastern Hockey League there have not been many occasions when he has asked to be taken off the ice.

Still a Favorite

The bulky defenseman, who incidentally was not always so rotund, played most of his Eastern League hockey for Atlantic City. In fact this is his first year of league play with any other club, for this is the Olympics' first year in the circuit. Despite his change in uniforms, Ty still remains one of the favorites around the loop.

Born in Fredrickstad, Norway, Ty came to this country when he was little more than two years old. He lived first in Lynn, then moved to Swampscott where he went to high school. He captained the hockey team—as a center then—for two years, and then went up to Clark School in Hanover, N. H., for three years where he assembled a hockey sextet his final year.

Went to Europe

For three years following he played with the old Boston Hockey Club, and then went to Europe on the first team that Walter Brown, Manager of the Garden, took across the water. In 1932 he played for the U. S. team in the Olympics at Lake Placid and the following year he went to Atlantic City.

Each year the Eastern League has two all-star teams. One is picked by the coaches and the other by the players, and every year Ty has made both teams. His first year with the Sea Gulls he was picked as the best amateur hockey player to appear in Madison Square Garden that year, receiving 1,600 votes out of 1,600 cast.

Because of his style of play, Ty is the least penalized defenseman in the league. He has never had a major penalty, and his total minor league penalties for all his years of service total less than 50.

Changes Tonight

Ty will be back again tonight with his partner, Thompson, as the Olympics attempt to make up for last night. The two Als will also be back to form the other defense and Polich will return to goal, but the forward lines are due for a shake-up.

The first line will see Dave Walsh operating at center in place of the veteran Frankie Spain, and either Bob Jeremiah or Jack Costello, if his knee if right, will operate on the second line. Danny Sullivan and Paul Guibord will fill out the first line, while Johnny Fitzgerald and Gerry Desrosiers will fill out the second. The third will be the B. C. trio of Bob Mee, Ray Chaisson, and the increasingly popular Al Dumond.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		New York
Sullivan, lw	rw,	Dartnell
Walsh, c	c,	Dotten
Guibord, rw	lw,	Wilson
Andersen, ld	rd,	Sawchuk
Thompson, rd	ld,	Trainor
Polich g	g,	Fischer

Boston spares: Yourkewicz, Baronowski, Chaisson, Dumond, Mee, Desrosiers, Costello, Fitzgerald.
New York spares: Hamilton, Parker, Tilson, Brownridge, Check, Ferens, Hollinger, Kreller.
Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

Earns Starting Post Against Yale

By a Staff Photographer

To Guard Net for Harvard

Bob Kayser has been a substitute goalie all year long on Coach Clark Hodder's Crimson sextet, but tomorrow night he will be the starting netminder when Yale comes to Boston Garden. Kayser subbed at Yale last Saturday, gave a sensational exhibition, and continued his sterling play against the Junior Olympics and Dartmouth this week to earn the honor.

Bruins Face Good Chance To Improve

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the Boston Bruins prepare for one game over the week end, the Toronto Maple Leafs, seeking to regain first place in the National Hockey League, have two contests to play. The standing this morning looked interesting from a local viewpoint. Both the Bruins and Leafs have five games to play and Boston holds first place by a two-point margin.

The only disturbing element at the moment is that while the Bruins have only Canadiens to play here Sunday night, it was Canadiens, rookie goalie and all, who upset the vaunted Toronto club last night, 4 to 3. If the Canadiens could beat Toronto, after losing six games and earning only one tie against that team all season, it is not beyond imagination that Canadiens might upset the Bruins.

Amerks and Rangers

The Maple Leafs have two games to play as said before and one of them, tomorrow night in Toronto, is against the weakened New York Americans. It is probable that Leafs will win this one easily. Then they come to New York to engage in a game with Rangers and since the Blue Shirts are flying at the present time, the Leafs have their task cut out for them in this affair.

The locals held a light, fast workout at the Garden yesterday, specializing in defense against break-aways. The forcing style of hockey the Bruins now play leaves the team open to opponents breaking away. Chicago did it twice last Tuesday night and nearly beat the Bruins. Manager Ross is devising a defense for this and it probably will be in operation against the visiting Frenchmen Sunday night.

Dutton Furious

Red Dutton of the Amerks is furious at the recent disclosure from New York that Madison Square Garden would be better without his team. . . He points an accusing finger through the columns of the N. Y. Sun at Art Ross and Weston Adams of the Bruins . . . He is quoted as saying that the Bruin management wants more sell-out games with Rangers and Toronto . . . He thinks there will be a heavier squawk due if the circuit drops to six clubs and two, probably from Chicago, Canadiens or Detroit, are left out of the play-offs.

* * *

If Rangers and Detroit collide in the play-offs in a two-out-of-three series with the first and third games on Detroit ice, the New Yorkers will have to overcome the fact that they have won only a single game on Detroit ice in three years. . . It is something to be considered . . . Eddie Powers, former favorite as a coach around these parts, has the Toronto Marlboro amateur team at present and is one game up in the play-off for the Senior A Ontario championship. . . Marlboros have won two and lost one in the seven game series with St. Catharines.

Jack Wilson Is Problem Cronin Has Yet to Solve

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., March 7—As the Boston Red Sox made the first stop of their three-game week-end tour in the spring headquarters of the Cincinnati Reds today, Manager Joe Cronin admitted that one of the most puzzling phases of his so-called mound situation has been the case of Jack Wilson.

"Look at him," said Cronin, while the big right-hander was warming up on the sidelines. "Listen to that ball pop. I wish the rest of the boys were as fast as he is. Look at those shoulders. You can't wear him out. And yet, I'm still waiting for him to have that big year."

Each spring about this time the critics discuss Wilson. They point out that the 200-pounder is as "quick" as 99 per cent of the pitchers in the American League; that he is strong enough to out-work any other man on Cronin's staff; that the next will be a 20-victory year.

May Be Pressing

However, despite his apparently great natural ability, Wilson is still trying for those 20 triumphs. It may be that the scribes are partly to blame for the failure, although this angle does not come from Cronin. It could be that, after reading the newspapers, Jack has tried too hard to produce those 20 wins. He may have been "pressing," as ball players say. This added pressure may have affected his control and thrown him off balance just enough to hinder his effectiveness. Remember: this may not be the reason. I merely say it could be. Some ball players are like that.

Wilson's chief trouble, of course, has been control, or lack of it. Many times since first joining the Red Sox back in 1935, Jack has had the opposition moaning with his fast ball, only to beat himself in the late innings because he couldn't get the ball over the plate. One season—1937—he got up to 16 victories. The following year he bagged 15. But in 1940 he slipped to 12, with a mediocre 5.07 earned run average in 41 games.

Back to Old Style

Last spring Frank Shellenback took the heavy right-hander under his wing. Shelly taught him how to protect himself after coming off the mound and following through with a pitch. For a while Jack looked much better. But when the regular season got under way and he found himself in a close ball game, back to the old style he went. It is a wonder the Red Sox have kept him this long.

"Well," continued Cronin. "Let me ask you this: Where in the minor leagues can you find a pitcher as fast as Jack? That's right, you can't. He can wheel that ball in there, if you know what I mean. And the way this pitching staff has been lately, I'd be silly to let him get away."

Wilson's position in the club's 1941 hurling picture may be governed by what the new fellows do here in the Grapefruit League. If three or four of Cronin's newcomers should come through, the manager could make room for Jack in the bull pen, where his fast ball would be effective in the late innings.

* * *

Last year Wilson worked out of the bull pen until mid-June, then started five games in a row. However, by July he was back among the relief hurlers. Again in late August Cronin gave him a chance on the starting line. Jack's record was eight victories starting and four in relief.

* * *

Wilson was very wild starting against the Athletics on April 19, walking seven batters in less than six innings. In one game with the White Sox he gave a sample of his batting by smashing a pair of home runs.

* * *

While hitting to the infield, Hughie Duffy seems to "let up a little" on ground balls to Cronin at shortstop. "After all," grins the little veteran, "when you're working for a fellow, you've got to be a bit careful."

* * *

Lefty Grove, who is his own boss in training camp, is in charge of the small squad of Red Sox who remained in Sarasota.

* * *

Cronin says that Red Walsh, the big New Hampshire boy whom the Red Sox will have farming at Louisville this year, throws better than any catcher he ever saw—Hartnett, Cochrane and anyone else included. "When you can see the ball," said the manager, "you know he isn't having a good day."

* * *

The Red Sox like young Norman Brown, who is also headed for Louisville. He has one of those "live" fast balls and needs only a better curve to win in the majors.

* * *

Cronin has picked Charley Wagner, Mickey Harris and Mike Ryba—probably in that order—to pitch against the New York Giants tomorrow in Miami. Tex Hughson, Bill Fleming and Earl Johnson go against the same club on Sunday. The Sox will be back in Sarasota early Monday morning.

Harvard Six Host to Yale On Saturday

Yale's hockey team, rater one of the best college units in the country, is a favorite to defeat Harvard's sub-par six in a return match at the Boston Garden tomorrow night at 8:30.

The crimson has displayed its best hockey of the year during the current week, defeating the Junior Olympics on Monday in an informal practice game and generally outplaying Dartmouth on Wednesday in a 3-3 deadlock. Much of Harvard's improvement this week has been due to the brilliant goal tending of Bob Kayser who is slated to get the starting call over Ab Fenn.

Coach Clark Hodder predicts that the score will be much closer than the 8-2 beating administered by Yale in the opener of the 41st annual Harvard-Yale series in New Haven last Saturday. The Crimson has had a dearth of good freshmen material for the past three years and the result is that the varsity this year, with no outstanding star, has the worst record of modern Crimson history, two wins, one tie, and nine losses.

The Yale record has been outstanding with 11 victories, two ties, one with St. Nick's and one with Dartmouth on natural ice early in February, and four defeats. Yale has lost only to the University of Minnesota, one of the power houses of college hockey, to Princeton, Quad League champion, 5-4, to St. Nick's, 9-3, and to Williams, 5-3.

The Blue first line of Roger Hazen, Scotty McLennan, and Gig Carton is considered the best in the Quad League. Leading this veteran trio is Hazen who was voted the best wing in the league last winter and who tied for high scoring honors.

The sophomore second line of Le Boutillier, Bill Wood, and Reg Roome is virtually as strong as the first line and is expected to develop into one of the best in Yale hockey history. This line is far superior to any reserve trio that Coach Hodder of Harvard can place on the ice.

The Elis have the best defensive record in the Quad League this year, having allowed only 13 goals, due to the smart and rugged play of Capt. Paul Pierson and Carl Drake. Yale's work in the nets has been equally brilliant. Fred Kieckhefer, a star of the Harvard-Yale series last year, has been one of the best goalies in the East this year.

Harvard's starting line is unchanged with Capt. Pren Willetts at left wing, Burgy Ayres at center, and George Duane at right wing. This line has scored virtually all of the Crimson's points this season, and is expected to give the Elis first line an even battle.

The defense pair will be Sherm Gray, 185-pound crew captain, and Stacy Hulse, who played wing the previous two years.

The Crimson's second line will be Bob Cox, Gordie McGrath, and Demarest Lloyd. The sophomore third line is John Paine, Caleb Loring, and George Gebelein.

Miller and Dahlgren Thrill San Antonio Baseball Fans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 7—When the battling Bees open their exhibition series with Fred Haney's revitalized Browns here tomorrow at Tech Field most of the residents of this "American Venice" will be rooting for the Swarm. The popularity of Babe Dahlgren and Eddie Miller, the Bees' two scintillating infielders, is partly accountable for this support.

Texans are keener baseball students than the inhabitants of Florida. This is undoubtedly due to the glorious traditions established by Tris Speaker, Rogers Hornsby and other diamond immortals who were born in the Lone Star State. During the infield practice sessions at Pitman-Sullivan Field this past week, spectators have thrilled over the electrifying plays of Eddie and Babe.

There are other outstanding shortstops and gateway guardians in the majors, but when it comes to color and crowd appeal Miller and Dahlgren head the list. Boston fans are sure to appreciate this pair during the summer months as much as Texas baseball followers do at present.

Others of Class

The only other first sackers who possess Dahlgren's flashiness are Joe Kuhel of the White Sox and Dolph Camilli of the Dodgers. Frank McCormick of the world's champion Reds makes all the plays that Dahlgren, Kuhel and Camilli do, but doesn't look as flashy in executing them.

Miller's chief rivals as fielders are Bill Jurges of the Giants, Arky Vaughan of the Piraes, Frank Crosetti of the Yanks, Lou Boudreau of the Indians and John Berardino of the Browns. None of these five gobbles up as many bad hops as Eddie, however, who led all rivals in total chances during the 1940 season. Luke Appling of the Pale Hose and Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox are superior stickers but can't cover nearly as much territory, so, judged from the angle of all around worth, Miller is tops at his position.

With Bama Rowell, Sibby Sisty, Henry Majeski, Buddy Gremp and Whitey Wietelmann available, the Bees are by no means weak at the other two infield posts. Rowell, who led the National loop in batting over a span of three weeks last summer and finished above the .300 mark, is Stengel's first choice for the keystone, while Sisti will probably start the season at third. The latter will be pressed for his job by "Heeney" Majeski, who played sterling ball for Newark all last year. Some veterans on other major league clubs believe Majeski will beat out Sisti for the hot corner post, Gremp and Weitelmann, a flossy fielder but a light sticker, will probably be used in utility roles. Wietelmann is one of the hardest working players on the squad. During the past week Whitey has practised with the rookies in the morning and drilled with the regulars in the afternoon.

Several Outfielders

The Bees have six competent outfielders. Chet Ross, who drove in 89 runs in 1940, appears to be a fixture in left. Max West, Earl Averill and Johnny Cooney are at present slated to play center while Gene Moore and "Grand Slam" Manno look like the class of the sun gardeners. Other outfielders in training here are Mel Preibisch, Claude Wilborn and Clarence (Buster) Bray.

Stengel plans to do considerable experimenting during the course of the 17-game series with the Browns. In games where his team either holds a substantial lead or is hopelessly behind, he will use Gremp, George Metkovich and sky-scraping Francis McElyea on first, Wietelmann at second or short and Ralph Younger, who hit .279 for Hartford last year, at third. Wilborn, Bray and Preibisch will have numerous opportunities to demonstrate their talents in the outfield.

All pitchers here in camp are likely to see action. Stengel knows what veterans like Dick Errickson, Manny Salvo, Bill Posedel, Jim Tobin, Lefty Joe Sullivan, and Nick Strinevich can do, so he will be chiefly interested in the performances of Tom Earley of Roxbury, Barney Barnicle of Fitchburg, portsider Art Johnson, a product of the Bees baseball school, Alva Javery of Worcester, Frank Lamanna, Ed Carnett, Al Piechota, Joe Rucidlo, Bob Williams and Warren Spahn.

Haney, once a third baseman for the Red Sox, holds ideas similar to those of Ol' Case concerning spring training. Fred has 33 men here and expects to employ all of them in the coming battles with the Bees.

Crimson Hoopmen Face Traditional Rivals Tomorrow

The Harvard and Yale basketball teams will meet in the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge tomorrow night in their first of a two-game Eastern Intercollegiate League series, the second game to be played at New Haven on March 14.

Although Yale stands last in the league with two wins and six losses and Harvard is in a tie for fourth place with three wins and six losses, both teams have played superb games at times in upsetting highly favored opponents. Harvard defeated a strong Cornell quintet twice while Yale took Princeton twice and lost to Dartmouth, the league leader, 51-50.

In this traditionally hard fought contest, Coach Wes Fesler will start Capt. Fran Simpson and Joe Romano at the forwards, Ed Rothschild at center, and Ed Buckley and Bud Finegan at the guards. Other men who will see action for the Crimson will be Art Scully and Bill Webber, forwards; Homer Peabody, center; and Bob James and Don McSweeney, guards.

Eastern Ski Championships Hold Spotlight This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA-GILFORD, N. H., March 7—Skiing's blue-ribbon events, the annual United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association's cross-country, ski jumping and combined classic championships, will hold the spotlight at the $1,000,000 Belknap Mountain Recreation Center of this area this week end. Tonight, skiers hailing from all parts of the Northeast are assembled here eagerly awaiting the cross-country title run tomorrow and the ever spectacular jumping on Sunday on the 60-meter tower.

Not in the long history of the U. S. E. A. S. A. has such a brilliant array of athletes been mustered for the concluding meet of the 1940-41 campaign for both the langlaufers and the "flyers." Olympic, national, international, intersectional, regional and local champions will be seen in action in what promises to be the most keenly contested competition of the year.

While Torger Tokle, dynamic Norwegian, who has made the breaking of records a monotonous procedure since he arrived on these shores two years ago, is a favorite to win the Eastern laurels for the third successive time and with it the handsome $500 Winnepesaukee Trophy for permanent possession, he will find his work cut out for him. Such illustrious "riders" as Arthur Devlin and Jay Rand, youthful Lake Placid Club exponents, who have been pursuing the Norway S. C. representative all season; Ottar Satre, American Olympian, and two-time Eastern ruler; Harald Sorensen, another Eastern kingpin who has been carving a niche for himself since 1939 in international ski circles; Roger Simpter, two-time intercollegiate ruler; Ed Gignac, former Eastern Champion and college titleholder; Hans Strand, the ex-National veterans leader, and Carl Holmstrom, American Olympian, will be out to take Tokle into stride.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

While the jumpers and cross-country racers are fighting it out on Belknap, downhall and slalom will take place on a three-in-one program at Cannon Mountain, N. H., the Appalachian Club's seventh annual invitation event, originally scheduled for Pinkham Notch, will be held in combination with the 11th annual Ski Club Hochebirge downhill and slalom team race and the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association men's downhill and slalom championships.

Conditions

Massachusetts

Berkshires—Mt. Greylock: 20 inches, 3 new powder. Good skiing on Thunderbolt, Bellows Pipe and Stony Ledge downhill trails and all cross-country runs. Brodie Mountain: 6 to 9 inches, 2 new powder on frozen granular base. Good trail slope skiing. Pittsfield State Forest: 7 inches, 2 new powder on frozen granular. Ghost trail good. Shadow trail, base partially worn out at top section; Lulu slope good.

New Hampshire

Laconia-Gilford—2 powder over 8 frozen granular. Good.
North Conway—3 powder over 7 to 17 frozen granular. Good.
Cannon Mountain—33 to 57 packed powder. Good.
Plymouth—7 frozen granular. Poor.
Littleton—2½ new powder over hard base. Good.
Sugar Hill—2 new powder over 2 heavy snow. Fair to good.
North Woodstock—1 inch new powder over hard base. Fair.
Monadnock Region—4 to 5 crusty snow. Poor.

Vermont

Bennington—3 inches new snow. Hard base 18 inches. Good.
Brattleboro—South and west slopes bare; 6 inches with frozen granular surface elsewhere.
Bellows Falls—1 inch windblown powder on 7 frozen granular. Poor.
Braintree Valley—13 inches, 1 powder over granular. Fair.
Stowe—1,500 feet, 2 powder on 25 icy base. 3,500 feet; 4 drift snow on 54-inch base. Good.

Maine

Bridgton—Two inches new powder over six-inch old base. Open slope good. Wayshego trail, two inches powder over 14-inch base. Good.
Bar Harbor—Three inches new powder over eight to 18-inch base on Mount Cadillac carriage roads. Fair.
Camden—Two inches powder over 13-inch unbreakable crust base on Megunticook Trail. Excellent. No open slope skiing in Snow Bowl.
Bangor — Three inches new powder over eight-inch corn base at Garland slope. Very good. Bald Mt. two inches wind blown powder over eight-inch icy and granular base. Fair to good on sheltered sections of trails.
Millinocket—10 inches hard packed base. Open slope and trail skiing poor.
Greenville—24 inches unbreakable crust. Open slope and trail skiing poor.

Wesleyan Baseball

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—The Wesleyan University baseball team will play 18 games this spring, Athletic Director Harold S. Wood announced, and will open the season with a four-game southern trip.

The schedule:

April 1, Randolph-Macon at Ashland, Va.; 2, Richmond at Richmond, Va.; 4, Gettysburg at Gettysburg, Pa.; 5, Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.; 18, Vermont; 19, Middlebury; 23, Connecticut at Storrs; 25, Bowdoin; 30, Brown.
May 3, Williams; 6, Trinity at Hartford; 10, Amherst at Amherst, Mass.; 14, Yale; 21, Massachusetts State at Amherst, Mass.; 24, Boston University; 27, Trinity.
June 13, Amherst; 14, Williams at Williamstown, Mass.

Master and Pupil

Boston Defense Pair

Cliff Thompson is rated as the most improved player on the Boston Olympics hockey team, and all of the credit can go to the smiling fellow at the right, Ty Andersen. Ty, a veteran of many years of service, took Cliff under his wing, taught him his tricks at the blue line, and today this pair is considered one of the best in the Eastern Hockey League. They had a tough time against the Rovers last night, but should do better when the two teams meet again tonight at Boston Garden.

Hockey Players at Tufts Are Asking Varsity Rank

Tufts College may not be the only local college without a varsity hockey team next year if a group of students at the Medford institution have their way.

For several years now an informal team composed of undergraduates has played informal games, but this winter great strides have been taken to raise the team to full varsity status. The boys believe themselves ready now and are waiting only official sanction from Prof. Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics, before representing Tufts on the ice. Professor Houston, however, is noncommittal at present.

Prime Mover

One of the prime movers in the plan is young Harry Briggs, a sincere fellow who plays goal and practically lives hockey. A transfer from Tilton Junior College, Harry is now a sophomore and has rounded up 15 other boys whose desire to play hockey is one of the main ambitions of their college career. Others on the team include such outstanding Jumbo athletes as Bob Rutter, co-captain of next fall's team and Warren Price, football end.

The boys have full uniforms, not including shoulder pads for some, and this winter played such sextets as the M. I. T. varsity, Harvard freshmen, and Dartmouth Storm Kings. The latter group is composed of Green athletes ineligible for varsity or freshmen sports. Although they won no games from these teams, the Jumbos gave good accounts of themselves, especially in view of the fact that they had no regular coach. Chet Delano, freshman football and basketball coach, who spent five years as a prep school hockey coach, has helped some but only spasmodically.

Most of the team's experience this year was gained in the Medford Park League, a circuit composed of 12 teams and in which the Jumbo sextet finished fifth. They might have finished higher in the standing if it had not been for the fact that four games scheduled during the midwinter examination period had to be forfeited.

Cost Is Question

The whole question of whether or not the team will be placed on varsity status boils down to the cost of the sport. According to Briggs, the cost would be small for uniforms have already been provided, the boys have furnished their own sticks and skates, a petition to the N. Y. A. for an outdoor rink on the field opposite Cousens Gymnasium is being favorably considered, and goalie equipment can be borrowed.

The team plays its final game of the season tomorrow night at the Arena when it faces the Woburn Hockey Club. According to Briggs, the first team, composed of Rutter and Dave Farrell at defense, Price, Bob Reed, and Al McLellan at forward, and himself in goal can give a good account of itself, but the team in general lacks depth. Action by the college in raising the team to varsity status, he feels, would provide an incentive for prospective hockey players to try out for the team for then letters or other insignia would be awarded.

G. A. C.

Brown Announces Spring Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The 1941 Brown varsity golf and tennis campaigns will both open on April 25, according to schedules announced by Thomas W. Taylor, Director of Athletics. The varsity racquet wielders will engage in eight matches in addition to competing in the New England intercollegiate tournament, while the golfers will meet 10 opponents in dual matches and conclude their season by representation in the New England intercollegiates at the Oakley Country Club.

The schedules are as follows:

Golf

April 25—M. I. T.; 28—R. I. State.
May 2—*Harvard (p. m.) at Boston; 3—*Dartmouth (a. m.) at Boston; 6—Amherst; 9—*Holy Cross (p. m.); 10—*Yale (a. m.); 10—*Williams (p. m.); 12—Worcester P. I. at Worcester; 14—Wesleyan at Middletown; 16—N. E. I. G. A. at Oakley Country Club; 17—N. E. I. G. A. at Oakley Country Club.

*Eastern International League Matches.

Tennis

April 25—Bates; 26—M. I. T. at Cambridge.
May 2—Williams; 3—Amherst; 7—Tufts; 9—R. I. State; 12-14—N. E. I. L. T. A. at Amherst; 17—Wesleyan at Middletown; 20—Harvard.

Holdout List Reduced With Signing of Di Maggio, Lombardi, Padgett, Whitehead

Hank Greenberg to Sign This Week End in Camp

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The holdout mist that shrouded the start of baseball's spring training has lifted like a fog melting under a bright sun.

The evaporation that has been going on quietly but steadily for several days swooped up Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees, Ernie Lombardi of the Cincinnati Reds, Don Padgett of the St. Louis Cardinals and Burgess Whitehead of the New York Giants yesterday.

That's a lot of high priced talent to bring to terms in one day and virtually denuded the ranks of the holdouts.

Di Maggio, especially, had been expected to make a determined stand for a big boost in salary but was believed to have compromised at $35,000, a rise of $2,500 and half of the increase he had sought.

In Florida Monday or Tuesday

Even so this was sufficient to keep him the second highest paid player in baseball and maintain his record of not having reported to camp on time since he joined the Bombers as an $8,500 outfield hand in 1936. He planned to leave his San Francisco home today and arrive in Florida Monday or Tuesday.

Hank Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers, reputed the top-salaried star of the major leagues, is one of the half dozen important players who hasn't yet signed. However, he is not considered a holdout.

He received $39,000 or $40,000 from the American League champions last year in addition to bonuses and his cut in the World Series. He arrived home from a Hawaiian vacation a few days ago to find a contract that will provide a rise of two or three thousand dollars.

He says he will sign when he goes to the Tigers' camp this week end. It may be that he wants to talk over some adjustment of his contract to meet his expected draft into the Army in June.

Of the Grade-A holdouts left, Johnny Mize of the St. Louis Cardinals is the kingpin. The slugging first baseman is understood to be asking $17,500, which would put him up in the salary bracket left vacant when the club traded Joe Medwick to Brooklyn last year.

Cubs Battling

The Chicago Cubs are carrying on a bitter battle with Outfielder Hank Leiber, always a late signer, and with Pitcher Bill Lee, who was paid $21,000 in 1939 and $18,000 last year, but was reported cut to $10,000 this spring.

Roy Weatherly, fleet centerfielder of the Cleveland Indians, has a little different plaint. He and his club have agreed on the amount of his salary, but he wants a two-year contract and President Alva Bradley says he isn't giving any.

With the exception of a few scattered rookies or secondary performers, every other club in the big leagues has satisfied its squad.

Lombardi settled for about $18,000 in a telephone talk last night with Warren Giles, general manager of the world champions. It was understood the agreement included the promise of a bonus if the big backstop hit over .300 this year. He was to leave Oakland, Calif., today for camp.

Earlier this week the Boston Red Sox apparently tamed the turbulent Ted Williams, who agreed to $18,500 and was to bring his signed contract to camp Wednesday. Up until today he still hadn't arrived, however.

Harry Danning of the New York Giants, outstanding catcher of last season, signed for $17,000 and the promise of a bonus Wednesday and immediately was converted into an outfielder.

Sky Scraper —By Pap'

AP Features

Real Student

A few hours before the fifty-second annual Boston A. A. indoor track meet, Earle Meadows, Richard Ganslen and Kenny Dills met to discuss the technique and mechanics of pole vaulting. Ganslen, the former Columbia star, had used the subject for his Master's degree thesis. Meadows, the 1936 Olympic champion, is a real student of vaulting form.

The discussion must have been productive for the lads went out and made vaulting history. Meadows soared over the cross-bar at 14ft. 6⅞in. to create a new indoor record. Dills and Ganslen cleared 14ft. 4in.

Meadows pointed out that the Boston Garden meets invariably produced better vaulting marks than meets in Madison Square Garden in New York. The former indoor mark of 14ft. 6⅛in., set by Cornelius Warmerdam two years ago, was made in Boston. Meadows suggested the reason might be that the Boston runway was black while the New York runway was painted light gray. The dark runway made the white pole slot at the take-off more visible and enabled the vaulter to approach the standards with greater confidence and speed. Meadows has been vaulting indoors for five seasons yet this thought did not occur to him until the other day.

This may be the last season of competition for the slim youth from Southern California. He has been vaulting for 16 years—ever since he was ten years of age. He still hopes to top 15 feet before retiring. His best official mark to date is 14ft. 11in., but he has swung his body several inches higher in practice so he may accomplish his objective.

Leafs Lose Chance To Move Ahead

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	23	8	12	143	94	58
Toronto	25	12	6	122	86	56
Detroit	19	15	10	102	94	48
Rangers	19	19	8	129	117	46
Chicago	16	22	6	107	124	38
Montreal	15	24	6	115	135	36
Americans	8	25	10	90	158	26

Results March 6

Montreal 4, Toronto 3.
Detroit 6, Americans 1.

By the Associated Press

The beleaguered New York Americans finally have been mathematically eliminated from their already remote chance at the Stanley Cup playoffs, but the rights of the downtrodden are being preserved by the Montreal Canadiens.

Les Canadiens came up to their final game with the strong Toronto Maple Leafs last night without a single victory and only one tie to show for seven previous matches this season.

Rookie Goalie

They had a rookie goaltender, Paul Bibeault, who had been signed out of the amateur ranks just a few hours earlier. But they thrilled 9,533 Montreal fans with a 4-3 triumph to show that it could be done.

Bibeault was nervous at the start and let the Leafs whip away to a 3-1 lead in the first period, but once he settled down the youngster shut Toronto out. Late in the second period he was nothing less than brilliant in rebuffing the Leafs while his team was two men short because of successive penalties, and this performance was justly rewarded.

Amerks Mauled

Early in the third period center Johnny Quilty slammed home the deciding goal and the victory was Montreal's—effectively preventing Toronto from creeping into a tie with the idle Boston Bruins for first place.

The Detroit Red Wings mauled the Americans 6-1 in the night's other game and took over exclusive possession of third place.

Modere (Mud) Bruneteau equalled the season's scoring record for a single game with four goals in leading the Wings to their conquest.

His spectacular show was accomplished with fine assistance from his line mates, Gus Giesebrecht who had assists in all four tallies, and Syd Howe, who took part in three.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Winter Trades Helped Cleveland

TAMPA, Fla., March 7—When the eight American League clubs walk to the starting line in mid-April, favoritism in the pennant race will be divided between the Yankees and Cleveland. There will be those in the East who like the New Yorkers; those in the West supporting the Indians. It will be either one or the other, no matter where you happen to bring up the subject. Therefore, we rolled down the Tamiami Trail to Fort Myers the other day and bluntly asked Manager Roger Peckinpaugh what he had to say about the 1941 edition of the Indians.

"Naturally I believe we have strengthened by winter trades," said the new leader of baseball's most discussed club in '40. "We needed a right-handed hitting outfielder with power and we got Gerald Walker. He has averaged better than 100 runs driven in for each of the past five seasons.

Added Bagby

"I felt we could use another starting pitcher," Peckinpaugh continued. "So we got Jim Bagby from the Red Sox. To get these men we had to part with Joe Dobson, a fine young pitching prospect; Frankie Pytlak, one of the best catchers in the league when he wants to be, and Sammy Hale, a good hitter who will help the Red Sox if his arm comes back. In the deal we also picked up Gene Desautels, an experienced man behind the plate.

"You will notice that we were able to make these changes without breaking up our regular line-up," the Tribal chief went on. "The acquisition of Walker enabled us to get rid of Ben Chapman. For Ben we picked up Joe Krakauskas, a left-hander who may suddenly develop into a winner if he can locate the plate. We will try to build up his confidence.

Bought Howell

"The Cleveland club last year was weak in pinch hitting. In an effort to remedy this, we have brought in Murray Howell, who hit .362 against International League pitching last year, with 28 home runs. We needed help in the bull pen, so bought Joe Heving from Boston and Clint Brown from the White Sox. I'm sure these boys will help us a lot. They have been outstanding relief men for several seasons. As a matter of fact, one of them might win the pennant for us. Our staff is well balanced, I believe, with Feller, Milnar, Bagby, Harder, Andrews, Eisenstat and Humphries around.

"Our infield is set, with Trosky on first, Mack at second, Boudreau at short and Keltner on third. Grimes and Peters will stay around. For outfielders we have Weatherly, Walker, Bell, Heath, Campbell and Howell. There's a different spirit on the club this spring, according to what critics tell me. The boys are confident. They know they should have won last year and are certain they'll make the grade this time."

Heving Will Help

Although it is a rather awkward subject in the vicinity of Sarasota's Payne Field, there can be no doubt that Heving will make himself useful to Cleveland this season. Joe is getting along, as ball players do, but was effective with the Red Sox in 1940 and should have at least one more good year left in his experienced right arm. He could be the difference between second place and the pennant. With Heving and Brown sharing the burden, Peckinpaugh's bull pen may be the envy of the American League.

Peckinpaugh may find Walker an occasional problem. The Tigers, then Jimmy Dykes and later Bucky Harris gave up on Gee, because you never could tell what he would do next on a ball field. One of his pet weaknesses is running the bases. Often he gets caught at crucial points of crucial games. However, perhaps Peckinpaugh has one of those fool-proof systems one often hears about but seldom sees.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Reds' Shortstop Problem

TAMPA, Fla.—The World Champion Cincinnati Reds will examine their shortstop problem in competition today with their first exhibition game against the Boston Red Sox. Eddie Joost has been conceded the inside track for the vacancy left by the trading of Billy Myers, but Manager Bill McKechnie is giving a lot of attention to Bobby Mattick, who came from the Chicago Cubs in the deal.

Havana—The Brooklyn Dodgers went to the movies last night—the ones President Larry MacPhail had made secretly at Ebbets Field last fall to show up his players' faults. Manager Leo Durocher and Coach Dressen lectured the Dodgers on the points shown by the films, which were "directed" by Van Lingle Mungo.

Avalon, Calif.—The two glamor boys of the Chicago Cubs, Dizzy Dean and Lou Novikoff, will be rivals on the radio next week. Each has received permission to appear on national hookups. Diz will get to the mike first. Diz also had an edge on the baseball diamond yesterday, allowing only one single and no runs in two innings of a camp game. Novikoff laid off.

Orlando, Fla.—Whatever honor is attached to hurling the Washington Senators first exhibition Sunday will go to young Walter Masterson. Manager Bucky Harris had planned to use rookie Joe Beck for the first three-inning stretch, but changed his plans.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—If holdout Johnny Mize doesn't come to terms with the St. Louis Cardinals soon, then Don Padgett, who has been an outfielder and a catcher, may get a trial at first base. President Sam Breadon discussed the switch with Manager Billy Southworth yesterday. In the meantime Padgett is rooming with veteran catcher Gus Mancuso to pick up pointers on backstopping.

Lakeland, Fla. — Pitcher Paul (Dizzy) Trout of the Detroit Tigers believes he has improved his delivery by changing to an overhand style.

"Watch my curve," he told Manager Del Baker, and threw one.

"That's really a hook," Baker admired. "Just keep throwing that way and you'll be all right."

Anaheim, Calif.—Connie Macks' youthful Philadelphia Athletics have shown enough power in their first two exhibition games to make their pitchers feel happy. Frankie Hayes and Sam Chapman have notched home runs and Crash Davis, Hal Wagner and Pete Suder have contributed important extra base wallops to the A's victories.

San Bernardino, Calif. — Frank Frisch says his Pittsburgh outfield of Maurice van Robays, Vince Di Maggio and Bob Elliott would stack up against any in the National League, but some rookies are making determined bids to stick with the club. Ed Stewart, Ralph Kiner, Eddie Yount, Frank Kalin and Hal (Suitcase) Simpson all have looked good in workouts.

Havana—Harry Eisenstat, Marv Center and Joe Krakauskas were assigned to the pitching mound today for Cleveland's exhibition against the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Indians arrived yesterday and worked out for two hours in Tropical Park.

San Antonio, Texas — Jack Kramer, who has had one foot in the minors and the other with the St. Louis Browns for two seasons, will get a chance to prove himself in an exhibition against the Boston Bees tomorrow. Kramer won 20 games for San Antonio in 1938 and says he is ready now to be a winning pitcher in the American League.

Sarasota, Fla.—The Boston Red Sox will be minus sluggers Jimmie Foxx and Ted Williams for their exhibition with the Cincinnati Reds. Foxx hurt a wrist in a fall yesterday and Williams hasn't arrived at camp. Manager Joe Cronin said he would use Cookie Lupien on first.

Miami Beach, Fla.—Nick Etten looks like he will fill Manager Doc Prothro's order for a first baseman for the Phillies. Etten has hit and fielded well enough so far to assure himself a permanent post.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The possibility that Rookie Phil Rizzuto may be drafted into the Army soon has the New York Yankees' infield plans up in the air again. Rizzuto was notified yesterday he would be called soon for a physical examination. Manager Joe McCarthy said he had the veteran Frank Crosetti available, but that he might also switch Joe Gordon to short. Gordon, heretofore a second baseman, was installed at first just this week.

San Antonio, Texas — Casey Stengel is getting his Boston Bees ready to face a lot of southpaw pitching in the National League. As a tune-up for tomorrow's exhibition opener with the St. Louis Browns, he ordered a camp game today with lefthanders scheduled to do all the hurling.

Pasadena, Calif.—The excess of infielders on the Chicago White Sox's squad means but one thing to Catcher Mike Tresh—"this ball club is going places."

"I mean we're going to be up there with a shot at the lead," he added. "For one thing, we've got second basemen, Knickerbocker, Webb, and Kolloway, who'll save games for us."

Miami, Fla.—Harry Danning has decided that playing left field, compared with his former laborious duties as a catcher, is a soft touch. To speed the experiment of converting him into an outfielder, Manager Bill Terry had him play left field for both sides in a camp game yesterday and during the whole afternoon he was offered only one fielding chance—which he caught with unexpected dexterity.

Big Ten Hockey

By the Associated Press

Illinois 7, Michigan 1.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 6

Texas 53, Texas A. & M. 36.
Louisiana Normal 49, Stetson 38.
Panzer 58, Lowell Textile 27.
Chihuahua (Mexico) State Tea. 51, New Mexico Tea. 42.
East Central (Okla.) State Tea. 34, Central (Okla.) State 30.
Maryville (Mo.) Tea. 38, Springfield (Mo.) Tea. 48.
Loyola (Baltimore) 38, Mt. St. Mary's 30.
Western Kentucky Tea. 49, Delta State Tea. 48.
Western Maryland 38, Washington College 37.
Frostburg State Tea. 68, Towson State Tea. 41.
St. Joseph's (Rensselaer, Ind.) 49, Valparaiso 28.
Southeastern (Okla.) State 32, Southwestern (Okla.) State 29.
New Mexico Aggies 37, Texas Mines 31.

Alberta Rink Wins

TORONTO, March 7 (CP)—Howard Palmer's Alberta rink from the Calgary Curling Club won the Canadian curling championship at the Macdonald's Brier tankard last night by defeating Manitoba, skipped by Albert Wakefield of Winnipeg, 11-8, to finish the round-robin event with a record of eight victories and one loss.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Washington	34	13	7	75
Baltimore	33	16	6	72
Atlantic City	26	24	5	57
River Vale	23	29	2	48
Boston	17	31	6	44
New York	17	39	0	34

Walker Cup Series

Washington	6	2	1	13
Baltimore	6	2	1	13
Atlantic City	5	4	1	11
River Vale	5	3	1	11
New York	5	7	0	8
Boston	1	8	2	4

Result March 6

New York 7, Boston 3.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 6

National League

Montreal 4, Toronto 3
Detroit 6, New York Americans 1

American League

Buffalo 4, New Haven 3
Hershey 5, Pittsburgh 1
Providence 6, Indianapolis 1

American Association

St. Paul 2, St. Louis 6
No games tonight.

Hogan Compared to Jones

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Horton Smith believes Ben Hogan's golfing performance for the last two years has been as phenomenal—in a different way—as Bobby Jones' record when the Atlantan was monopolizing championships.

"That isn't taking anything away from Jones," smiled the handsome Smith as he relaxed after the rigorous international four-ball tournament.

Different Light

"I don't believe Jones' achievements will be equalled in our lifetime, but you must analyze him and Hogan in an entirely different light.

"Jones concentrated on major tournaments—and won them. Hogan and many of the other professionals, however, are striving for consistent low scores week by week the year round.

"It has almost reached the point where victories are incidental. Naturally, Hogan and every other golfer want to win, but he would prefer to finish near the top in tournament after tournament than to win the national open and make a poor showing the rest of the year.

"At the moment Ben is recognized as golf's top player. Until he and Gene Sarazen won the four-ball, Hogan hadn't finished first in a 1941 tournament. Yet he was the top money winner and had the best average score during 1940 and is leading in both departments again this year.

Achieving Goal

"He is achieving his goal, and it is a remarkable thing when you consider the great caliber and quantity of his competition."

Smith, a keen student of golf, turned to an analysis of his own game. In his four-ball semifinal match, Horton went into an amazing putting streak during which he scored birdies on seven out of 10 holes over the difficult Miami Biltmore course.

"The touch came to me suddenly," said Smith. "I had been playing worse this season than in years, chiefly because poor putting had undermined my confidence.

"Even if it meant the loss of tournaments, I would much rather play consistently well than to have one of these occasional brilliant streaks."

Rams to Play In Madison Sq. Garden March 18

KINGSTON, R. I. (AP)—The Rhode Island State basketball team has voted to accept an invitation to play in the intercollegiate basketball tournament, which starts at Madison Square Garden, New York, March 18.

Members of the squad, who completed a gruelling 24-game schedule in which they averaged 74 points a contest, voted unanimously to accept the bid, a short time after it was received by Coach and Athletic Director Frank Keaney.

During the season the Rams won 21 games and lost three, while running up unbeaten strings of 10 and nine straight games. One of their victories, a 57-42 decision over St. Francis of Brooklyn, was in Madison Square Garden last January, an event which caused college authorities to alter the examination schedule to permit a throng of student rooters to attend the game.

The first Ram defeat was in Philadelphia at the hands of Temple, which eked out a 42-38 overtime triumph over Rhode Island to snap a 10-game victory streak. The next loss was at Storrs, Conn., when the University of Connecticut ended a nine-game Ram string of victories with a 63-62 decision.

Rhode Island's final loss came last Monday night, an upset 59-50 decision by Springfield College.

Army Captains

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Announcement of the election of Frank Scofield of Providence, R. I., as captain of the 1942 Army swimming team and Frederic Tate of St. Augustine, Fla., as captain of the '42 hockey team has been made by Lieut.-Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Graduate Manager of Athletics.

Both are sons of high-ranking Army officers.

Florida East Coast Golf

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla, March 7 (AP)—Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hoptacong, N. J., the medalist, reached into the semifinals of the Florida east coast women's golf tournament yesterday with a 5-and-3 victory over Janet Fleming, youthful Penn State co-ed.

Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Georgia State champion, eliminated Mrs. T. C. Schulderberg of Baltimore, Md., 5 and 4.

Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., runner-up in the recent south Altantic tourney at Ormond Beach, won by 5 and 4 from Mrs. Myron Davy of Washington, D. C., and Georgia Tainter of Fargo, defeated Frances Owen of Jacksonville, Florida women's champion, 2 and 1, in other second-round contests.

Miss Wall plays Miss Suggs and Mrs. Hockenjos meets Miss Tainter in the semifinals.

Plant Cup to Case

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., March 7 (AP)—George W. Case of Trenton, centerfielder for the Washington Senators of the American Baseball League, is the 1941 recipient of the John D. Plant Cup, which is awarded annually to the Peddie School graduate deemed outstanding in Athletics.

Dr. Wilbour E. Saunders, headmaster, announced the award.

Williams Co-Captains

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—Wilson F. Barnes, Jr., of Bronxville, N. Y., and Humberto L. Quintana, of Staten Island, N. Y., have been elected co-captains of next season's Williams College basketball team.

Governor Trophy To Sailing Yacht Champion March 8

KEY WEST, Fla., March 7 (AP)—The champion sailing yacht of the winter will be named here Saturday at the end of the Havana-Key West race.

To the skipper of the boat rolling up the most points for achievement in the five big events of the season will go the Governor of Florida Trophy, awarded by Spessard L. Holland.

Three vessels are in the running and if one should take first place in the Havana-Key West race—starting at 6 p. m., today—it will be the winner of the Governor's award.

In the four previous events—the Lipton Cup race at Miami, the Miami-Nassau race, the Governor's Cup race at Nassau and the St. Petersburg-Havana race—Stormy Weather ran up 34 points to 33 for the Good News and 30 for the Gulf Stream.

William H. Cabrot's Stormy Weather, out of Annapolis, won the Miami-Nassau trail. Robert W. Johnson's Good News, of New York, was second in the Miami-Nassau heat and won the Governor's Cup race. Dudley C. Sharp's Gulf Stream, from Houston, Texas, was first in the St. Petersburg-Havana race.

Lynn Golfer Wins

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 7—H. L. Vaughan, retired shoe manufacturer of Lynn, Mass., made a 36-hole score of 148 to win the Florida West Coast Seniors Golf Tournament which ended at Pasadena yesterday.

Raleigh Lee of Columbus, Ohio, the only man who had a chance to overcome Vaughan's lead, shot 78 for a total of 152 to take third place.

W. J. Cermak, St. Petersburg, shot 78-72—150 to take second place.

Vaughan's win gave him the first leg on the Murry Guggenheim Memorial Trophy. H. I. Rogers, Ottawa, Ill., won the first leg on the trophy last year but did not defend his championship.

Kovacs in Semifinal

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Frankie Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., defeated Eddie Alloo of Rollins College yesterday, 6—4, 6—4 to reach the semifinals of the Pensacola invitation tennis tournament.

Hunley Elebash of Pensacola defeated Hiliary McKenna of Sarasota 5—7, 6—2, 6—1. Gardnar Mulloy of Miami eliminated Elebash, 6—1, 6—1.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Mulloy meet in the singles semifinals while Jack Kramer of Los Angeles and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., meet in a quarter-final tilt.

Newark Bears Sign Two

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Newark Baseball Bears of the International League have announced the signing of Catchers Charlie Fallon and Dallas Warren. Warren was with the club last year. Fallon played with Knoxville.

Miss Miley vs. Mrs. McGarry

LAKELAND, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Medalist Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., shooting men's par for 11 holes, defeated Mrs. R. C. Brenner of Lansing, Mich., 8 and 7 yesterday to advance to the finals of the seventh annual Lakeland women's invitation golf tournament.

Mrs. Mark McGarry of St. Petersburg, former southern and state champion, downed Mrs. James Morpeth of Winter Haven 6 and 4 to fight it out with Miss Miley for the title.

Goodwin vs. Quick

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin of New York and Smiley Quick of West Palm Beach will meet in the finals of the Palm Beach golf tournament. Goodwin defeated A. E. Wilson of Detroit, 5 and 3, to enter the 36-hole match against Quick, who ousted Briggs S. Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn., by the same score.

Penn State Grid Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Cornell and Pennsylvania will return to Penn State's football schedule in 1942, according to Neil M. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics. Penn and Cornell, old rivals of the Nittany Lions, were not played last fall and will not be met during the 1941 campaign.

The schedule, opening with Bucknell on Oct. 3, includes eight games, one less than the 1941 card. In addition to the opener the Lions have home attractions with Colgate, Syracuse, and Pittsburgh.

The complete 1942 schedule:

Oct. 3, Bucknell, home; Oct. 10, Lehigh at Bethlehem; Oct. 17, Cornell at Ithaca; Oct. 24, Colgate, home; Oct. 31, West Virginia at Morgantown; Nov. 7, Syracuse, home; Nov. 14, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Nov. 21, Pittsburgh, home.

Fleming also announced that Penn State's opening game next fall with Colgate will be played at the Buffalo Civic Stadium instead of at Hamilton as originally announced.

The complete 1941 schdeule:

Oct. 4, Colgate at Buffalo; Oct. 11, Bucknell, home; Oct. 18, Temple at Philadelphia; Oct. 25, Lehigh, home; Nov. 1, New York University at New York; Nov. 8, Syracuse, home; Nov. 15, West Virginia, home; Nov. 22, Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; Nov. 29, South Carolina at Columbia.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games Today

At Tampa, Cincinnati (NL) vs. Boston (AL).
At Havana, Brooklyn (NL) vs. Cleveland (AL).
At St. Petersburg, St. Louis (NL) vs. New York (AL).
At San Bernardino, Pittsburgh (NL) vs. Portland (PC).
At Long Beach, Philadelphia (AL) vs. Los Angeles (PC).

Yesterday's Result

At San Fernando, Calif., Philadelphia (AL), 11, Seattle (PC), 2.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia (AL)	1	0	3	0	2	0	3	1	1	11	13	2
Seattle (PC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	2

Babich, C. Miles (4), Shirley (7) and Hayes. Wagner (5); Bodnick, Cole (4), Windsor (7) and McNamee, Stagg (7).

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	480,010
1941 volume to date	23,815,435
1940 volume to date	32,217,555

Stock Trends Irregular In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The stock market lost some of its rallying enthusiasm today and trends turned mildly irregular after a hesitant start.

Dealings slowed as the session proceeded and, near the final hour, fractional gains and declines were pretty evenly divided. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares.

Brokers were cheered by the expansion of volume on the upswing of the preceding session and thought bullish sentiment still predominated. At the same time, customers who have had slim profits in past weeks inclined to cash in part of Thursday's advance. War news was unimpressive and business statistics remained the principal speculative prop.

Persistent strength of commodities brightened the market horizon. Secondary rail loans again led the forward move in bonds.

Among better acting stocks were American Telephone, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak and Sears Roebuck.

Off occasionally were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Kennecott, Texas Corp. and Consolidated Edison.

In the curb support was accorded Creole Petroleum, Mead Johnson, Bell Aircraft and Westmoreland Coal.

Bonds Edge Forward

The bond market retained most of its forenoon gains despite a period of profit taking in late dealings today.

Going into the final hour fractional gainers outnumbered minor declines by a slight margin and in individual cases, especially in the rail group, all of the early improvement of fractions to more than a point remained intact.

U. S. Governments kept in the background on both the stock exchange and over-the-counter. Small plus signs appeared after some of the longer term treasuries, while near-by maturities changed hands at about Thursday's prices.

Heading the advancing group were, among others, Pere Marquette 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, New York Central 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Great Northern 4s, Rock Island General 4s, Southern Railway 4s, International Telephone 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Shell Union 2½s.

The majority of foreign dollar issues traded at slightly improved prices. Panama 5s jumped an outside 3 points and French stamped 7½s added about one. Japan 5½s and 6½s were fractionally improved.

British War Bonds Advance in London

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—A rise in the British War Loan 3½s to the highest price since 1937 helped steady the balance of the securities market today.

Advances among government issues ranged to 5-16 of a point. Strength grew out of the reinvestment of funds resulting from the recent requisitioning of India stocks.

Other groups moved at a slower rate, largely because of the ominous trend of events in the Balkans.

Dollar securities, however, attracted modest attention, notably international nickel. Demand coincided with United States reports of a shortage of nickel for defense purposes, most of which comes from International Nickel mines in Canada.

A few gains dotted the domestic rail list. Industrials stuck close to the overnight levels, aside from a further gain in cables and wireless common.

$5,140,000 Shipyard Planned for N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Maritime Commission announced that it has contracted with the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company for construction of a new shipyard at Wilmington, N. C., at a cost of $5,140,000.

The announcement followed approval of the contract by the National Defense Commission and paved the way for beginning of construction.

A subsidiary of the Newport Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., the North Carolina yard will have six ways.

The commission also announced that it had contracted with the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Mobile, Ala., for construction of four additional ways at its yard at a cost of $1,322,500.

Wheat Irregularly Higher in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 7 (AP)—Wheat prices rose a cent, lost much of the gain and then surged upward again in the final hour, scoring net gains of more than a cent a bushel in a moderately active trade today.

Buying was attributed to professional dealers as well as commercial interests, covering previous short sales of taking ownership of contracts. Reports that the government may increase crop loan rates, firmness in securities and in other commodities and mounting tension in the Balkans were regarded as bullish factors.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 1
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	M'r 6
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	6	6	5⅞	6	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅞
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	2	15	14¾	14¾	−⅛
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	−⅛
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	2	½	½	½	
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	8	4½	4⅜	4½	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 6
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	−⅛
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	2	16½	16¼	16¼	M'r 6
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½e)	18	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+¼
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	146	145½	146	+1½
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb24
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	19	13⅞	13¾	13¾	−⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	9	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	−¼
80	73½	Allied Str pf (5)	3	73	73	73	−½
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	6	29¾	29½	29½	−¼
17¾	15¼	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 6
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
15⅛	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Feb28
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	45	44⅞	44⅞	−⅜
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	14½	14½	14½	M'r 6
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	9	46¾	46	46¾	+½
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	M'r 6
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	1	35½	35½	35½	+½
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 5
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	2	85	84½	84½	
185	178⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	180	180	180	Feb27
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	4	26¼	26	26	−½
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	5	58¾	58¼	58¾	M'r 6
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	5	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
115	107¾	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	−1
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	5	109½	109⅛	109½	+½
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 4
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	M'r 4
13⅛	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 5
4⅜	3¾	Am European	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 5
1⅛	11/16	Am & For Pow	6	⅞	11/16	⅞	M'r 6
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	9	14¼	13½	14¼	Feb28
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+½
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 3
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	11	36½	35	36½	+1¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+¼
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46½	Am Home (2.40)	1	47½	47⅜	47⅜	M'r 6
1¾	1½	Am Ice	3	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20	20	20	M'r 6
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	10	4	4	4	
13¼	12½	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb25
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	6	13⅜	13	13¼	−¼
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	5	85	84⅞	85	+⅜
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	•2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
3⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	3	3	3	M'r 3
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	10	17½	17½	17½	
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	•7	40½	40⅜	40½	+⅝
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	•3	33⅞	33½	33½	−⅛
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	33	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅜
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	12	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	−¼
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (.80)	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 4
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 6
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	15	40⅝	40⅛	40½	−⅛
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	3	143½	142¾	142¾	M'r 5
54	49½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	+½
23½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	5	23¾	23½	23⅝	−¼
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10	10	10	M'r 5
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'r 5
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	7	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84	84	84	M'r 3
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Feb26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	6	162¼	161¾	162	
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	5	68¼	68¼	68¼	+¼
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	14	69	68⅞	68⅞	−⅛
159	149½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149½	149½	149½	M'r 6
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	5	7¼	7	7	−⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	7	55½	54⅛	55½	M'r 6
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	−⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	43	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	−⅜
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	M'r 6
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb27
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¼	27	27¼	M'r 6
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	M'r 5
5½	4½	Armour Ill	1	4½	4½	4½	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	30	29⅝	30	M'r 6
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb27
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	4	4½	4½	4½	M'r 4
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	87	87	87	M'r 3
35½	34¼	Associates (2a)	1	34	34	34	−½
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	86	24⅛	23⅝	23¾	−⅛
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	66½	66	66¼	+¼
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	20	16⅛	15¾	15¾	
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	2	15½	15½	15½	M'r 6
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 6
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	21	20¾	20¾	−⅜
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	109	109	109	−1
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	48¼	48⅛	48¼	+¼
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 1
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb27
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	6	15⅜	15	15	−¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	M'r 3
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	5	8	8	8	−⅛
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	7	23⅝	23½	23½	−⅛
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	M'r 6
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22	22	22	−⅛
§112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	65	36⅜	35¾	36⅛	+⅜
20⅞	19½	Benef I L (.45g)	4	20⅛	20	20	M'r 6
56½	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Feb28
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	4	79½	79	79	−⅝
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	M'r 5
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27½	27⅛	27½	+½
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¼
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Feb26
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	15	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	−⅜
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	+½
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	•1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 6
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	12	19	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35½	35½	35½	M'r 3
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	2	4	4	4	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	4	11	10¾	10⅞	−⅛
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	7	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	−¼
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38	38	38	M'r 4
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	+½
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb25
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12	12	12	−¼
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'r 5
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	9	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	7	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅜
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+⅜
33⅛	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	33¾	33¼	33¼	+⅛
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 6
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	M'r 3
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	26	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	Feb27
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 5
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
4⅜	3⅝	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 6
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	2	9	9	9	+⅜
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	M'r 6
		C					
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	10	18⅝	18½	18½	−¼
53	51⅝	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
14⅞	11⅞	Camp Wy (.35g)	4	12¼	11⅞	12¼	M'r 6
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 6
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
38⅜	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+1
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 4
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'r 3
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 6
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	48¼	48¼	48¼	+1½
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	14	44⅝	44¼	44¼	−½
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	6	24⅛	23¾	23¾	−⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
21	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	21⅜	21	21⅜	+⅜
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'r 3
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	M'r 6
6⅛	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	16	31¼	30½	30½	
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	4	3⅞	4	M'r 6
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	19	19	19	
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 5
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44¼	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	14	39½	39¼	39¼	−¼
102½	98¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	M'r 5
3	2⅛	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
2	1½	Chi & E Ill A	14	1⅝	1½	1½	
11/16	⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 4

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 4
14¾	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	31	13⅝	13¼	13½	+½
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	39½	39½	39½	−½
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	M'r 6
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 3
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 3
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	7	12¼	11¾	12	+¾
2⅞	1⅞	Childs Co	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	25	67¼	66¼	66½	−⅝
10¾	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
3	2⅜	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28	28	28	
30¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	13	30¾	30⅛	30⅜	−⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	11	32	31⅝	32	M'r 6
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	94½	94½	94½	−⅛
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	M'r 5
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	102	102	102	
30¼	24⅝	Collins & A 2¼g	1	25	25	25	M'r 6
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	2	16½	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	M'r 6
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'r 6
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	16	4⅛	4	4	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	76	76	76	+⅛
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−¼
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22½	22½	22½	M'r 5
80⅛	75	Col Carb (1g)	1	75	75	75	−1
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	14	31	30½	31	+¼
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	•8	36	35½	36	+¼
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	5	105⅛	105	105	M'r 4
11⅜	8¾	Coml Solv (¼e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
11/16	⅝	Com'th & South	129	11/16	⅝	⅝	
53⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	16	54	53⅛	53⅛	+⅝
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	9	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	−⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb26
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	8	25⅜	25	25	−⅜
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	M'r 6
7⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (½e)	17	7	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	28	21¾	21½	21⅝	−⅛
107⅜	105	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	105½	105	105½	+½
11/16	½	Con Film Ind	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 6
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 6
3⅛	2⅝	Cons Laundries	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (½g)	15	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
1	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1	1	1	+⅛
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 1
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'r 6
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	5	14	14	14	−⅛
9⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	1	8	8	8	
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	M'r 5
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	M'r 5
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	•8	37	36¼	36¼	−¾
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	5	8	8	8	
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+¼
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	17	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	•11	18¼	17¾	17¾	
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 6
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	6	15	14¾	14¾	−⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52	52	Feb18
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	45¾	45¾	45¾	
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (½e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	12	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	−⅛
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+½
6¼	4⅝	Crosley Corp	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−½
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+½
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41	41	41	Feb27
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel (½g)	4	13¼	13	13	−⅜
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	14	42	41	41⅛	−¾
98½	84½	Crucible pf (5)	1	90	90	90	+1¼
4⅝	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	36	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
16½	13	Cudahy Pack	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+½
25	21½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	Feb25
1⅞	1⅛	Curtis Publish	2	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
45	43	Curtis P pf (¾k)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	Feb14
34¾	32	Curtis P p pf (3)	9	34	33	33	−1
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	33	8½	8⅛	8⅛	−⅜
29½	24¾	Curtiss-W A (2)	3	27	27	27	
19⅝	17	Cutler-H (.35g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 5
		D					
3½	3⅛	Davega Str (¼e)	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb19
17¾	16⅞	Devaga S pf(1¼)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Feb 3
7¾	6½	Davison Chem	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 5
22½	18⅝	Deere&Co (1½e)	26	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+⅝
29¾	27⅝	Deere pf (1.40)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 6
18⅜	15¾	Deisel-W-G(1½)	1	16	16	16	Feb28
13¼	9	Del & Hudson	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3⅝	2½	Del Lack & West	19	3	3	3	
⅛		Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb26
117	106½	Detroit Ed (2g)	5	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	+⅛
29⅞	26½	Diamond M(¾g)	6	26	25¾	25¾	−1
41	38¼	Diam M pf(1½)	1	39	39	39	M'r 5
10⅛	7⅛	Diam T Mot(¼e)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
18¼	16¼	Dist C-S (h2.22)	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	M'r 6
86	79¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	7	79½	79½	79½	−¼
9	8½	Dix-Vortex(½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb28
23⅛	20½	Doehler D(1¼e)	6	21½	20¾	21½	M'r 6
17	14⅝	Dome Mines(h2)	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	5	73	73	73	−¾
141¾	122	Dow Chem (3)	1	127	127	127	+1
22	17½	Dresser Mfg (2e)	8	19	18⅞	18⅞	
6⅜	4⅛	Dunhill Int	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb26
9⅝	6⅞	Duplan Silk	1	7	7	7	M'r 4
164¾	140	du Pont (1¾g)	5	144⅝	144	144⅛	
125⅞	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	2	123	123	123	−½
		E					
34	25	East Air Lines	2	26¼	26	26¼	+½
5¼	3⅜	East Roll Mill	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 4
142	125½	East Kodak (6)	4	130¼	130	130	+1
36⅞	29½	Eaton Mfg (¾g)	5	32½	32	32	−½
15½	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'r 3
⅝	⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	½	½	½	M'r 3
33⅞	27	Elec Auto-L (3)	13	31	30½	30¾	−¼
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.80e)	11	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	M'r 6
4⅜	3	El Power & Lt	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
31	23½	El P&L $6pf .30k	•1	26½	26½	26½	M'r 6
35½	27½	El P&L $7pf .35k	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	−½
34⅛	31⅛	El Stor Bat (2)	2	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	M'r 5
31	26¼	El Paso Nat G(2)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
44¼	39½	Endi-John (3)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+¾
7	4½	Eng Pub Service	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
68	65	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	65	65	65	Feb26
73½	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	3	73½	71½	73½	Feb28
79	75¼	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	4	77	77	77	Feb28
½	⅜	Equit Off Bldg	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 4
1⅛	½	Erie RR	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 6
1⅜	⅞	Erie 1 pf	1	1	1	1	
11/16	½	Erie 2 pf	1	½	½	½	M'r 1
3⅝	3	Eureka V Clean	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	8	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	M'r 6
30¾	25½	Ex-Cell-O (.65g)	2	29	29	29	−¼
⅝	½	Exchange Buffet	8	½	½	½	Feb24
		F					
45½	36	Fair Morse (½g)	1	38½	38½	38½	
23⅞	19¼	Fajardo S (½g)	2	23½	23½	23½	
12⅞	11⅞	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 1
25¾	21½	Fed M & S (1g)	2	24¼	23¾	24¼	M'r 3
14⅝	12	Fed Mogul (¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb26
4¼	2¾	Fed Mot Truck	1	3	3	3	
⅝	⅛	Fed Wat Serv A	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
21½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 3
97½	93	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	94	94	94	−½
13⅞	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
38¼	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	+¼
18½	16	Firestone (¼g)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+⅝
105	102	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	−⅝
42½	34⅞	First N Str (2½)	4	36	35¾	36	+½
15	12⅝	Flintkote (¼g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+⅛
33⅞	31	Florence S (3e)	2	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+½
24½	22	Florsheim A (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'r 3
7	4⅝	Follansbee Steel	1	5	5	5	M'r 6
29	24½	Follansbee Stl pf	2	24½	24½	24½	M'r 3
32	27	Food M (1.60e)	2	27⅝	27½	27⅝	Feb27
20¼	13½	Foster Wheeler	2	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+⅜
3¾	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
39	33	Freeport S (2)	2	35⅛	35	35	
		G					
2	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2	2	2	
2½	1¾	Gair (Robert)	1	2	2	2	M'r 6
18¼	14¾	Gair (Rob) pf	2	17½	17⅜	17½	
6⅜	4⅞	Gar Wood (.20g)	9	5⅝	5½	5½	M'r 6
11½	10¾	Gaylord C (½a)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb27
52	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	3	52	51¾	51¾	Feb14
5⅜	4⅜	Gen Am I (.15e)	4	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
§105	94	Gen A In pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Dec30
55¾	49¼	Gen Am Tr (3e)	5	50¼	49½	49½	−½
7¼	6½	Gen Baking(.60)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+¼
4⅜	3¼	Gen Bronze	1	4	4	4	−⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Gen Cable	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
16⅛	11½	Gen Cable A	4	13⅛	13	13	
86⅜	73½	Gen C pf (1¾k)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+2¾
19¼	17⅜	Gen Cigar (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'r 4
35⅛	30¼	Gen Elec (.35g)	31	33⅝	33	33¼	−¼
39⅜	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	9	35⅛	35¼	35½	+½
113½	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	M'r 5
½	¼	Gen G&El A	11	½	½	½	+⅛
86	80	Gen Mills (4)	1	81	81	81	
48½	40½	Gen Mot (¾g)	32	43½	42⅝	42⅞	−⅝
126	124	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	125	125	125	M'r 6
4⅜	3⅞	Gen Out Adver	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
46½	40	Gen Out AdA 2k	8	48	45	48	+5½
7½	6½	Gen P Ink (.60)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 6
½	⅜	Gen Pub Serv	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 6
16⅛	12	Gen Ry Sig(½e)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'r 6
⅛	⅛	Gen Real & Util	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
19¼	16½	Gen Real & U pf	11	19¾	19¾	19¾	+½
29½	23¼	Gen Refr't (.40g)	•6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+1
11½	10	Gen Shoe (.20g)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
22⅛	18⅞	Gen Tel (1.40)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	−½
16¼	11⅝	Gen Theat (¼g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 3
21	19	Gen Time (2e)	1	19	19	19	Feb 7
13	10¾	Gen T&R (½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'r 6
3⅞	3⅛	Gillette Saf R	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37½	34¾	Gillette S pf (5)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 4

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
67½	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	7	63	63	63	
14¾	12¾	Glidden Co (1e)	9	13	12⅞	12⅞	
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	3	41	41	41	M'r 5
2¼	1⅝	Gobel (Adolf)	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb26
2½	2⅛	Goebel (.20)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 5
14¾	11¾	Goodrich (¼g)	6	13¼	13	13	−¼
65¼	59¼	Goodrich pf (5)	3	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+⅝
20¼	16½	Goodyear (1a)	7	18¼	18	18	−⅛
90	80½	Good T&R pf(5)	1	81	81	81	M'r 5
1⅞	1¼	Goth Silk Hos'y	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb28
1⅛	¾	Graham-Paige	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	
6⅜	4¾	Granby M (.15g)	3	5	4¾	4¾	−¼
13¾	12	Grand Un w ct	1	12	12	12	M'r 4
13⅞	10½	Grand Un x ct	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¼
12¾	10½	Granite C S(¼e)	1	11	11	11	M'r 6
36½	31	Grant(WT)(1.40)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	−¼
25⅛	23¼	Grant pf (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'r 6
15¾	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	10	14⅞	14½	14½	
28⅜	22	Gt Nor Ry pf ½e	18	25¼	24⅞	25	−⅜
24¾	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	6	24¾	24½	24½	−¼
34	29⅝	Green (H) (2a)	2	31	30½	30½	M'r 6
12½	10¾	Greyhound (1)	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
11½	11	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 6
17⅞	13¼	Grum Air (1¼e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'r 6
1¾	1¼	Guantan Sugar	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2⅛	1½	Gulf Mob & Oh	28	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
12	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	6	11	10½	10½	
		H					
33	29	Hack Wat (1½)	1	29	29	29	M'r 6
16⅜	13½	Hall Printing (1)	2	14	13½	13½	M'r 6
15	14	Hamilton (¼g)	3	14	14	14	Feb27
25¼	20	Harb-Walk(¾g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	M'r 6
6⅜	5⅜	Hat Corp (.80e)	8	6	5¾	5¾	M'r 5
3½	2¼	Hayes Mfg	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
95	85	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	−½
7⅜	6⅝	Hecker P (.60)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
96	85	Helme GW (5a)	1	83½	83½	83½	M'r 5
16⅜	12	Hercules M (1e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
77½	67½	Herc Pow (.60g)	2	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	M'r 6
56¾	53	Hershey Ch (3)	1	53	53	53	Feb15
115	108	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	110	110	110	
16	14¼	Hinde & D (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Feb14
17	17	Hires C E (1.20)	1	17	17	17	M'r 5
39¾	26	Holland F (2a)	1	28½	28½	28½	−¼
9	6¾	Hollander (¼g)	2	7¼	7	7¼	−⅛
12⅛	9	Holly Sugar	8	13¼	13	13	
52⅜	43⅞	Homestake (4½)	2	45½	45½	45½	
39	35	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	M'r 5
13¾	11	Houd-H B (¼g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	M'r 6
64	59⅞	Household (4a)	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	−1
111	110	Household pf(5)	1	111	111	111	+½
4½	3½	Houston Oil	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 6
37½	30¾	Howe Sound (3)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+½
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	2⅝	Hudson & M pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb18
17¾	16¼	HudsonBay(h2e)	3	16½	16½	16½	−⅛
4⅞	3½	Hudson Motor	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	M'r 3
¾	⅜	Hupp Motor	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 6
		I					
8⅜	6⅛	Illinois Central	9	7¼	7	7	
16¾	13	Ill Central pf	5	14¼	14	14¼	
6¼	5	Indian Refin	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 3
21¼	19	Ind P&L (1.60)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+¼
26	22¼	Indus Rayon (2)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+½
111½	98½	Ing-Rand (1½g)	1	99	99	99	+½
90½	74½	Inland Steel (4)	9	75	74½	75	M'r 6
13½	9⅝	Inspir Cop (¼g)	•6	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¼
6½	6	Insuransh (.20e)	1	6	6	6	M'r 1
25½	22⅜	Interch Cp (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
4⅜	3½	Intercon R (.40e)	1	4	4	4	
11¼	7¾	Interlake Iron	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	−⅛
2⅛	1½	Int Agricultural	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
49	39	Int Agr pr pf	2	42	42	42	M'r 6
167½	146¼	Int Bus Ma (6a)	5	153	153	153	+1
53¾	46¼	Int Harv (1.60)	1	48	48	48	+½
170	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	159	159	159	
2⅛	1½	Int Hydro El A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
9⅝	7	Int Mer Marine	27	8½	8⅛	8½	+¼
3⅞	3½	Int Mining(.40a)	2	3½	3½	3½	M'r 5
26¾	23⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	19	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
131	130	Int Nick pf (7)	1	130	130	130	M'r 6
15⅛	10⅞	Int Paper & P	37	14⅜	13⅞	14	−⅜
67¼	57½	Int P & P pf (5)	15	66⅞	65½	66⅜	−½
2⅛	1½	Int Ry Cen Am	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
41¼	38¼	Int Salt (2)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	M'r 3
31¼	29	Int Shoe (1½)	2	29½	29½	29½	+½
31	25¼	Int Silver	13	34	33	33½	+3½
100¾	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	100	100	100	+1
3	2	Int Tel & Tel	24	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2	Int T & T for ct	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
7⅞	5¼	Inters D S (.30g)	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+¼
8	7	Intertype (½e)	1	7	7	7	Feb15
33	28¼	Island C Coal 3e	2	29	29	29	−¼
		J—K					
14	11¼	Jarvis WB (¾g)	•3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	M'r 6
44	39¼	Jewell Tea (2.40)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	M'r 6
63½	55	Johns-Man(¾g)	•3	58	56¾	56¾	+¼
110⅛	100	Jones & L pf(4e)	3	101½	101¼	101¼	+¼
12⅝	11	Kalam St (.15g)	3	11½	11½	11½	Feb 8
5⅜	4	Kan City South	1	4	4	4	
18¾	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	1	16	16	16	M'r 3
14½	13	Kaufmann (.20g)	1	13	13	13	Feb17
8	7⅛	Kayser (½e)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb28
18	14⅞	Kelsey-H WA 1k	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	M'r 1
8½	6⅛	Kelsey-H Wh B	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
37⅜	31	Kennecott (1a)	25	33¼	32¾	33	−¼
13⅜	12	Keyst S&W(¼g)	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+⅛
38	31	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	31	31	31	M'r 6
2⅛	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 6
26⅛	22	Kresge SS(1.20a)	4	23¾	23½	23¾	+⅛
3	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb15
27⅛	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	35	23	22⅞	23	+⅛
29⅞	24	Kroger Gro(½g)	2	26	26	26	
		L					
13	12	Lambert (1½)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
8⅞	7	Lane Bry (¼e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 6
27¼	23¾	Lee R & T (¾g)	7	25	24½	24½	M'r 5
25¼	21	Lehigh P C (1½)	1	22	21¾	22	M'r 6
¾	½	Lehigh Val Coal	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
2¾	1¾	Leh Valley RR	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 6
22⅜	20½	Lehman (1a)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
12⅝	11⅝	Lehn & F (.35g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
24	21⅞	Lerner Strs (2)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	M'r 3
45⅜	34¾	Lib-O-F G (½g)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	−⅛
7⅛	5	Lib,McN&L(½e)	16	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−⅛
39	37	Life Saver(1.60a)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	M'r 1
96½	88	Lig & Myers(4a)	2	88½	88½	88½	M'r 6
98	89½	Lig & My B (4a)	2	89¾	89⅛	89¾	
189	179	Lig & My pf (7)	1	180⅛	180⅛	180⅛	−⅜
20¼	19½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb26
30	22¼	Lima Locomo	5	25¼	24⅝	25	+½
37¼	33	Link Belt (1)	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 6
11⅜	9¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	10	10	10	M'r 6
16⅝	14¾	Liquid Carb (1a)	1	15	15	15	M'r 5
28⅜	20⅝	Lockheed (1½e)	16	24½	24	24	−⅜
34⅜	30⅜	Loew's Inc (2)	14	32½	31½	31⅝	−⅞
109	107¼	Loew's pf (6½)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb24
19¼	14	Loft Inc (½e)	32	19⅜	18¾	18¾	−½
40	36¼	Lone Star C (3)	1	38	38	38	
3½	2⅝	Long-Bell Lb A	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Feb27
15⅝	13¾	Loose-Wil (¼g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	M'r 6
19⅜	17⅝	Lorillard (.30g)	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	−¼
70¾	60	Louis & N (2g)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+¼
19⅜	17½	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	18	18	18	
		M—N					
31⅝	28	Mac A & F (2a)	1	28	28	28	M'r 6
33⅜	25	Mack Trks(1½e)	6	28	27⅝	27¾	+⅛
27	23½	Macy (RH) (2)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
12	11	Mad Sq G (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'r 6
30½	25⅞	Magma C (½g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	−¾
2¼	1½	Manati Sugar	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
6¾	5¾	Mandel Bro (1e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb26
14½	13¾	Manh Shirt (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb18
¾	¾	Maracaibo Oil	4	1	1	1	M'r 6
5¼	4½	Marine M (.20g)	5	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
15¾	13½	Marshall F (.40)	2	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
30¾	23	Martin G L (2e)	12	26⅜	26¼	26¼	−⅛
12¼	8	Martin-Parry	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
28½	24¾	Masonite Cp (1)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 6
30	24½	Math Alk (1½)	•1	26	26	26	+⅝
53¼	48⅜	May Dept Str (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	M'r 5
2⅞	2⅜	Maytag Co(.15e)	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 6
25¾	25	Maytag pf (3)	5	25¾	25¾	25¾	M'r 4
13¾	12⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	2	13½	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 5
14⅞	13⅛	McCrory Strs(1)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
106¼	103⅝	McCrory pf 5ww	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Feb20
25½	22	McGraw El (1a)	1	24	24	24	+½
9	7¼	McG-Hill (¾e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+⅝
33⅜	31	McIntyre h2.22a	3	32½	32	32½	M'r 6
9⅜	7¼	McKeesport Tin	6	8⅛	8	8	
3⅞	3	McKess & Rob	2	3	3	3	−⅛
26¾	24	McKess & R pf	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅜
7½	6	McLellan (.40g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+¼
9	7½	Mead Corp (¼e)	2	8	7¾	8	M'r 6
70	66	M pf B ww(5½)	1	66	66	66	M'r 3
33⅛	22½	Melville S (2)	6	30½	30½	30½	+½
4⅛	3⅛	Mengel Co	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 6
18¼	14	Merch & Miners	5	20	18⅛	20	+2
37	29	Mesta Mach (1g)	1	31	31	31	
9⅝	7	Miami Cop(.45e)	8	7¾	7½	7¾	M'r 6
15⅛	13	Mid Cont (.80e)	12	13⅛	13	13	M'r 6
38½	30	Midland S (½g)	2	32	31½	32	M'r 5
45½	41⅝	Minn-Hon (2a)	1	43	43	43	M'r 4
4¼	3	Minn-Moline	5	3	3	3	
67	56	Minn-M pf(6½e)	1	58½	58½	58½	Feb26
11	9⅝	Mission C (¼e)	4	9½	9½	9½	
⅝	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
2¼	1½	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
⅛	⅛	Mo Pacific	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 4
¼	⅛	Mo Pacific pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 1
15	13⅜	Mohawk C (½g)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	M'r 6
88½	77	Monsanto (½g)	7	79½	79	79½	+½
39½	35	Montgom W (1g)	11	37⅜	37	37	−⅛
43½	40	Morrell (J) (2)	1	40	40	40	
12	8⅝	Motor Prod (1e)	4	9½	9½	9½	M'r 6
17⅜	15⅜	Motor Wh (1.60)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 5
24¼	19½	Mueller Br (1e)	1	21	21	21	M'r 4
4½	3	Mullins Mfg B	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 6
11¼	10	Munsingw'r ½g	4	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+½
71¼	62¼	Murphy(GC) (4)	3	63	62¾	63	+¾

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	9	6⅜	6¼	6¼	−⅛
51½	45¼	Myers & Bro ¾g	3	48	48	48	M'r 4
5¼	4⅛	Nash Kelvinator	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	M'r 6
23⅝	17¼	Nat Acme (1e)	7	20¼	20	20	
7¼	5½	Nat A Fib (.60)	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9	7	Nat Auto pf (.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Nat Aviat (¾e)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	−¼
18¼	16¾	Nat Bisc (1.60)	9	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
175½	166	Nat Bisc pf (7)	3	166	166	166	Feb27
13¼	12¼	Nat Bd & I (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'r 5
88¼	86	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	2	86	86	86	Feb14
17⅛	15½	Nat B&S (.60a)	1	16	16	16	M'r 3
13⅝	12½	Nat Cash Rg (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
11	9½	Nat Cylin (.80)	•1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
14½	13	Nat Dairy (.80)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
6½	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	3	5½	5½	5½	
8½	7½	Nat D S pf (.60e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24¼	20	Nat Dist (2)	3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+⅜
16	12	Nat En & S (½e)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 1
8⅝	6⅝	Nat Gyps (.40e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
93⅞	87	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	87	87	87	Feb21
17¾	15¼	Nat Lead (½)	8	16¼	15¾	16	
176	172	Nat Lead pfA(7)	1	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	M'r 6
23½	17⅝	Nat M&Stl (¼g)	•3	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	M'r 6
31	26	Nat Oil Pr (¾g)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 4
7¼	6	Nat P & L (.60)	10	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
68½	55¼	Nat Steel (3)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	−¼
6⅝	4⅞	Nat Supply	3	5⅛	5	5	M'r 4
48½	41	N S 5½pf(2.06e)	1	45	45	45	
10½	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	9½	9½	9½	+½
5	4¼	Nat Tea	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	M'r 6
10⅛	9½	Natomas (1)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	M'r 6
9	8	Nehi Corp (½a)	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	M'r 4
16	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	5	14	14	14	Feb28
45⅛	42½	Newberry (2.40)	1	43½	43½	43½	Feb 7
31¾	25¼	Newmont (⅜g)	5	27	27	27	−⅛
8¾	6¼	Newport I (.10e)	1	7	7	7	
27¾	20¾	Newp N S (.40g)	2	23½	22⅞	22⅞	−⅛
110	107	Newp N S pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Feb21
45	32¾	NY Air Br (½g)	3	37	36	37	M'r 4
15¼	11⅞	NY Central RR	71	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
15⅞	11¾	NY Chi & St L	1	13½	13½	13½	+¼
33¼	27	NY Chi & StL pf	5	29⅝	29	29¼	−¼
24¼	22	NYC Omnib (3)	8	22	22	22	−¼
6¾	4½	NY Dock	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	−¼
12	9	NY Dock pf	4	10	10	10	Feb28
¼	⅛	NY NH & H	1	¼	¼	¼	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	NY NH & H pf	3	¾	¾	¾	M'r 5
¼	⅛	NY Ont & West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb27
30⅞	24½	NY Shipbldg(1e)	6	27	26½	26⅝	−⅜
32¾	27¼	Noblitt-Sp (¾g)	6	29	28½	29	M'r 6
215	200	Nor & West(10a)	2	208	207	208	+2
17⅝	12½	No Am Av(1¼e)	14	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
17⅜	14¾	No Am Co (1.20)	19	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅜
58¾	55¼	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	56¾	56½	56¾	M'r 6
57⅛	53⅛	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	2	55¼	55	55	−½
7½	5¾	Northern Pacific	11	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
113⅛	112	Nor St Pw pf (5)	2	113	113	113	Feb27
2¾	2	Norwalk T & R	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb26
13¾	12½	Norwich Ph (1)	1	13	13	13	−¼
		O					
7⅞	6¾	Ohio Oil (.45e)	5	7	6⅞	7	
18⅜	13¾	Oliver F (½g)	2	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
10	8⅜	Omnibus (.80)	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
3⅝	3	Oppenheim Col	1	3	3	3	M'r 6
17¾	15⅛	Otis Elevat(.20g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	−¼
10⅜	7¼	Otis Steel	2	8½	8½	8½	+¼
53½	42½	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	1	45	45	45	M'r 4
26¼	20½	Out M&M (.40g)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 5
49¼	40⅛	Owens-IllG(½g)	1	44½	44½	44½	+⅛
		P—Q					
9¼	7⅜	Pac-Am Fish	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	M'r 5
11¼	10¼	Pac Finan(1.20a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 6
28⅞	25⅜	Pac G & E (2)	6	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅛
40	36⅛	Pac Lighting (3)	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+⅜
14	11	Pac Mills	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
4⅝	3	Pac Tin C (.20g)	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
7⅛	5½	Pac West Oil	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3⅜	2¾	Packard Motor	19	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
16	12⅛	Pan-Am Airway	16	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
8¼	7¼	Pan-Am Pet ¼e	1	8	8	8	Feb26
⅝	⅛	Panhandle P&R	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37¼	29	Paraffine (½g)	•1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+½
12¼	10	Param Pic (.20g)	31	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
99½	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	3	98½	98½	98½	M'r 6
11¾	10⅛	Param 2 pf (.60)	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	
15¼	15	Park & Tilford	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan31
2	1½	Park UCM (.10e)	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅝	25½	Parke Dav (.80g)	7	28¼	27⅝	28¼	M'r 6
20⅜	17½	Parker Rust(1a)	2	18	17¾	18	M'r 5
1	¾	Parmelee Trans	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	Feb26
9¾	8	Pathe Film(.30e)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+¼
9½	7⅜	Patino M (.60g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 5
48	43½	Penn & Ford (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	M'r 6
87	74¾	Penney (JC) (3)	8	77½	77⅛	77½	M'r 6
2¾	1¾	Penn Coal & C	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 6
3⅛	2	Penn Dix Cem	5	2⅛	2	2	M'r 4
44	36	Penn D pf A (1e)	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
13⅝	12	Penn Gl Sand(1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 6
24½	22	Penn RR (1½e)	37	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	−⅜
24¼	21	Peoples D (.40g)	1	23	23	23	M'r 3
43¼	36¾	Peo GL&C(3¼g)	3	41	40¾	41	+½
2	1½	Peoria & East	8	1½	1½	1½	
9⅜	7	Pere Marquette	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 5
22½	21	Pet Milk (1)	2	21	21	21	M'r 4
6⅝	6	Petrol Cp (.70e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
7⅞	7	Pfeiffer (1)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 6
35⅞	27½	Phelps D (¼g)	7	29½	29¼	29⅜	−⅛
44⅛	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	M'r 1
12⅛	10⅞	Philco C (¾e)	1	11	11	11	Feb28
80	72¾	Philip Mor (3)	3	77	76½	77	M'r 6
7	5¼	Phillips-Jones	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb20
41¼	35¾	Phillips Pet (2)	6	37	36½	36⅝	−⅜
3¼	3	Phoenix Hos'ry	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	Feb15
23½	21⅝	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
7¾	4½	Pittsburgh Coal	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
46½	32½	Pittsburgh C pf	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+1¾
8¾	7	Pitt C & I (¼e)	1	7	7	7	M'r 4
15	11	Pitt Forg (1e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 4
7⅛	5⅛	Pitt S & B (.45e)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Pitt Steel	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 6
⅞	⅝	Pittston Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb17
16⅞	14⅜	Plym Oil (1.30e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
21	17½	Pond Crk (1¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb19
8⅜	6	Poor & Co B	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
7¼	4½	Postal Tel pf	5	5¼	5	5¼	M'r 6
13⅛	9¼	Pressed Stl Car	9	10⅝	10½	10½	
13½	12	Pressed Stl 1 pf	1	12	12	12	Jan21
40¾	35	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	35	35	35	Feb13
58¼	51½	Proct & Gam (2)	4	52½	52	52½	
29½	25½	P S NJ (2.20)	11	26¼	26	26¼	
137	129⅝	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	M'r 4
123½	117½	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	4	117¾	117¾	117¾	M'r 5
110	101¼	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	6	102⅝	102½	102½	+½
117¼	116½	P S El&G pf (5)	4	116½	116½	116½	Feb15
27⅝	22½	Pullman (1)	15	24⅛	23½	23½	−¼
8⅞	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	10	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
101½	94⅞	Pure O 6% pf(6)	•3	94	94	94	+½
90⅝	83¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	M'r 6
11⅝	10¼	Purity Bak (¼g)	10	11½	11¼	11½	+⅜
10	8⅞	Quaker Oil(.15g)	1	9	9	9	M'r 4
		R					
4⅞	4	Radio Corp(.20g)	19	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
62½	56½	Radio cv pf(3½)	8	58	58	58	−1
3¾	3⅛	Radio-Keith-Or	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 6
43⅛	40	Radio-Keith pf	2	40	40	40	
20	18½	Raybest-M (¾g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb24
17	12¾	Rayonier Inc	4	14½	14¼	14¼	+⅛
28⅞	24½	Ray'ier pf (2)	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅜
14¾	12⅝	Reading Co (1)	4	14¼	14	14¼	
24	21	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'r 6
23	17	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	22½	22½	22½	M'r 6
1⅞	1½	Real Silk Hos'ry	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb10
7¾	7	Reliable Str ½g	1	7	7	7	
12½	9⅞	Reliance (.30g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Feb27
10⅛	8⅛	Reming R (.80a)	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
67¼	60	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+⅜
1⅜	1	Reo Motors ct	3	1	1	1	M'r 5
22¾	18	Repub Stl (½g)	•31	19¾	18⅞	19	−½
97	91	Rep Stl pf A (6)	•1	92	92	92	+1¼
11	8	Rev Cop & Brass	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 5
24	19½	Rev Cop&BrasA	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 6
13⅜	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	5	11¼	11	11⅛	+⅛
10⅜	7	Reynolds Spring	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 4
34¼	31¾	Rey Tob B (½g)	11	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
9	7¼	Richfield O (½e)	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
9⅞	6¼	Ritter Dental	3	7½	7¼	7½	Feb24
5¾	4¾	Roan Ant (.63e)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 6
17¼	15½	Ruberoid (1.30e)	2	17	16½	16½	−¾
13½	9¾	Rustless Ir (.15g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	−¾
§1⅜	⅜	Rutland RR pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec30
		S					
45	37¼	Safewy Str (3a)	6	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	−⅝
38⅞	31¾	St Jos Ld (½g)	2	32½	32¼	32½	
⅛	⅛	St L-San Fran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 6
50¼	37	Savage Arm ¾g	3	41	40⅞	41	
11	9⅝	Schenley	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
87½	85	Schenley pf(5½)	1	87	87	87	+1
37½	34	Scott Pap(1.60a)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'r 6
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	4	¼	¼	¼	+⅛
⅝	⅜	Seaboard A L pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb28
15⅜	12½	Seaboard Oil (1)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	+¼
2¼	2	Seagrave Corp	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 1
78¾	68¾	Sears Roebk(3a)	10	73½	72¾	73¼	+⅛
10⅞	9⅝	Servel Inc (1)	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−¼
14	10⅝	Sharon Stl (¼e)	2	12	12	12	
4⅞	3¾	Sharp & D (.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
55¾	51½	Sharp D pf (3½)	2	52	51½	52	M'r 6
5⅜	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
12⅝	10⅛	Shell Un O (¾e)	8	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
5	4⅜	Silver K (.40)	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+¼
21⅜	16⅞	Simmons (2e)	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	+⅝
2⅛	1¾	Simms Petrol	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb26
27½	25¼	SimondsS&S.40g	3	27	26	27	M'r 5
22⅜	18⅞	Skelly Oil (1¼e)	3	20½	19½	20½	M'r 6
19	14½	Smith (AO)(½e)	1	16	16	16	
10⅞	9	Smith & Cor(½)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'r 6
15¾	13⅜	Snider Pack (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 3
9¼	8¼	Socony-V (¼g)	12	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	−¼
2⅛	1⅝	So A G&P (.20e)	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19⅛	16½	So P Rico Sug(1)	6	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15¾	13	So Greyh L(1½)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 6
28⅜	25¼	So Cal Ed (1½a)	1	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
10½	8	Southern Pacific	29	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
13⅞	11¼	Southern Ry	7	12½	12	12	−½
24⅞	19½	Southern Ry pf	22	22½	21¾	22	−¼
29½	25	SoRyM&O ct (4)	3	25	25	25	
2	1½	Sparks Withing	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4½	3¾	Spear & Co	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb28
20¼	18¾	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	19	19	19	M'r 4
38½	31⅜	Sperry Corp(2e)	20	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+⅛
37¾	32	Spicer Mfg (¾g)	6	32½	32½	32½	Feb21
6⅞	5½	Spiegel Inc(.15g)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
36½	31¼	Square D (½g)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+⅛
6⅝	6	Stand B (.40a)	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
113⅛	111	Stand B pf (4½)	1	111½	111½	111½	M'r 4
1¼	⅞	Stand Gas & El	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
14⅝	10⅛	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	12	11½	11½	
17½	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	1	14	14	14	
20¾	17⅞	Stand O Calif (1)	21	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
27⅞	25½	Stand O Ind (1)	21	26	25½	25⅝	−¼
36½	33	Stand O N J (1a)	31	34⅝	34¼	34½	
38	34¼	Stand O Oh(1½)	2	37	36	37	M'r 6
40	34	Starrett (3¼e)	2	38¾	38½	38¾	+⅝
66	56½	Sterling P (3.80)	5	57¼	57⅛	57⅛	−⅛
8¾	6⅝	Stewart-W (½e)	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅛	3¾	Stokely Bros	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 4
8¼	5⅞	Stone & W (½e)	6	7	6¾	6¾	−¼
8⅝	6	Studebaker Cp	17	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
58¾	53	Sun Oil (1a)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
9	8⅛	Sun Min'g (1.60)	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
21	16½	Superheater(½)	1	17¾	17½	17¾	M'r 6
1¾	1⅜	Superior O(.10e)	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 5
17	12	Superior Steel	4	14	14	14	
23¼	20⅝	Sutherland(1.20)	1	21	21	21	M'r 3
4	4	Sweets Co of Am	2	4	4	4	Feb28
24¼	22⅛	Swift&Co (1.20a)	13	22¼	22	22¼	
19⅛	17⅜	Swift Intl (2)	3	18	17⅝	18	+⅜
7¾	6⅜	Syming ww(¼g)	2	6¼	5⅞	6¼	M'r 6
6⅞	5	Syming xw (¼g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 6
		T					
4¾	4¼	Talcott (.10g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 1
3¾	3½	Telautogr (.05g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb27
9⅛	7⅝	Tenn Corp (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10¾	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	3	11	10¾	10¾	
40¼	34½	Texas Corp (2)	16	35⅛	35	35	−¼
3⅜	2⅞	Texas Gulf(.20e)	12	3	3	3	M'r 6
38	34¾	Texas Gulf S (2)	2	35½	35⅜	35⅜	+⅜
6	5¼	Tex P C&O (.40)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
4½	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	2	4	4	4	−⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
40½	35⅞	That cv pf (3.60)	1	38	38	38	Feb24
2⅞	2½	The Fair	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 3
4¾	4	Thermoid Co	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4⅛	3	Third Av Ry	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 4
6	4⅝	Thompson (JR)	7	5¼	4⅝	5¼	M'r 3
34	28½	Thomp Pr (½g)	5	32	31½	31¾	−¼
1¼	1	Thompston-Star	2	1	1	1	
18	13½	Thompson-S pf	2	14	14	14	Feb28
10⅜	9⅜	Tide Wat A (.60)	7	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
99¾	96⅞	Tide W pf (4½)	1	97	97	97	−1
34¼	27½	Tim-Det A (1g)	•26	32	31	31⅜	+½
51¼	39	Timken Rol ½g	1	43	43	43	M'r 6
5¼	4¼	Transamer (½)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17¼	12¾	Trans & West A	8	13¼	12¾	13¼	M'r 6
8¾	7	Tran & Wil(.45e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb24
2	1¼	Tri-Cont Corp	21	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
75	68¾	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	72	72	72	
5⅛	4	Truax-Tr C(¼e)	2	4½	4½	4½	M'r 6
10	9½	Truscon Steel	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb19
7¼	5¾	Twenty C-Fox	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅜	17	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	6	18	18	18	+½
1½	1⅛	Twin City Rap T	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 5
9⅛	7	Twin C'ch(.70e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 6
		U					
34½	30	Underw'd (2¼e)	3	32¼	31½	32¼	
12¾	9¾	Union Bag (1e)	15	11	11	11	
70⅞	60	Union C (1½g)	19	65	65	65	
14½	12⅝	Union O C (1)	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
85⅞	76⅛	Union Pac (6)	9	78¼	77	77	−1
85⅛	80	Union Pac pf (4)	1	81	81	81	+¼
13½	12¾	Union Prem (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb28
29¾	26	Union T C (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	
17⅛	12¼	United Air Lines	10	13½	13¼	13¼	−¼
44⅜	34⅝	United A (3½e)	9	39½	39	39	−½
14	12¾	United Bisc(¼g)	1	13	13	13	+⅛
50½	44	United Carb (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	M'r 6
20½	18¼	Unit-C F (1.20)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+¼
1½	1⅛	United Corp	18	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
30¾	25	United C pf (3)	3	26	26	26	−¼
4¾	3½	United Drug	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3¼	2⅛	United Dy'wood	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 6
5	3⅝	United Elec Coal	1	4	4	4	Feb25
42	36	United E & F (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	−½
70¼	61	United Fruit (4)	3	66¾	66½	66¾	+¼
10½	8⅛	United Gas (.80)	18	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
117	111	United G pf (5)	2	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+⅝
11	8¾	Unit M&M (½e)	3	9¼	9	9	
3⅝	2¾	United Paperbd	2	3	3	3	M'r 5
3½	2⅝	US & For Sec	4	3	3	3	M'r 6
90	84	US & For pf (6)	1	84	84	84	M'r 5
10¼	8½	US Freight (¼g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
69½	60	US Gypsum (2a)	4	63¼	62⅞	63¼	+1¼
6⅛	4⅞	US Hoffman M	3	5½	5½	5½	M'r 6
37¼	33	US H M pf (2¾)	1	35	35	35	M'r 6
28¾	21½	US Indust Al	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¾
4½	3½	US Leather	1	4	4	4	+¾
8½	6	US Leather A	5	7¼	7	7¼	+¾
64	54½	US Leappf(1½k)	1	60	60	60	M'r 5
31⅜	28¼	US Pipe & F (2)	2	29	28¾	28¾	−¾
34⅛	31	US Play Cd (2a)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'r 3
25½	19½	US Plywood 1.20	5	19¾	19	19	−¾
1⅞	1⅛	US Real & Imp	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24⅛	17⅞	US Rubber (½g)	32	21½	21	21	−⅜
94½	80¼	US Rub 1 pf (8)	6	90½	89¼	90½	+1½
64½	57⅜	US Smelt (1g)	1	58	58	58	+½
76½	72⅞	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	73½	73½	73½	M'r 3
70¾	55	US Steel (1g)	79	58⅛	57½	57½	−¾
130	117	US Steel pf (7)	3	118¾	118⅝	118⅝	−⅛
33⅜	27⅜	US Tob (1.28)	4	27¾	27½	27⅞	M'r 6
1⅝	1¼	United Stockyd	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
1¼	1	United Stores A	2	1	1	1	M'r 6
50	46½	Unit St pf(7½e)	1	48	48	48	Feb15
16⅝	14¼	Univ Cycl(1.10e)	3	15⅛	14¾	14¾	Feb15
59¾	53½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	54½	54½	54½	Feb27
		V—W					
½	⅛	Vadsco Sales	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 4
26	22	Van Raalte (½g)	2	25	25	25	M'r 6
34⅛	26	Vanadium (1½e)	4	28⅜	27½	27½	−⅝
44¼	41½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	−⅞
24¾	20½	Vic Ch Wk 1.40e	1	21	21	21	
2½	2	Va-Caro Chem	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
27¼	20	Va-C Ch 6% pf	1	21	21	21	+½
42	40	Virgin Ry (2½a)	1	41	41	41	Feb27
33½	32	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 6
⅜	¼	Wabash Ry	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb28
11/16	⅜	Wabash Ry pf A	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 5
8¾	8	Waldorf S (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 4
22¼	19½	Walgreen (1.60)	2	20	20	20	+¼
105⅝	101	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	101	101	101	Feb24
30½	26	Walker (H)(h4)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
13¾	12¾	Walker pf (h1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 3
6⅛	4⅛	Walworth Co	2	5	5	5	
5¼	3¾	Ward Baking A	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 4
1	11/16	Ward Baking B	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 6
17⅞	14	Ward Baking pf	1	14½	14½	14½	
3½	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	7	3	3	3	−⅛
1	⅝	Warren Bros	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
30	25	Warren Fdy (2)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Feb27
24	21	Wash G Lt (1½)	2	21	21	21	M'r 6
16½	15	Waukesha M (1)	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	M'r 6
20¼	17¼	Wayne P (1g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Feb28
4¼	2⅞	Webster Eisen	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
21¾	16¾	Wess O&S (¼g)	9	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	+⅜
74½	65⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	65⅜	65⅛	65⅛	M'r 6
117½	113	W Penn P pf 4½	1	114½	114½	114½	M'r 3
18	15½	W Va P&P(.80g)	3	17¾	17	17	M'r 5
105⅛	104⅞	W Va P&P pf(6)	2	105	105	105	Feb20
28¼	23½	West Auto (2)	4	24½	24¼	24½	+½
3¾	2⅞	West Maryland	1	3	3	3	M'r 1
7	6	West Mary 2 pf	1	6	6	6	Feb14
½	⅛	West Pacific pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Feb24
22⅝	18½	West Union(1e)	10	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	
22⅞	19⅛	Westing Air ¼g	6	20	19½	19½	−⅛
105	89¼	West E&M (1g)	5	96	95	95	+¾
34½	30	West El Inst ½g	1	30½	30½	30½	M'r 6
36	27½	Westvaco (1.40)	1	31½	31½	31½	+4
§38⅛	28⅛	Westvac pf(1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30	25	Wheeling Steel	5	26¾	26½	26⅝	
76	69	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	M'r 3
12	10¼	White Dent(¼g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅞
17⅝	12½	White Motor	31	15¾	15¼	15½	+¼
7½	5	White Rock	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅜
5⅜	4	White Sew Ma	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
41	41	White Sew M pf	1	41	41	41	Feb15
25	20½	White pr pf (2)	1	24	24	24	Feb28
1⅞	1⅜	Wilcox Oil(.10e)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 6
2⅜	1¾	Willys-Overland	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5¼	3⅜	Willys-Over pf	1	4	3⅞	4	M'r 6
5¾	4⅜	Wilson & Co	1	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	−⅛
73¼	65½	Wilson $6 pf(3k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 6
33½	27½	Woodward I (1e)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 3
34½	30⅛	Woolworth(2.40)	18	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+⅛
24⅛	16½	Worth P & M	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+½
64¼	58	WPM cv ppf1¼k	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	M'r 1
60¼	54¼	WPM pr pf 1½k	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 3
80	69	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	69	69	69	M'r 6
22½	18¾	Yale & T (.60)	5	19¾	19¼	19¾	+⅜
17¼	12⅞	Yel T & C (1½e)	27	14½	14¼	14⅜	+⅛
12¼	9½	YoungS&W(½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb27
42⅛	31¼	Yng Sh&T (½g)	6	35¾	35¼	35¼	
94¼	90	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	2	90¾	90¾	90¾	Feb24
18⅜	15	Young St D(¼g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15½	12⅝	Zenith Rad (1e)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
2¼	2	Zonite Products	1	2	2	2	

RIGHTS Expire

⅛ 1-128 Avia Cp Mar 10 361 1-128 1-256 1-256 Cash

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) Paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Export Restrictions Cut Soviet, Japanese Purchases in U. S.

Business and Industry

Mutual Life Offers Report In New Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Mutual Life Insurance Company has presented its ninety-eighth annual report to policyholders in a new form, designed "to satisfy those who read while they run, as well as those who seek to understand more completely the financial status and the operations of the company," according to Lewis W. Douglas, President of the company since Jan. 1, 1940, and former U. S. Budget Director.

The report is divided into two parts, the first consisting of a brief summary of 1940 operating results with many illuminating charts and the second a more detailed report on operations and current problems as well as a nine-point program for the future.

CPA Audit

Among the unusual features of the report is the inclusion of financial statements audited by certified public accountants. Similar audits are to be made annually in the future, the report states, "to serve as an additional check upon management and on the value of assets that are not subject to precise measurement."

New insurance issued in 1940 by Mutual Life totaled $193,449,925, and the total of insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1940, was $3,705,911,798, as compared with $3,740,731,467 a year earlier. On the same date, the company's total admitted assets were $1,484,904,216, which represents an increase of $40,436,594 over the preceding year-end. Benefit payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries, the report reveals, totaled $107,233,223 in 1940.

The audited statement of income for 1940 as submitted to policyholders, is on an accrual basis for the first time. This and other changes in accounting presentation adopted to reflect the company's condition more clearly make it difficult to compare 1940 figures accurately with figures for earlier years.

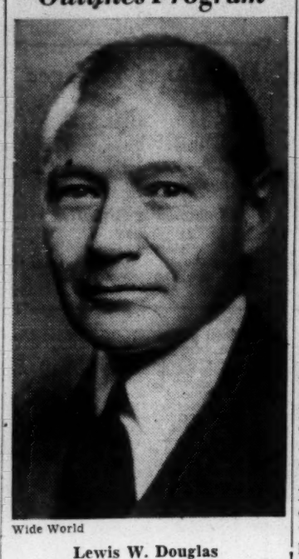
Income Balance

Income in 1940 was $186,677,575, which was $57,439,168 in excess of outgo for benefit claims and operating expenses. This balance was increased to $58,282,600 by an excess of profits over losses on the sale or redemption of bond holdings and sale of foreclosed real estate.

Of the amount remaining after provision for operating expenses and benefit payments, $10,946,262 was applied to a writedown in the value of the company's investments; $27,669,809 to an increase in policy reserves; and $24,935 to an increase in miscellaneous reserves.

These adjustments and a decrease of $940,000 in reserves for income taxes of prior years, left the company a final excess of $20,581,594 of income over all expenses and charges for the year. Of this amount $7,244,154 was added to surplus, leaving $13,337,440 available for dividends to policyholders.

Outlines Program



Wide World

Lewis W. Douglas

President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and former United States Budget Director.

BANK WHERE BANKING IS PLEASANT

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

35 P. C. U. S. Exports On Control List

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than one-third of the United States' $4,000,000,000 export trade is now subject to control restrictions "in the interests of national defense."

There are approximately 2,500 articles on the control list today, and the list is steadily lengthening.

The defense-inspired restrictions cover a large portion of normal Russian and Japanese purchases here, and in numerous instances have had the incidental effect of preventing these two nations from obtaining some needed supplies in American markets, or reducing the amounts obtained.

A survey by the office of General Russell L. Maxwell, administrator of export control, shows that, on a valuation basis, approximately 35 per cent of shipments in January required export licenses or were prohibited except to the British Empire and western hemisphere nations.

Further Gain Seen

The percentage is expected to mount when February figures are compiled since oil drilling and refining machinery, radium, uranium, calf and kip skins, beryllium, graphite electrodes and aircraft pilot trainers were placed under control during the past month.

On March 10 export licenses also will be required for shipments of belladonna, atropine, sole leather and belting leather, and President Roosevelt is reported considering the addition of several other articles necessary in defense production.

An analysis of Soviet Russia's purchases here in 1940 revealed that goods valued at approximately $50,000,000 (out of the $86,943,000 imported from the United States) now require export licenses, or have been embargoed.

Defense requirements, officials indicate, may make it impossible or inadvisable to permit future exports to Russia of leather, machinery, machine tools, copper, tin and other materials in the quantities desired.

Constantine Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, has engaged in a series of talks with Undersecretary Sumner Welles on the question, particularly seeking licenses for machine tools and some other articles needed for Russian industry. On Saturday the Ambassador assured Mr. Welles that all goods purchased here were "exclusively for domestic needs," and were not —as charged by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare—finding their way to Germany.

Japan's Purchases

Japan's purchases of iron and steel scrap and other products and materials needed for the Sino-Japanese war and the threatened expansion southward, as well as for its normal industry, likewise have decreased sharply because of export restrictions. Japan, which formerly bought approximately one-half of all American scrap metal exports, has purchased none since November.

British and Latin-American purchases of many of the articles requiring licenses have increased rather than decreased, since licenses are readily issued for shipments to those countries on the ground that British and hemisphere defense are considered beneficial to United States defense.

Officials pointed out that when an article is placed on the control list, it does not necessarily mean that its export is prohibited. Licenses are granted, it was explained, when sufficient supplies are on hand to meet production and stockpile needs. Munitions are an exception; they may be shipped only to Pan-American countries or nations resisting or deemed to be threatened with aggression. Britain now takes one-fourth of the total U. S. exports.

Agricultural products do not require licenses. The major commodities subject to control are: strategic raw materials; semi-manufactured and manufactured iron and steel products; leather; aircraft, arms and munitions; chemicals and various types of machinery and machine tools.

SEC Makes Reply To Criticism By Head of Exchange

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission replied to a critique of its organization by William McChesney Martin, President of the New York Stock Exchange, in a statement which said:

"We do not pretend to be perfect, but we do believe, with considerable pride, that we have assembled a staff as competent to handle its particular problems as any other organization in the country, either in government or in private business."

The SEC issued the statement in answer to remarks made by Martin yesterday to a meeting of the New York exchange. In a general discussion of securities exchanges and regulatory methods he said while the SEC authorities were "to a degree men of good will" they "have no fundamental understanding of the broad picture." A man trained in the technicalities of law and a man trained in the fine points of statutes is not an adequate individual to supervise the markets of this country," he asserted.

The SEC statement said that "the advice which the commission gets in administering its statutes comes from two classes of personnel—experts and, since we are administering laws, lawyers."

The SEC staff, the statement said, was "made up principally of former partners of the New York Stock Exchange firms, former floor members of this and other exchanges, former brokerage accountants, former cashiers, chief margin clerks, office managers, specialists, traders and the like."

Your Son's Education

Naturally you're going to give the matter of his schooling your careful consideration—Which school is the right one for him?—that's the problem. For helpful guidance, consult the advertisements of schools in The Christian Science Monitor . . . on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Department Store Sales Gain 5 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended March 1 were 5 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Feb. 22, sales were 7 per cent above a year ago, but for the four weeks ended March 1 the average gain over last year was 12 per cent.

By Federal Reserve districts, comparisons for the one week ended March 1 and the similar week last year were:

Increases—Boston, 8; New York, 6; Cleveland, 14; Richmond, 15; Chicago, 9; and Kansas City, 5 per cent.

Decreases—Philadelphia, 8; Atlanta, 12; Dallas, 3; and San Francisco, 1 per cent.

In the St. Louis area, sales were even with last year. No comparison was available for the Minneapolis district.

To Seek CCC Truck Bids

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps announced that the Treasury procurement section soon would call for bids on 938 new CCC trucks. They will include 589 1½-ton stake body trucks, 129 1½-ton dump trucks, 219 half-ton pickups, and one half-ton panel truck.

Giant Diesel Motors Used to Power U. S. Navy Vessels

Wide World

(1) General Motors Cleveland Diesel Engine Division men at work on task of constructing Diesel engine to power United States Navy vessels. (2) This giant Diesel engine cylinder block in the G. M. plant is in production for one of the Navy's vessels. (3) Part to make up fuel injectors being minutely inspected by a G. M. expert. (4) Giant crankshaft for one of the Diesel engines. Extreme accuracy is a requisite of this defense item. (5) An inspector checks the hardness of a crankpin on an eight-throw Diesel crankshaft. (6) Here in the Cleveland plant men are at work constructing the engine for Navy use. (7) To the uninitiated this might be a picture of big shells. However, they are blower rotors, an essential part of Diesel engines being built for the Navy.

U. S. Winter Wheat Harvest May Be The Largest Since 1938

CHICAGO (AP) — Preliminary estimates of probable United States winter wheat production, which crop experts who issued the figures said were as reliable as possible at this early date, indicated the largest harvest since 1938 was in prospect.

Forecasts of four experts, who compiled data gathered in all parts of the belt, ranged from 605,000,000 to 625,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop totaled 589,000,000 bushels while average winter wheat production for the past ten years was 571,000,000.

R. O. Cromwell, one of the experts, estimated probable acreage abandonment at 10.7 per cent compared with 24.3 per cent last year and a 10 year average of 17.5 per cent. Nat C. Murray estimated the March 1 condition of the crop at 83.1 per cent of normal while Cromwell's condition figure was 83.5 per cent. A year ago condition was only 64.7 per cent and the average for the 10 preceding years was 76 per cent.

Grain trade experts said the favorable conditions suggested by these figures indicated wheat producers were likely to raise another surplus this season unless serious damage occurred between now and harvest. The prospective July 1 carryover of old wheat is the largest on record.

$5,000,000 Brewster Aero Awarded to Hayes Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Brewster Aeronautical Corp. has awarded to Hayes Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, an order for manufacture of outer wings and parts costing $5,000,000. The wings will be used on Brewster's model 340 bomber.

Conclusion of the contract was announced coincidental with completion of financing arrangements by Hayes involving the sale of 200,000 shares of common stock and the election of Rensselaer W. Clark as president and director.

Brewster made a first payment of $1,338,480 on account, and the Hayes company received $450,000 for the stock.

Exchange Seat Off $1,000

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $27,000. The previous transaction was at $28,000, on Feb. 27.

Diesel Power Output Speeded To Meet Navy Defense Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. is speeding up production of Diesel engines on orders from the Navy and other defense units totaling $89,400,000 and is adding to its Cleveland Diesel Engine Division plant, according to C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors.

"With the intensification of the rearmament program, the Cleveland plant, where the bulk of Diesel defense orders is concentrated, has converted almost its entire production to propulsion machinery for the U. S. Navy," Mr. Wilson said.

Diesel power is becoming increasingly important to the modern Navy, for which the Cleveland plant has been building Diesel engines for the past eight years, Mr. Wilson said. For example, he pointed out, the modern submarine has been made possible largely through the use of Diesels. Many other Navy ships of various kinds and sizes are powered by these engines.

In addition to Diesels being produced in Cleveland for marine use, General Motors is building large numbers of Diesel engines for use in tanks, trucks and tractors at its Detroit Diesel Engine Division plant, Mr. Wilson stated. Three, four and six-cylinder two-cycle Diesels are produced in the Detroit plant.

The most important contribution of General Motors to Diesel development has been the reduction of size and weight, accomplished chiefly through the development of the two-cycle principle, and use of higher speeds made possible by careful engineering and accurate workmanship. In the two-cycle Diesel every down stroke of the piston is a power stroke, whereas every second down stroke of the four-cycle gasoline and Diesel engines of more familiar type is the power stroke.

Excess Reserves Off $100,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable excess reserves of banks declined $100,000,000 to $6,440,000,000 in the week ended March 5.

The Federal Reserve Board said the decline was due to several technical factors, particularly a temporary increase of money in circulation. The Board's statement said:

"During the week ended March 5 member bank reserve balances decreased $39,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $80,000,000 in money in circulation, $23,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve Banks, and $19,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, offset in part by increases of $58,000,000 in gold stock, $14,000,000 in reserve bank credit, and $2,000,000 in Treasury currency, and a reduction of $12,000,000 in Treasury cash. Excess reserves of member banks on March 5 were estimated to be approximately $6,440,000,000, a decrease of $100,000,000 for the week.

Crosley Steps Up Output

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Production schedules in the radio and refrigeration divisions of The Crosley Corporation have been stepped up repeatedly in the past few weeks to meet increased consumer demand, resulting in an increase of 107 per cent in refrigerator sales and an increase of 86 per cent in radio sales in January, 1941, over January, 1940, according to Robert I. Petrio, vice-president and general sales manager of The Crosley Corporation.

FPC Order on Utilities' Political Funds Protested

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four utility companies of Oregon and Washington, complying with a Federal Power Commission order to report the political expenditures they contemplated this year, have protested that the order should apply also to the Bonneville Power Administration and the Seattle Municipal system.

A statement by the companies charged large expenditures of public funds by the Bonneville administrator and the Seattle Light Department "to distribute publicity and propaganda for the purpose of influencing and otherwise affecting political, legislative public power and other matters before the electorate or their representatives in public offices."

Montgomery Ward Sales Gain

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported February sales of $33,840,560, an increase of 10.84 per cent over sales of $30,530,347 for the same month of 1940.

Am. Rolling Mill Net for the Year Equals $1.96 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Rolling Mill Co. reports for the year ended December 31, 1040 a net profit of $7,642,713 after provision for interest, depreciation, depletion, federal income taxes, etc. equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.96 a share on the common Calvin Verity, Vice-President and General Manager, stated.

The regular dividend of $1.12½ per share on the company's 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock was declared, payable April 15 to stock of record March 15. A dividend of 35 cents a share on the common stock was authorized, payable April 5 to stock of record March 15. In December, 1940, a dividend of 25 cents was paid on common.

Improvement in net income was achieved, Mr. Verity said, despite low prices for steel products and largest Federal income taxes in the company's history.

Sales for the period were exceeded only by 1937. Total 1940 shipments by ARMCO were largest for any year on record.

The company has a diversified backlog indicating capacity operations well into the third quarter. "Steel for defense represents a growing percentage of our production," he said.

"We are enlarging our production through a program of plant modernization and expansion. Part of this has already been completed.

"We have a new 54 inch cold reduction mill under construction in our Middletown, Ohio, plant, and soon expect to begin construction of a new 1,000 ton blast furnace at Ashland, Kentucky, and an entirely new plant at Houston, Texas."

Argentine Meat Exports

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The purchase of 10,000 tons of Argentine canned meat for the United States Army, as approved last week by the American National Livestock Association in Denver, Colo., would practically normalize Argentina's yearly meat export rate. The average export for the "normal" years, 1936-38, was 629,000 tons of fresh beef. On the basis of present British buying, Argentina had expected this year to sell only 612,000 tons, including 295,000 tons of chilled or frozen beef and 100,000 tons of canned beef to England.

Utility May Test Validity Of Holding Act

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United Gas Improvement Company gave fresh indication that it would test in the courts the so-called "death sentence" of the Holding Company Act.

Replying to a Securities Commission order to show why it should not immediately divest itself of utility companies in four scattered states, the company said that in addition to specific reasons it reserved the right to contest the commission's action on the ground that the integration section of the law was unconstitutional.

William Clarke Mason, U. G. I. Counsel, said that Congress had exceeded its powers and invaded state's rights in passing the legislation, and that the act unlawfully delegated powers to the commission.

His specific reasons for being unwilling to consent to the proposed order were that the act did not provide for "piecemeal and fragmentary" orders for divestiture and that the U. G. I. stockholders might suffer hardships if the company was forced to sell its holdings within a specified time. He said that the properties had been for sale and would be sold when a reasonable price could be obtained.

Most of the day's argument was concerned, however, with the commission's suggestion in its tentative findings that a single integrated system could not include both electric and gas utilities.

In its tentative overall finding with respect to the steps U. G. I. may be forced to take to comply with the Holding Company Act, the SEC suggested that its primary system might be limited to electric companies operating in an area 30 by 80 miles and covering portions of Southeast Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The major effect would be to remove about $300,000,000 of utility properties, mostly in the West, from the U. G. I. system.

The hearing was recessed until March 27 with the understanding that meanwhile counsel for the SEC and the company would attempt to eliminate as many points as possible at the conference table.

Over $668,000,000 In Crop Loans Held By Commodity Corp.

WASHINGTON (AP)—C. C. Farrington, Vice-President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, testified that this agency had more than $668,000,000 outstanding in price-supporting crop loans and had taken over another $617,000,000 of farm products in payment for past loans.

The testimony was offered to the Senate Agriculture Committee during consideration of a bill by Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama, to increase farm income by boosting the loan value advanced by the government on these crops.

When the loan official testified that the government now had more than 11,000,000 bales of cotton piled up under the loan programs, Chairman Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina, interrupted to say "then we don't need to plant any crop this year."

Mr. Farrington testified that the government's commodity corporation had taken title to 6,183,472 bales of loan cotton with a "book value" of $364,858,960 and had loans outstanding on 4,918,422 bales valued at $238,671,459.

He said the corn loan program offered a similar picture with the corporation holding more than 200,000,000 bushels valued at more than $150,000,000 and loans outstanding on another 285,000,000 bushels valued at more than $182,000,000.

Officials of the loan agency testified that the government corporation could take title to all loan stocks—cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco—at little additional cost. Senator Bankhead indicated by questions that this move might be necessary if Congress approved his proposal to lift farm income by placing a floor under market prices through higher loans.

Engineering Awards Holding Fast Pace

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week totaled $103,962,000, the third successive week that contracts have topped the hundred million dollar mark, Engineering News-Record reported.

The fast pace which contracts have set during the last three weeks has been matched only twice since the magazine began compiling weekly figures. Those occasions were in May, 1929, and October, 1940.

Compared with the previous week, awards were 13 per cent smaller but they were more than 2½ times as large as the same week a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest week	Prev. week	Year ago
Private	$21,423,000	$37,195,000	$14,931,000
State and municipal	22,545,000	30,981,000	21,985,000
Federal	59,994,000	51,025,000	2,392,000
Total	103,962,000	119,201,000	39,308,000

N. E. Telephone Has Gain

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reports a net gain of 6,029 telephones in service during February, as compared with a gain of 3,487 during February, 1940. For the first two months of 1941 there was a gain of 12,875 as compared with a gain of 6,602 during 1940.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Economists Warn Bankers Of Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Economists discussing the effect of current economic developments on banking at the eastern regional conference of the American Bankers Association issued a sharp warning that inflationary forces in the national economy might make the period lying ahead a critical one.

The economists taking part in the round table discussion which was a feature of last evening's conference session were Dr. Willard A. Atkins and Dr. A. Anton Friedrich, of New York University; Dr. Montfort Jones, of Pittsburgh University; and Dr. William A. Irwin, national education director of the American Institute of Banking. Harold Stonier, executive manager of the A. B. A., presided.

Price Level Low

"The present expenditures of the government," said Dr. Friedrich, "are based upon a relatively low price level. There are, however, certain indications that the favorable situation may not continue for long. Wages usually lag behind prices, but at present this is not the case.

"Organized labor is anticipating the future and acting accordingly. It is pressing for wage increases in advance of a rise in the cost of living, thus making all the more likely a rising spiral of living costs and higher prices which the government must inevitably pay for defense materials. The farmers are no less insistent on increasing their share of the national income."

All of the economists agreed that the defense program should be financed, so far as possible, by taxation. As the revenues from taxation must inevitably be supplemented by extensive borrowing, they said that the government securities, as a check on inflation, should be sold as far as possible to individuals and institutional investors rather than to commercial banks.

To Build 70,000 Houses

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Justin Hartzog, Assistant Regional Co-ordinator of Defense Housing, said yesterday that allocations for the construction of more than 70,000 houses have been made from $290,000,000 in federal funds since the defense emergency began.

"Contracts have been awarded for the construction of almost 40,000 of these, and 2,500 are occupied," he told the conference. "Of the allocations we have made, more than 47,000 of the dwelling units will house civilian workers, with more than 23,000 for the families of enlisted personnel.

"We are, in addition to the amendment to the National Housing Act, asking that Congress appropriate $150,000,000 additional for the construction of housing which private enterprise cannot supply. We hope that this will be sufficient for our present needs."

Dr. Ernest M. Fischer, Director of Research and Real Estate of the American Bankers Association, said that in many cases governmental financing of housing was necessary.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Copper steady. Electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 12.00; export fas N. Y., 10.50-12.00. Tin steady, spot and nearby 51.50; forward 51.12½. Lead steady, spot, New York 5.75-80; East St. Louis 5.60. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic Scheelite, unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41	101.25	101.25	101.25
1 3¼s '45-43 reg	107.6	107.6	107.6
1 3¼s '46-44	108.7	108.7	108.7
1 4¼s '52-47	119.8	109.8	119.8
1 2¼s '53-51	104.8	104.8	104.8

New York City Bonds

27 3s '80	101¾	101¼	101¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46½	46½	46½
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	95	95	95
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	81¼	81¼	81¼
18 Alleghany 5s '50 st	61½	61¼	61½
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Allis Chalm cv '52 old	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Am&For P 5s 2030	55⅛	55½	55½
1 Am Ig Ch 5½s'49 old	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 AmT&T 3¼s '43	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 AmT&T 3¼s '61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
16 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	100	100	100
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75½	75⅜	75⅜
10 A C Line 4½s 64	65¼	65	65¼
7 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	84	84	84
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
14 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	68¼	68	68¼
31 B&O 95 st A	44⅛	43⅞	44
35 B&O 95 st C	49⅝	49¼	49¼
20 B&O 2000 st D	43¼	43⅛	43¼
14 B&O 96 st F	44	43¾	43¾
183 B&O cv 60 st	23	22⅜	22⅜
30 B&O 4s 48	67¼	66⅝	67¼
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	56	56	56
3 B&O S W 50 st	48⅛	48½	48½
10 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
6 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	50⅛	50	50⅛
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Boston&Me 5s 67	74½	74½	74½
73 Boston&Me 4½s 70	25	24½	24⅝
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
3 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	12	12	12
1 Bklyn Edis 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	90	90	90
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57 B	108¼	108	108¼
2 Buf R&P 57 st	47	46⅝	46⅝
2 Bush Term 5s 55	42½	42½	42½
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s51	93	93	93
4 Can Nor 6½s46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Can Pac 5s44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Can Pac 4s perp	55⅞	55¾	55⅞
18 Celanese 3s55	98	97¾	98
2 Celotex 4½s47 ww	92½	92½	92½
Cen B Un Pac 4s48	62¼	62	62
12 Cen N E 4s61	60¼	60¼	60¼
11 Cen Pac 5s 60	31	30¾	30¾
52 Cen Pac 1st 4s49	70⅛	69⅞	70
2 Cen RR NJ 5s87	16	16	16
2 Cen RR NJ 5s87 reg	14½	14½	14½
12 Cen RR N J 4s87	14¾	14¾	14⅝
1 Certainteed 5½s48	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 Champ P&F 4½s50	108	106	106
1 C&O 4½s92	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞
11 C&O 3½s 96 D	103	102¾	102¾
4 C&O rfg 3½s96E	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Chi & Alton 3s49	10	10	10
1 CB&Q gen 4s58	91½	91½	91½
2 CB&Q 3½sIll 49	91½	91½	91½
5 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2 Chi&E 5s82	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
35 Chi Gt West 4s59	35¼	34½	35¼
3 Chi Ind & S 4s56	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
3 Chi I & L 5s47	23	23	23
1 Chi I & L 6s47	23¼	23¼	23¼
4 Chi I&L 4s47	23¼	23¼	23¾
63 CMSP & Pac 5s75	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
14 CM&SP 4⅝s89F	37	37	37
22 CM&SP 4½s89C	37¼	36⅞	37¼
1 CM&SP 4½s89E	37	37	37
13 CM&SP gen 4s89	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
20 Chi&NW 6½s36	24⅝	24	24⅝
10 Chi &NW rfg 5s2037	13¼	13¼	13¼
12 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
20 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	13¼	13¼	13¼
11 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	19½	19½	19½
11 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	20	19½	20
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	19	19	19
35 CRI & P 4½s 52A	10¼	10	10½
1 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
14 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
22 CRI & P 4s 88	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
3 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
31 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	108	108	108
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	62½	62⅛	62½
7 Childs Co 5s 43	29	28½	29
1 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
12 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s 71	108	109	109
1 Cin Un Term 3⅜s 69	112	112	112
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57	57	57
4 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	75¾	75⅜	75¾
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70	70	70
1 Col F & I 5s 43	106	106	106
55 Col & So 4½s 80	19⅝	19½	19¾
3 Columb G 5s 52 May	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Col & So Oh El 3¼s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
24 ComlMack inc 60ww	36	36	36
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109	109	109
2 Comwlth Ed rv 3¾s 58	116	115	116
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	106	106
4 Con Edis 3½s 58	108½	108½	108⅜
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	104⅞	104⅞
10 Con Rys 4s 54	35	34½	35
28 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	108⅝	108	108⅝
5 Consum Pow 3½s 66	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	26⅛	26	26⅛
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 ret	25	25	25
10 Cuba RR 7½s 46	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
40 Cuba RR 5s 52	18¼	18	18⅛
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 ret	18	18	18
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97	97	97
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	49¼	49⅛	49¼
1 Del P&M 4½s 69	106	106	106
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	104	104	104
46 D & R G 4s 36	8¾	8¼	8¾
10 D & R G West 5s 78	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 Det Ed 4s 65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Dul Missabe&I 3¼s 62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	94¼	94	94
39 Erie rfg 5s 67	19	18⅞	18⅞
84 Erie rfg 5s 75	19	18⅞	18⅞
22 Erie 1st 4s 96	83¼	83	83
9 Erie gen lien 4s 96	46	45½	45½
5 Erie Gen lien 4s 96 reg	45	45	45
17 Erie cv 4s 53 A	40	39⅞	40
34 Erie cv 4s 53 B	40	39⅞	39⅞
1 Erie & Jer 6s 55	83½	83½	83½
1 Fed L & T 1st 5s 42	102½	102½	102½
3 FirestoneT&R3½s48	104½	104½	104½
18 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9	8	8⅞
59 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
4 Ben Stl Cast 5½s '49	87¼	87	87
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
83 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100¾	100¼	100¾
28 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95⅝	95½	95⅝
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	83¼	83	83¼
6 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	65	65	65
30 Gulf M&O inc 2015	40¼	39¼	40
16 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110	109⅞	109⅞
9 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	79½	79	79
5 Housatonic 5s '37	61	61	61
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	28½	28½	28½
26 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47⅞	47¼	47¼
13 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Ill Cen 3½s '52	40½	40¼	40½
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	42½	42½	42½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	41¼	41¼	41¼
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43	42¾	43
40 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41⅜	41	41
25 Ill Cen 5s '55	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	44¾	44⅝	44⅝
14 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41⅝	41	51
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
46 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	11¼	11	11¼
19 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	11	11	11
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	11	11	11
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	45¾	45¾	45¾
8 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	88	88	88
1 Int Paper 5s '47	103½	103½	103½
21 Int T&T 4½s '52	43¼	43	43⅛
45 Int T&T 5s '55	45⅛	44¾	45⅛
6 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	37	37	37
7 K C South 3s 50	65½	65½	65½
5 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	56¾	56½	56½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	59¾	59¾	59¾
7 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	59¾	59½	59¾
1 L E & West 2d 5s 41	98½	98½	98½
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	29½	29½	29½
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	65	65	65
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	64	64	64
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24¼	23¾	23¾
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22¾	22½	22½
3 Lex & East 5s 65	118	118	118
9 LiggetF & M 7s 44	120⅝	120½	120⅝
20 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¼	96⅛	96¼
8 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85	84⅞	85
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
5 Louis&N 3½s 50 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	110	110	110
15 Maine Cen 4s '45	80	80	80
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	33	33	33
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
15 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s'39	62	60	62
6 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	18½	18½	18½
10 N&SL cn 5s '34 ct	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
15 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
56 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11½	11¼	11¼
169 K-K-Tex 5s '62A	20⅛	19¾	19¾
111 K-K-Tex aj 5s '67	5⅜	5	5¼
60 K-K-T d½s '78	17½	17	17¼
83 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	31¼	30⅞	30⅞
52 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	17⅛	17	17⅛
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
7 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22⅛	22½	22½
62 Mo Pac 5s '77F	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
31 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	24	23¾	24
7 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	23½	23⅛	23½
31 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
13 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1¾	1½	1½
6 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
3 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	111	111	111
8 Mont Pow3¾s '66	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38½	38	38
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34½	34	34½
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	38¾	38¾
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	104½	104	104
2 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	104½	104½	104½
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	53½	53½	53½
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123½	123½	121½
2 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
2 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	74	74	74
4 N O Pub Sv 5s 53B	108	106	108
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	40	40	40
20 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	37	37	37
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¾	63½	63⅝
44 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59¼	58½	58¾
1 NYC cn 4s 98	63	63	63
11 NYC 3¾s 46	94¾	94½	94½
3 NYC cv 3½s 52	62	61½	61½
5 NYC & HR 4s 42	100½	100½	100½
11 NYC&HR 3½s 97	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	69	69	69
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98 reg	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	63	63	63
9 NYCh&StL 6s 41	98	98	98
4 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	70¼	70¼	70¼
18 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	60⅜	60¼	60½
13 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	91	91	91
4 NY Con 3½s 65	100⅝	100¼	100¼
21 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108¼	108	108
3 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
46 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜
12 NYNH&H cll 6s 40	41	40¾	40¾
100 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24½	23¾	23¾
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	22½	21¾	22½
53 NYNH&H 4s 56	22½	22¼	22½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	21½	21⅜	21½
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
6 NY Tex R 6s 46 st	86½	86½	86½
12 NYW&Bost 4½s46	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
73 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¾	65⅛	65¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59¼	59¼	59¼
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¼	53	53¼
19 Nor Pac 4s 97	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
2 Nor Sts Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
11 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	86	86	86
6 Pac Gas & E 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Pac Gas & E 4s 64	110 23-32	110 23-32	110 23-32
36 Pen Ch 4s 63	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Pen P&L 4½s 76	107½	107½	107½
6 Pen P&L 3½s69	109	109	109
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106¼	105½	106¼
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92½	92½	92½
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	101¾	101	101¾
1 Pen RR 4s 48	112¾	112¾	112¾
14 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Pen RR 3¾s 52	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s 60	50	50	50
7 Peoria & E 4s 40 st ct	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
10 Pere Marq 5s 56	75½	75½	75½
6 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67⅜	66⅞	67¼
2 Phila Co 5s 67	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110	110	110
11 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
4 PCC & St L 4½s 77	103	102½	103
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	103½	103½	103½
10 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	55¼	54½	55¼
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	54½	54½	54½
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	55½	55	55½
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	80	80	80
5 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	93½	93½	93½
17 Readg 4½s 97B	81¼	80¾	81¼
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68	68	68
15 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104	103⅞	104
7 Repub Steel 4½s 61	104	104	104
57 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	40½	40½	40½
18 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	4½	4½	4½
14 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	66¼	66¼	66¼
6 StLPeo&NW5s 48	32	31¾	32

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	70	69¼	70
4 St L S F 5s 50 B	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
65 St LSF 4½s 78	11¾	11½	11⅝
21 St L S F 4s 50 A	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
3 St LSF 4s 50A ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
31 StL SW 5s 52	21⅛	21	21
33 St L SW rfg 5s 90	12½	12	12
3 St L SW 1st 4s 89	71½	71¼	71¼
10 SA&A Pass 4s 43	83	83	83
14 Seab A L cn 6s 45	5¾	5⅝	5½
11 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5	4¾	4¾
12 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
23 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4	3⅞	3⅞
27 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	3	2½	2½
29 Shell Un 3½s 54	96¾	96⅝	96¾
3 Skely Oil 3s 50	103	103	103
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107½	107½	107½
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 So Cal Pow 6s 47	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
13 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47½	47⅛	47⅛
26 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝
52 So Pac 4½s 69	47¼	46¾	57
37 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63	62⅝	63
12 So Pac cll 4s 49	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞
14 So Pac 3¾s 46	57	56¾	56¾
26 So Pac 4½s Ohe 77	50	49⅞	50
12 So PacSFTr 4s 50	77½	77½	77½
20 South Ry 6½s 56	82¼	82	82
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
11 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92¼	92½
8 South Ry gen 4s 56	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104	104	104
9 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104½	104½	104½
10 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	91	91	91
31 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
2 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	99½	99½	99½
43 Tihr Aveaj 5s 60	19⅞	19½	19½
6 Third Ave 4s 60	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	96½	96½	96½
6 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	193¼	103¼	103¼
2 Un Pac 3½s 71	97	97	97
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	97½	97¼	97½
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	82¾	82½	82½
1 U S Steel 1.80s 46	101	101	101
1 U S Steel 2.60s 54	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
15 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅞	107¾	107¾
16 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
17 Wabash 1st 5s 39	49½	48¾	49½
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Wabash 5s 80 D	10	10	10
9 Wabash 5s 76 B	10¼	10	10¼
22 Wabash 4½s 78C	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
2 Wabash DesM 4s 39	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Walwrth 4s 55	79½	79	79½
2 Warren Bros 6s 41	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1 Warren2Ry 3½s 2000	32	32	32
1 West Pen 5 s63E	113½	113½	113½
2 West Pen P 3½s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 West Shore 4s 2361	51¼	51¼	51¼
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48	48	48
10 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	102½	102½	102½
3 Westch Lt 3½s 567	109	109	109
37 Westn Md 4s 52	94½	93½	93⅞
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	18¾	18¾	18¾
19 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	19	18¼	18¼
1 Western Un 5s 60	7 7	77	77
1 Western Un 4½s 50	75	75	75
11 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	103⅝	103½	103⅝
5 Wis Cen 4s 4	29¾	29½	29½
15 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	9¾	9½	9½
11 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	61½	61	61½
8 Argentine 4½s '71	68¾	68¼	86¾
14 Australia 5s '55	60¼	60⅛	60⅛
1 Australia 5s '57	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
17 Australia 4½s '56	51	50⅝	50¾
1 Belgium 6s '55	71	17	71
1 Brazil 8s '51	19	19	19
6 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16½	16½	16½
2 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16½	16½
31 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17½	17½	17½
1 Brisbane 5s '57	60	60	60
6 Brisbane 6s '50	65	63	65
2 Bulgaria 7s '67	6	6	6
27 Canada 5s '52	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
1 Canada 4s '60	90	90	90
2 Canada 3s '67	79	½79½	79½
7 Canada 2½s '45	81½	91½	91½
1 Chile 6s '60	9	9	9
3 Chile 6s '60 asd	9	9	9
4 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	9	9	9
4 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	31½	31⅛	31½
5 Copenhag 5s 52	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	22½	22½	22½
2 Cuba 5½s 45	74	74	74
3 Cuba 5s(1904) 44	102½	102½	102½
22 Cuba 4½s 77	50½	50½	50½
1 Denmark 6s 42	40	40	40
2 Denmark 5½s 55	41	41	41
4 Denmark 4½s 62	39	39	39
6 French 7½s 41	96	95	96
2 Ger Gov 5½s65	8½	8½	8½
4 Ger Govt 7s 49	12⅝	12½	12½
1 Ilseder Stl 6s 48	27	27	27
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	21	21	21
9 Italy 7s 1951	33	32¾	33
4 Japan 6½s 54	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
4 Japan 5½s 65	44¾	44½	44½
4 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	7	7	7
26 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Norway 6s 43	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
1 Norway 4s 63	33⅛	33¼	33¼
6 Oriental Dev 6s 53	40	39⅞	40
3 Oriental Dev 5½s 58	37	37	37
1 Panama 5s 63 A	78	78	78
14 Panama 5s 63 A st asd	72	69¼	71½
2 Pan 5s 63 A st asd ct	69½	68⅞	69½
26 Peru 1st 6s 60	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Queensld 7s 41	91	91	91
1 Queensld 6s 47	59¾	59¾	59¾
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7	7	7
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Sante Fe(Prov) 4s 64	56	56	56
2 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	18½	18½	18½
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	18	18	18
1 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	7¼	7¼	7¼
9 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	7	7	7
14 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	42	42	42
10 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	44½	44	44
5 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	62½	62	62
33 Urugai 3¾s4s4¼s79	44¾	44	44½
1 Urug 4½s 78	38½	38½	38½
5 Urug cv3¾s4s4½s	39¾	39¾	39¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 5,549,000. Previous day, 9,607,900. Week ago, 7,174,300. Year ago, 6,668,425. Two years ago, 11,855,800. Jan. 1 to date, 390,736,125. Year ago, 303,502,150. Two years ago, 253,255,775.

Railroads' Net Income Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class One railroads of the United States in 1940 had a net income, after payment of interest and rentals, of $191,050,215, the Association of American Railroads announced. The net income for 1939 was $94,745,129.

Merger Agreed Upon by Poor's And Standard

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Stockholders of Standard Statistics Co. and Poor's Publishing Co. today approved a merger of the organizations which will result in creation of the largest concern of its kind in the world.

A new name—Standard & Poor's Corp.—was agreed upon.

Paul T. Babson, who was President of Poor's, will become chairman of the board of the new corporation. H. Y. Barrow, who was chairman of Standard's Board, will become vice-chairman.

Publications and services of the new corporation will cover virtually every phase of business, finance and investment. The head office will be at New York with additional editorial offices and a publishing plant at Wellesley, Mass.

Branch offices will be maintained at Boston, Washington, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Dallas, Baltimore, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and Hartford.

Poor's Publishing Co. was the country's oldest financial service organization, having been founded in 1860. Standard Statistics was formed in 1906 to provide the first daily combined financial and investment service in the United States.

Clayton A. Penhale, President of Standard Statistics Co., will assume similar duties with the new corporation, and Laurence H. Sloan, executive vice-president and editor-in-chief of Standard will also perform in such capacity with the merged firm.

Other ranking officers of the new firm include Charles A. Schmutz, vice-president and managing editor; H. L. Wyman, Paul B. Coffman, Russell A. Foust and F. A. Stahl, vice-presidents; L. H. Langston, treasurer and Rudolph Gfroerer, assistant treasurer.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, March 7

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03½	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2324	.2324	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2300	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3975	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2460	.2460	*
Shanghai—dol	.0569	.0569	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4757	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8500	.8500	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 5 compared with March 5, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $36,870,620.06 ($13,157,221.77); expenditures $49,921,134.76 ($49,063,764.13); net balance $1,772,533,197.85 ($2,343,241,078.58); working balance included $1,028,878,133.95 ($1,626,185,049.52); customs receipts for month $5,844,400.20 ($4,260,851.31); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,930,143,337.04 ($3,601,799,106.29); expenditures $7,585,949,726.14 ($6,274,321,246.10); excess of expenditures $3,655,806,389.10 ($2,672,522,139.81); gross debt $46,251,883,304.65 ($42,383,330,465.84); increase over previous day $119,323,863.32; gold assets $22,237,027,446.46 ($18,220,064,959.42).

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Aero Sup B (.55e)	6	5⅞	5⅞
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	108	108	108
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	101	101	101
150	Allied Prod (1)	16	15¾	16
100	Alum Co Am (1g)	128¾	128¾	128¾
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	115¼	115¼	115¼
300	Alum Goods (1e)	14⅛	14	14
30	Am Book (½g)	28	28	28
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	33⅜	33¼	33¼
100	Am & For P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Exp Lines (¼g)	17½	17½	17½
800	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	28⅝	28¼	28⅜
50	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	111	111	111
300	Am Gen	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	28¼	28¼	28¼
50	Am Hard Rub (2½e)	19	19	19
200	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	18	18	18
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
200	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	27½	27½	27½
300	Am Republics (¼e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	10½	10⅜	10½
100	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	7	7	7
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	96	96	96
300	Art Met Wks (.60)	6	5¾	6
700	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Asso G&El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1100	Aviation & Tran	4	4	4
10	Axton-Fish A	34	34	34
100	Babcock & Wil (1.40e)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	34	34	34
200	Baldwin Loco war	5	5	5
100	Badrst'n Dis	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1100	Barium Sta Stl	1	1	1
100	Basic D'mit e(.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Beech Airc	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
400	Bell Airc	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
500	Bellanca Airc	4¾	4⅝	4¾
300	Berk & Gay Furn	½	½	½
100	Bliss (E W)	17	17	17
200	Blue Ridge	½	½	½
50	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	3½	3½	3½
100	Braz Tr L&P	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Brewts Aero (¼e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
50	Brill pf	41	41	41
200	Brown Co pf	14¼	14⅛	14½
200	Brown F&W	2	2	2
10	Brown-F Dis pf (½k)	25½	25½	25½
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Funk Hill & S	12	12	12
10	Calamba Sug (1.60)	10½	10½	10½
700	Can Col Airw	4¼	4	4¼
300	Carrier Corp	9	8⅝	8⅝
100	Catalin Am (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Celluloid	5	4¾	5
25	Celluloid pf	39¾	39¾	39¾
20	Celluloid 1 pf (5½e)	101	100	101
50	CenNYPow pf (5)	8½	8½	8½
450	Cen St El 6% 2pf	⅛	⅛	⅛
375	Cen St E 7% pf	1¾	1½	1½
225	Cen St E cv pf n	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Cities Service	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Cit Svc pf	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
20	Cit Svc P&L$7pf(7)	93½	93½	93½
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	5½	5½	5½
200	Cleve El Illum(2½)	39	38¼	39
100	Cohn & Rosen(1e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
120	Colum G&E pf (5)	55¼	54½	54½
700	Colum O&G	1⅜	1¼	1¼
200	Comwlths Dis (.08e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Comm P Svc (½g)	20	20¼	20¼
100	Compo Sh M vtc(1)	12	12	12
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	65	65	65
100	Cons Stl Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
30	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	98	96½	96½
600	Cont Roll & Stl	7⅞	7½	7⅞
200	Copper Range (.30e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Cornuc G Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Vorroon & Rey	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Cor & Rey pf (1½k)	77½	77½	77½
300	Cosden Petro	¾	¾	¾
1400	Creole Pet (½a)	13½	13	13½
100	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cuban Atl Sug (½e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1000	Darby Pet	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Dayton Rpb2(1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Dennison Mfg A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Det Paper Prod	¼	¼	¼
100	DivcoTwinTrk (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Duke Power (½g)	73½	73½	73½
100	Duval Tex Sul (¼e)	6½	6½	6½
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	9⅛	9	9
100	East Gas & F	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	East G&F 6pf (¾k)	35¾	35½	35¾
125	East Sta pf A	15½	15½	15½
100	Easy WashMB (½)	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Econ Gro Strs (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
1200	El Bond & Sh	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
600	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	61¼	60⅝	61
50	El P&L 2pf A	11	11	11
100	El P&L war	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Emerson Elec (.10e)	3½	3¼	3½
25	Emp G & F 8% pf	92¾	92¾	92¾
225	Emp G & F 7% pf	92½	92	92½
10	Emp G & F 6% pf	90	90	90
200	Equity Corp	¼	¼	¼
25	Equity Corp $3 pf	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Esquire Inc (.40e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Fairchild Av (½e)	8½	8¼	8½
100	Fedders Mfg (.20g)	8	8	8
25	Fla P&L $7pf(2.19k)	114½	114½	114½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
100	Fruehauf Tra (1.40)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Fuller 4% pf (4)	51	50	51
10	Gen G&E pf B	72½	72½	72½
100	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
200	Gen Ald Coal (¼g)	8⅛	8½	8⅛
100	Godchaux Sug B	5½	5½	5½
100	Gorh Mfg (½g)	29	29	29
100	Gray Mfg	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1900	Gt NY Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gulf Oil (1)	32	32	32
10	Gulf StUt5½pf(5½)	109¼	109¼	109¼
200	Hall Lamp (.20g)	6½	6½	6½
200	Hecla Min (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
150	Helena Rub A (1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
25	Heyden Chem (3)	68½	68½	68½
100	Horn & Hard (2)	30¼	30¼	30¼
400	Humble Oil (⅜g)	54	53⅝	53⅝
300	Hygrade Fd	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	IllowaPow pf (1¼k)	32¼	32	32
400	Imp Oil Ltd (h½g)	6½	6½	6½
30	Ind Svc 6% pf	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	68¾	68¾	68¾
400	Int Pap & Pow war	2	2	2
200	Int Petrol	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Int Prod (¼e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Int Util pf (1.81k)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Int Citamin (.30)	3½	3½	3½
200	Invest Roy (.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	17½	17⅜	17⅜
10	Jer CP&L 6 pf (6)	100¼	100¼	100¼
200	Jones&Lau Stl	29½	28¾	28¾
100	Kennedy's (.70g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Kings C Ltg pf B(7)	74	74	74
300	Kingston Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	98	98	98
100	Lake Sh M (h2)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Lakey Fdy&M (.20e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Le Tourneau (1)	26½	26½	26½
300	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Lit Bros	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Lone Star Gas (.70e)	9½	9½	9½
400	Louis L&E (.10g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	121.60	27.90	19.37
Net change	—.03	—.0	+.02
Previous close	121.63	27.92	19.35
1941 high	133.59	29.73	20.65
1941 low	117.66	26.84	18.85

*Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

11 Commodities (1924-26=100)

Today's close		Prev. close	58.68
Month ago	55.91	Year ago	59.99
1941 high	58.68	1941 low	55.45

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Marion St Shov	3	3	3
50	Master Elec (.60g)	30¾	30¾	30¾
800	McWill Dredg	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
50	Mead John (3a)	138	138	138
200	Merritt-C&S	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Mid West Corp (¼e)	5	5	5
200	Midwest Oil (.90)	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Minn Min & M(2.40)	47	47	47
500	Mock J Voeh (¼g)	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Molybdenum (1)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	20	20	20
100	Mt City Cop (¼e)	3	3	3
500	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Mount St T&T (7)	138	138	138
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	43½	43½	43½
200	Nat Fuel F (1)	12	11¾	12
650	Nat P&L pf (6)	91⅝	90¾	91
200	Nat Rub Mch	4½	4½	4½
200	Nat Trans (1e)	11	11	11
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
125	NEPA6% pf	49¾	49¾	49¾
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	14½	14½	14½
50	N J Zinc (½g)	64	64	64
500	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	NY&HonRos(3.15e)	17¾	17⅜	17¾
400	Niag Hud Pow(.15e)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
75	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	69	68¾	68¾
10	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	60	60	60
3000	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
25	Nor Am L&P pf	74¾	74¾	74¾
60	Nor Am R pr pf (3)	52	51	52
200	Nor Sta Pw A	8	8	8
1000	Ohio Oil pfcld (6)	109½	109½	109½
100	Ohio Pow pf (6)	113¾	111¾	111¾

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	.83¼	.82⅝	.83⅜	.82⅞
Minneapolis	.83⅛	.82⅛	.83	.82⅛
Kansas City	.76⅜	.75¼	.76⅜	.75
Winnipeg	.77½	.77¼	.77½	.77¼
July Wheat				
Chicago	.80	.78¾	.79⅞	.78⅞
Minneapolis	.81⅜	.80¾	.81⅛	.80½
Kansas City	.73¼	.71¾	.72⅞	.71⅞
Winnipeg	.79⅛	.78⅞	.79⅛	.78⅞
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	.80	.78⅞	.79⅞	.78⅝
Minneapolis	.79½	.78⅜	.79⅜	.78½
Kansas City	.73¼	.72	.73	.71⅝
May Corn				
Chicago	.61¾	.61¼	.61⅝	.61¼
Kansas City	.59⅛	.58⅞	.59	.58⅞
July Corn				
Chicago	.61¾	.61	.61½	.61⅛
Kansas City			.57⅞	.58⅛
May Oats				
Chicago	.35½	.35⅜	.35½	.35⅜
Minneapolis	.31⅞	.31⅝	.31⅞	.31⅜
Winnipeg	.35⅜	.35	.35⅜	.35⅛

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				6.45	6.32
May	6.55	6.22	6.52	6.62	6.50
July	6.75	6.77	6.70	6.77	6.65
September	6.90	6.92	6.87	6.92	6.82

Rye

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	43⅝	44	43⅛	43¾	43⅜
July	45⅛	45⅞	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛
September	46½	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	45⅞

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	93⅜	93⅞	93⅛	93⅜	92⅞
July	89⅞	90⅝	89⅞	89⅜	89⅜

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY May No 3	2.27	2.29	2.27	2.29	2.26
NY July No 3	2.32	2.34	2.32	2.34	2.31
Wld May No 4	.78	.76	.74½	.75	.75
Wld July No 4	.79½	.80	.78	.79	.78½

Cotton

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	10.47	10.50	10.47	10.50	10.46
May	10.47	10.51	10.46	10.49	10.44
July	10.41	10.48	10.41	10.41	10.37
Oct.	10.20	10.29	10.20	10.21	10.12
Dec.	10.22	10.27	10.18	10.18	10.10

Spots 10.87.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	13.70	13.75	13.70	13.70	13.58
June	13.55	13.81	13.55	13.77	13.55
September	13.55	13.80	13.55	13.78	13.55

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	123.0	123.0	122.9	122.9	123.0
July	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.0	119.3
October	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.1

Raw Silk

	High	Low	Close
Apr	2.71	2.67½	2.70B
May	2.71	2.67½	2.71B
July	2.74½	2.67½	2.73

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	21.66	21.66	21.35b	21.35b	21.70
May	21.55	21.55	21.28	21.30	21.65

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.75	6.75	6.57	6.72	6.70
September	6.98	6.98	6.75	6.90	6.91

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.80	6.84	6.77	6.80	6.76
July	6.92	6.97	6.90	6.94	6.89

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.25
May	12.13	12.13	12.13	12.13	12.13

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Boston Stocks

March 7

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
..	Am Pneumt	45c	45c	45c	44c
8.75	Bos & Albany	89	89	89	89
2.00	Bos Edison	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	32
5.00	Bos Elevated*	47½	47½	47½	48
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
..	Bos & Me pr pf	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
..	Bos & Prov	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
..	East Gas&F pf	35	35	35	35
5.62c	E Gas&F pr pf	52	52	52	51¾
6.00c	E M SR 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	82½
..	E Mass SR pf B	14	14	14	14
..	Eastern SS	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
2.50	First Nat Stors	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
..	Hath Bak pf	34	34	34	34
1.00a	Mergenthaler	21¾	21	21	20¾
3.25a	N E Tel&Tel*	120½	120½	120½	120½
..	North Butte	32c	30c	32c	30c
1.60	Torrington	28	28	28	28
3.00a	Un Twist Drill	39	39	39	38
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	57⅛	57	57	57½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
6.00	Ver & Mass	99½	99½	99½	105

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Power Output at Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission reported that average daily production of electricity in January was 429,028,000 kilowatt-hours, the highest in history. It was the fourth consecutive month in which production reached a new high.

Baldwin Orders Mount

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Baldwin Locomotive Works announced that the dollar value of orders received in January by the company and its subsidiaries, including Midvale Company, was $12,721,046, as compared with $3,194,000 in January, 1940.

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
40	Pac Ltg pf (5)	107½	107½	107½
1900	Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
100	PrkersbrgR&R(¼e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1300	Pennroad (.20e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	PaWat&Pow (4)	56½	56	56½
50	Pepperell	87¾	87¾	87¾
20	Phila El Co pf (5)	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
400	Phoenix Sec	5⅞	5½	5½
100	Phoen Sec pf	34½	34½	34½
100	Pierce Govern (¾e)	13½	13½	13½
200	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
130	Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	64	64	64
100	Pitts Metallu (½g)	13	13	13
400	xd Pitts Pl Gl	76¾	76¾	76¾
100	Plough Inc (.30g)	9½	9½	9½
100	Polaris Mng	¼	¼	¼
400	Potrero Sugar	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
175	P S Ind $7 prpf	116¾	116	116½
175	P S Ind $6 pf	54¾	53⅝	54¾
180	P S Okla 6 pl pf (6)	111⅜	111¼	111¼
10	P S Okla 7 pl pf (7)	111½	111½	111½
275	PugSdP&L$5pf(2½k)	98	98	98
275	Peg Sd P&L $6 pf	48⅜	46⅛	47¼
50	Rwy&Lgt Sec (.40e)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
50	Raym Conc (1)	13½	13½	13½
50	Raym CVonc pf (3)	47	47	47
100	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Repulic Avio	4	4	4
150	St. Regis Pap pf	81	78¼	81
200	Samson Unit	¼	¼	¼
25	Scran-SBW pf	87¾	87¾	87¾
100	Scullin Stl war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Segal Lock&H	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Selected Indus	¼	¼	¼
50	Selected Ind cv	2	2	2
150	Sel Ind pr (5½)	44½	44	44½
200	Sherwin-Wms (¾g)	71⅞	71¾	71¾
10	Sherw-Wms pf(5)	109¾	109¾	109¾
100	Solar Mfg	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Solar Airc(.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	So Coast	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	So Penn Oil(1½a)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	So C Ed B pf(1½)	29½	29½	29½
100	So C Ed C pf(1⅜)	29½	29½	29½
400	St Oil Ky(1)	18⅜	18½	18½
100	StandStlSprg(1½e)	22¾	22¾	22¾
200	Starrett Corp vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Ster Br Strs(.30e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Sunray Oil(.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Superior Oil Cal	22½	22½	22½
200	Tampa El(.45g)	23	23	23
400	Technicolor(¼g)	9	9	9
50	Thew Shovel(1½e)	17	17	17
20	Todd Shipyds(1½g)	88	88	88
100	Transwest Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Tubize Chat	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	Unit Airc Pr (.10e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Unit G&E pf (7)	81	81	81
300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Unit Lt&P A	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Unit Lt&P pf	22½	21⅞	22½
70	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	44	44	44
300	Unit Spec (.15g)	9⅜	9	9¼
300	U S Lines pf	3½	3½	3½
100	U S ub Rec	4	4	4
300	Univ Corp vtc	6¾	6⅝	6¾
100	Univ Pict	19	19	19
500	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Utah P&L pf(3½k)	78¼	78¼	78¼
500	Utility & Ind	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Valspar pf (1e)	16¾	16¼	16¾
2400	Venezuel Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	Virg Pub Svc pf	91½	91¼	91½
700	West Va C&C	3⅛	3	3⅛
75	W'tmorel'd Coal (1g)	17¼	17	17¼
100	Wichita R Oil	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞

Total stock sales today (estimated): 75,000; year ago, 184,530 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Ala Pow 5s '46	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
27 Ala Pow 5s '51	105	105	105
7 Ala Pow 4½s '67	102⅝	102	102
19 Am G & E 3¾s '70	108½	108½	108½
1 Am G & E 3½s '60	106½	106½	106½
4 Am G & E 3⅜s '50	105	104⅞	105
45 Am P & L 6s 2016	102¼	100⅞	102⅛
10 Ark P&L 5s '56	106½	106¼	106¼
1 As Elec 4½s '53	46¼	46¼	46⅜
2 As G & E 5s '68	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛
1 As G & E 4½s '49	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
4 Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	107	107	107
7 Baldw L 6s '50	114¼	114¼	114¼
10 Birm El 4½s '68	102	101½	102
300 Birming Gas 5s '59	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Can Pac 6s '42	72¼	72¼	72¼
5 Cen IllPS3¾s '68	106¼	105⅞	106⅛
13 Cen St El 5½s '54	20¼	20	20¼
13 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	97¼	96⅞	96¾
2 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	43	43	43
1 Cin St Ry 5½s '52	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Cin St Ry 6s '55 B	91	91	91
6 Cities Ser 5s '69	85	85	85
1 Cities Ser 5s '58	82¼	82	82¼
1 Cities Ser 5s '59reg	81¼	81¼	81¼
17 Cities Ser 5s '50	83	82½	82½
7 Cit SP&L5½s '49	90½	90¼	90⅜
19 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	91⅜	90	90½
10 Commun P&L 5s '57	99¾	99¼	99¼
5 Con GEL Ba 3s '69	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Con Gas Ut 6s 43 st	101	101	101
23 Cont G&E 5s 58A	90⅞	90	90½
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 East G&F 4s 56 A	88	87½	87⅝
12 Elec P&L 5s 2030	80½	80¼	80½
5 Empire Dis E 5s 52	105½	105½	105½
1 Erie Ltg 5s 67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Fed Water 5½s 54	101½	101½	101½
6 Flt P&L 5s 54	105½	105¼	105½
1 Garq E&G 5s 44 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	79	78¼	79
1 Geo P&L 5s 78	79	79	79
2 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	82	82	82
17 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	105	104⅞	105
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	100	100	100
3 Ill Pow & L 6s 53	107	106¾	106⅞
6 Ill Pow & L 5½s 54 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Ind Svc 5s 50	75	74⅞	75
7 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	73	73	73
6 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	91	91	91
2 Int P Sec 7s 57 E	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Inters Pow 6s 52	39½	39½	39½
13 Inters Pow 5s 57	69⅞	69½	69⅞
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s 61 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	44½	44	44½
900 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Kan G&E 6s 2022 A	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	106	106	106
2 Lou P&L 5s 57	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Mengel Co 4½s 47	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Metro Ed 4s 65 G	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Midland Val 5s 43	52¼	52¼	52¼
6 Mid St Pet 6½s 45 A	102	101⅛	101⅛
2 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Minn P&L 4½s 78	104	104	104
10 Miss P&L 5s 65	104½	104½	104½
7 Miss Riv P 5s 51	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Mo Pub Svc 5s 60	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
23 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	95	94½	95
3 New Amst Gas 5s 48	120	120	120
5 N Eng G&E 5s 50	62¼	61⅞	62⅛
3 N Eng G&E 5s 48	62⅛	62	62
7 N Eng G&E 5s 47	63½	63⅛	63¼
6 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	95¼	95	95¼
1 N Eng Pow 5s 48	92½	92½	92½
2 N Orl PS 6s 49A	104½	104½	104½
2 NY&West Lt 4s 2004	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 NYPen&Oh 4½s 50wa	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 NY St E&G 4½s80	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109	109	109
2 Okla Nat Gas 3¾s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pac P&L 5s 55	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
20 Pen El 5s 62 H	109	108⅞	109
3 Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	103¾	102⅝	102¾
3 Peo Gas L&C 4s 61 D	103	102⅝	103
2 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	90	90	90
3 Potomac Ed 5s 56 E	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10 Potrero Sug 7s 47 st	67½	67	67½
4 Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107	106½	106⅝
2 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	152	152	152
9 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1 Queens-Bor G 5½s 52	86½	86½	86½
26 Safe Har W 4½s 79	108	107¾	108
2 Scripps 5½s 43	101	100⅞	101
2 Scullin Stl 3s 51	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 So Ind Ry 4s 51	56¼	55½	55½
1 So'wes Pub S 6s 45A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Spalding 5s 89	36	36	36
3 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞
1 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
2 Stand G&E 6s 51	79⅜	78⅞	79⅜
2 Stand G&E 6s 57	79¼	78⅞	78⅞
33 Stand G&E 6s 66	79⅜	78⅞	79
4 Stand P&L 6s 57	79	78¾	78¾
2 Starrett Corp 5s 50	23¼	23¼	23¼
14 Tex El S 5s 60	107	106¾	106¾
2 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	96¼	96¼	96¼
15 Twin CRT 5½s52A	60	60	60
4 Unit L&P 6½s 74	90¾	90¼	90¾
2 Unit L&P 6s 75	89	89	89
5 Unit L&P 5½s 50	107	107	107
2 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	97	97	97
13 Unit L&Ry 6s 73 A	88¼	88	88¼
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	104	104	104
2 Utah P&L 4½s '44	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 Virg Pub S 6s '46	103	102¾	103
2 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	4¼	4	4¼
3 West Newsp Un 6s '44	64	63¼	64
1 West Pa Trac 5s '60	117	117	117

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Nippon E P 6½s '53	40½	40½	40½
200 Santiago Chile 7s '49	9¼	9¼	9¼

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Fri.	Thurs
Adavnces	234	429
Declines	203	96
Unchanged	194	152
Total issues	631	677

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)

Today	41.2	Prev. day	41.2
Month ago	42.2	Year ago	50.0
1941 high	45.0	1941 low	39.8

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

Closing Prices

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
120	117	Abbott pf (4½)	30	117	117	117	Feb20
43½	38¼	Abr & Str (2g)	40	43	40½	40½	Feb13
§77	60	Ala & Vicks (6)	100	72	71¼	71¼	N'v27
§100	100	Alb & Sus (9a)	50	100	100	100	Dec31
§79	61	Alleg & West (6)	10	74½	74½	74¼	Sep30
47	42¾	Am Bk N pf (3)	170	47	47	47	M'r 6
129½	125¼	Am B S pf (5¼)	20	130	130	130	+4¼
12	10	Am Coal	20	10	10	10	Feb 1
84⅞	78	Am C S 6%pf(6)	10	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	M'r 6
115	111	Am Met 6%pf(6)	300	112	112	112	
25¾	23¼	Am News (1.80)	50	25	25	25	M'r 6
162	155	Am R & S pf(7)	80	155	155	155	M'r 5
73¾	63⅝	Am R M pf(4½)	190	66	65½	66	
40	30	Am Ship B (1e)	140	34¾	34	34½	+ ½
150½	149	Am Snuff pf(6)	90	150¼	150¼	150¼	Feb28
35	29¾	Anac'nWC	80	30	29¾	30	Feb20
113	111½	Anchor HGpf(5)	10	113	113	113	M'r 4
90	90	Artloom pf (7)	20	90	90	90	Feb 5
95½	92¾	As Inv pf (5)	10	94½	94½	94½	+ ¾
118½	112¾	Atlas P pf (5)	20	114	114	114	M'r 6
20¼	14	Austin Nich pr A	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	M'r 5
29½	24	Bang & Ar pf	20	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
29½	28	Barker pf (2¾)	40	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
114	111¼	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	111½	111½	111½	Feb24
31⅜	28½	Beech Cr RR (2)	170	29	28½	28½	M'r 4
11¼	10⅜	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 4
15	11¼	Bloomin'(¾a)	100	11½	11¼	11¼	M'r 3
85½	80	Blumen pf (8¾e)	60	85½	85	85	M'r 5
111½	106	Bon Ami A (4a)	10	106	106	106	M'r 6
54	47½	Bon AmiB(2½a)	20	48⅛	47½	47½	M'r 4
118	112½	Bucy-E 7%pf(7)	10	114	114	114	M'r 6
68⅛	51	Budd Mfg pf	20	56	56	56	
23½	15½	Bush T B pf ct	190	20	19	19	+ ½
85	76½	Byers pf (4.24k)	10	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¾
40	40	Canad SouRy(3)	20	40	40	40	Jan 7
41	39	Cap Ad pf A (3)	20	39	39	39	M'r 5
91½	86½	Caro C&O (5)	40	87¼	87	87	M'r 4
125	115	Case(JI) pf (7)	10	117	117	117	M'r 6
120¾	118	Celan pr pf (7)	160	119	119	119	
73¾	66¾	Celotex C pf (5)	10	68½	68½	68½	M'r 6
115½	113	Cent I L pf(4½)	40	113¼	113¼	113¼	M'r 1
95	95	Cent Rib pf (7)	10	95	95	95	M'r 3
37⅛	25½	Cert-teed 6% pf	50	29	28¾	28¾	— ¾
106½	103½	Cham P&F pf(6)	10	104½	104½	104½	M'r 4
27	23½	Chile Cop (½g)	10	24	24	24	Feb19
100¾	95	City I&F pf(6½)	30	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
46¼	46	City Inv (2½e)	30	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'r 4
49	49	Clev&Pitt spl(2)	10	49	49	49	Feb17
83¼	83	Clev Pitt (3½)	30	83	83	83	Feb26
114	110	Cleve El 1pf(4½)	80	112	111½	112	+1½
§133	114	CCC & St L (10)	20	133	133	133	N'v14
85	85	CCC&StL pf (5)	20	85	85	85	Jan15
145	143	Cluett Pea pf(7)	10	145	145	145	M'r 1
1938	Sale	Coca-C I (7.77e)	10	976	965	976	M'y 5
112	110½	Collins&A pf (5)	10	110½	110½	110½	
1⅛	⅞	Col & South	100	1	1	1	M'r 6
2⅛	1¼	Col & South 1 pf	150	1½	1¼	1¼	
1¾	1	Col & South 2 pf	90	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Feb26
70	64	C G & E 5pfB(5)	30	65½	65	65½	M'r 6
97¾	86	Cons Cig pf (7)	10	86	86	86	
103	92	Cons C prpf(6½)	30	96	95½	96	+1
52½	45¼	Corn Exch'ge (3)	50	47⅞	47	47	M'r 6
182½	175	Corn Prod pf (7)	10	176	176	176	M'r 6
107	100½	Crane cv pf (5)	270	102	101	101	— ¼
45½	40¼	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	50	41¼	41	41	M'r 5
92	86¾	Crown Zel pf (5)	20	87	87	87	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	2	Cuba RR pf	250	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ½
80⅞	72	Cuban-ASpf3½k	220	81	80	81	+7¼
47	41⅞	Cub-AScv pf2¾g	500	48	47	48	+4
§92	75	Cush 7 pf(3½k)	220	75⅛	75	75	N'v12
44½	42½	Cushman $8 pf	10	43½	43½	43½	Feb 6
114	109⅞	Day P&Lpf(4½)	10	110	110	110	Feb28
17¼	13⅞	Dev & R A (½g)	960	15	14¾	15	+ ½
37	35½	Dix-Vor A (2½)	•30	36½	36½	36½	+1⅛
117¼	113½	Dupl Silk pf (8)	10	113½	113½	113½	M'r 3
117¼	115½	Duq L 1 pf (5)	20	117	116¾	117	M'r 4
182½	165	East Kod pf (6)	40	170	170	170	M'r 5
111	110	End-John pf(5)	40	110	110	110	
75	75	Erie & Pitts(3½)	10	75	75	75	Feb28
7⅜	4⅞	Fairbanks Co pf	20	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 6
100	95½	Fed Light pf (6)	10	95½	95½	95½	M'r 6
§22½	14	Filene's Sons (1)	40	14	14	14	N'v25
107½	105⅜	Food M pf (4½)	40	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Feb13
132	105	Foster Wheel pf	20	112½	112½	112½	M'r 6
46	43	Frank Simon pf	90	43½	43½	43½	M'r 4
22	18	Gamewell (1g)	50	19	19	19	M'r 6
106¾	106	Gannett pf (6)	20	106	106	106	M'r 5
139	134¼	Gen Bak pf (8)	40	137	137	137	M'r 4
128½	122	Gen Cig pf (7)	10	127	127	127	— ½
80	38	Gen G&E cv pf	10	79½	79½	79½	M'r 6
132¼	128½	Gen Mills 5 pf(5)	30	129½	129	129	Feb26
109	107	Gen Pr In pf (6)	10	108½	108½	108½	Feb 4
106½	102	Gen Ry Sig pf(6)	90	106	104	106	Feb28
61⅛	46⅜	Gen Stl Cast pf	290	54⅞	53¼	54	+1
104½	103	Gen Time pf (6)	30	103	103	103	Feb19
91	84	Gold & Stk T (6)	10	84	84	84	M'r 4
28¼	27½	Goth Silk pf	30	27½	27½	27½	Feb24
143	140	Gt W Sug pf (7)	60	140½	140½	140½	—1
§55	35	Green Bay (5e)	10	42	42	42	Dec10
16	12½	Guantan Sug pf	40	15	15	15	+ ½
36	33	Hack pf A (1¾)	40	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'r 6
107	104	Hamil W pf (6)	10	104½	104½	104½	M'r 3
106¾	105½	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	106	106	106	
149¾	140	Harb-W pf (6)	10	146½	146½	146½	Feb15
101	97	Hat Cor pf (6½)	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	M'r 4
166	158	Helme pf (7)	•30	159	159	159	M'r 6
128¼	126½	Hercules pf (6)	10	126½	126½	126½	Feb24
§110	103	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	105½	105½	105½	N'v19
39¾	34⅝	Ill Cen LL (4)	20	39	39	39	— ¾
161	155½	Ing Rand pf (6)	10	155½	155½	155½	Feb10
113¼	110	Inter C pf (6)	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	M'r 4
39¾	36½	Int RCApf(1¼k)	10	37	37	37	M'r 3
94½	87	Int Dept S pf(7)	40	87	87	87	Feb24
133¼	126½	Island C pf (6)	10	126½	126½	126½	Feb25
128	125½	Johns-Man pf(7)	30	126½	126½	126½	M'r 5
121	120½	Kan C P pf B(6)	20	121	120½	120½	Feb 7
104¼	100¾	Kaufman pf (5)	20	101¼	101¼	101¼	
106	104⅛	Keith-Apf(1¾k)	50	105	105	105	Feb 4
105¼	98½	Kendall pf (6a)	20	100½	100¼	100¼	M'r 5
29½	23¼	Kinney $5 pf(1k)	20	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	M'r 6
8½	5¼	Laclede Gas	20	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb20
26	17¼	Laclede Gas pf	140	23¼	22⅝	23¼	M'r 6
116½	113	Lehigh4% pf (4)	10	113	113	113	M'r 4
110½	108	L-Wil 5% pf (5)	90	108½	108¼	108¼	M'r 6
162	159	Lorillard pf (7)	20	159	159	159	—1
138	134	MacAnd pf (6)	80	135	135	135	M'r 5
11¼	7½	Mar St Ry pr pf	160	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	M'r 6
175¼	174	Math Alk pf (7)	90	174½	174	174	M'r 6

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
105	103¼	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	105	105	105	M'r 6
109¼	105½	McLellan pf (6)	50	105½	105½	105½	Feb26
75	71	Mead Cor pf (6)	10	71	71	71	Feb17
25⅝	21¾	Mengel5%pf1¾k	50	23	23	23	— ⅜
125	122	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	10	123	123	123	M'r 5
110	107⅛	Minn-H pf B (4)	20	108	108	108	M'r 4
120	115	Monsan pf (4½)	230	115	115	115	M'r 6
120	118	Mons pf B (4½)	10	115	115	115	
26½	23	Mor & Es (3⅞)	40	23½	23½	23½	M'r 6
57	46	Mullins pf (1k)	50	48	48	48	M'r 3
112	110¾	Murphy pf (5)	50	111½	111½	111½	M'r 4
20¼	14¼	Nash Ch&St(1g)	30	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅞
154	145	Nat Ld pf B (6)	10	145	145	145	
48½	43	N S $6 pf (2¼e)	120	45¼	45	45	+ ½
79½	77	Neisner pf(4¾)	20	77½	77	77	Feb17
110	108½	Newb'y 5%pf(5)	20	108½	108½	108½	Feb24
112	109	NY&Harlem (5)	10	111	111	111	M'r 6
115	115	NY & Har pf (5)	10	115	115	115	Feb24
54	47	NY Lack&W (5)	100	53½	53½	53½	Jan30
117	109	Nor&Wes pf (4)	20	109	109	109	M'r 4
96½	96½	Northern Cen(4)	30	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¼
39	34	Northwest T (3)	20	37	37	37	Feb28
27	25	Nor T & R pf	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
104½	97½	Omnibus pf (8)	10	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
150	145½	Otis Elev pf (6)	20	145½	145½	145½	M'r 6
55	51	Outlet Co (3a)	90	51	51	51	M'r 3
§120	115½	Outlet pf (7)	10	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	M'y24
3⅜	2⅜	Pac Coast	40	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16	11	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	13	13	13	Feb27
7⅞	5	Pac Coast 2 pf	310	5½	5⅜	5½	— ¼
126	116½	Pac T & T (7)	10	119	119	119	+1
160	150	Pac T&T pf (6)	60	150	150	150	M'r 6
106	101	Paraffine pf (4)	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
112¼	111	Penn Gl pf (5)	10	112½	112½	112½	M'r 1
28⅜	21⅛	Pere Marq pf	30	22⅛	22	22	— ½
51¼	42¼	Pere Marq pr pf	10	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
87	79	Phila Co pf (6)	20	82½	82½	82½	Feb26
69½	52	Phillips-Jon pf	20	64	64	64	M'r 4
50	38⅛	Phoenix pf (⅞k)	30	43	43	43	Feb19
77	61	Pirelli (4.675e)	10	76	76	76	M'r 6
13⅜	9¼	Pitt & West Va	40	10¾	10½	10¾	M'r 6
§110	107⅛	Pitt CC&StL (5)	10	109½	109½	109½	Dec17
84	78	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	78	78	78	M'r 6
§154	154	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	20	154	154	154	M'y 6
181	174	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	10	174	174	174	M'r 5
65	45½	Pitt Steel pf B	10	49½	49½	49½	M'r 5
43¼	31½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	70	34½	33½	33½	—1½
75½	57	Pitt Steel pr pf	30	62	61	61	—1
§151½	151½	Pitt Y&A pf (7)	10	151½	151½	151½	Jul 3
119½	117⅞	Proc & G pf (5)	40	118½	118	118	M'r 6
158¼	150	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	151	150⅛	150⅛	M'r 6
4	2⅞	RR Sec Ill C Stk	40	3½	3½	3½	M'r 4
28¾	23	Real Silk pf (2e)	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Feb21
9½	8	Rei R & Co 1 pf	10	8	8	8	Feb28
60	51	Rens & Sar (8)	10	55	55	55	M'r 6
101½	100⅛	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	•10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
113	100	Rev C pf (1¾k)	20	100	100	100	
73	65	R C 5¼ pf(1.31k)	20	65	65	65	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
94½	88¼	Rey Met pf (5½)	50	88¼	88	88	— ¼
53½	52	Rey Tob (½g)	10	52	52	52	Feb28
48¾	42⅜	Rustless pf (2½)	10	45	45	45	M'r 6
112½	119⅞	Safe S 5% pf (5)	50	110⅞	110	110	—1
3	2¼	St L Southwest	10	3	3	3	Feb19
§4¾	4	St L South pf	60	3	3	3	Dec31
111⅞	108	Scott P $4 pf (4)	10	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	M'r 3
115	111	Scott P pf (4½)	10	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
71¾	61	Sharon Stl pf (5)	80	66	64⅜	66	M'r 6
40	37	Sheaffer Pen(2a)	10	37½	37½	37½	M'r 5
112	95	Sloss-Sheff (½g)	60	110	103	110	M'r 6
114	112	Sloss-S pf (6)	•20	112	112	112	+1½
146	135	So P R Sug pf(8)	10	142	142	142	M'r 6
1939	Sale	Spalding 1 pf	60	61	61	61	Jun30
60	60	Spear pf (5½)	50	60	60	60	M'r 5
58¾	57	Spicer M pf A(3)	20	58¼	58¼	58¼	M'r 6
57	51	Spiegel pf (4½)	30	51	51	51	— ¼
116	113⅛	Square D pf (5)	10	113½	113½	113½	M'r 3
127	117	Sun Oil pf (6)	150	119	118¼	119	+ ¾
34¼	32	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	10	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Feb19
45	38½	The Fair pf	10	39½	39½	39½	M'r 5
34	30	Therm pf (3)	40	33	33	33	M'r 3
24	16½	Twin City R T pf	10	18	18	18	+ ½
115	111¾	Un El Mo pf (5)	20	113	113	113	Feb25
113¼	111	United Bis pf (5)	70	112½	112½	112½	Feb27
32	25⅝	United D pf	50	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	M'r 4
14	9¼	US Distribut pf	90	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	M'r 6
183	173½	US Gyp pf (7)	40	174	173½	174	M'r 6
48	46	US Tob pf (1¾)	90	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
157	152	Univ L T pf (8)	30	152	152	152	M'r 5
150	133	Univ Pict 1 pf	20	152	151	152	+5
17	16	Vadsco Sales pf	30	16½	16	16½	Feb27
115½	114	Van Raal 1 pf(7)	10	114½	114½	114½	M'r 5
§62	56¾	Vick Sh & P (5)	10	58	58	58	N'v19
§60	60	Vick Sh pf (5)	20	60	60	60	A'g22
117½	115½	Va El&P $6 pf(6)	10	116	116	116	+ ¼
20½	13½	Va Iron C&C pf	20	13½	13½	13½	Feb28
94	89	Vulcan Det (7e)	10	89	89	89	Feb17
§135	120	Vulcan D pf (7)	20	108	107¾	108	Oct31
60½	53	Warner B pf .96k	60	55¼	55	55¼	+ ¾
9½	6	Warren B cv pf	100	8½	8½	8½	M'r 4
80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Feb24
106½	101	West P El A (7)	20	103	103	103	
115	110⅜	West PE7%pf(7)	20	112	111½	112	+ ½
107⅞	100	West PE6%pf(6)	50	103½	103½	103½	M'r 6
138	131	West E&Mpf(1g)	10	131	131	131	M'r 6
110¼	107	Westv C pf (4½)	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
§80	50	Wheel & LE (2e)	20	79½	79½	79½	Dec14
100	96	Wheel&Lpf(5½)	20	97¾	97	97¾	M'r 6
133	125	Wheel Stl pf (6)	60	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	M'r 6
§121¼	116	Wisc El P pf (6)	10	116	116	116	Oct23
98	94	Worth P&M pfA	10	96	96	96	Jan24
91	85	Worth P&M pfB	30	85	85	85	Feb17
101½	90	Wright Aero(4e)	10	93	93	93	M'r 6
120	114	Yell T 7% pf (7)	10	116¾	116¾	116¾	M'r 6

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) Paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESMEN WANTED

NEW kind of man's shoe zips on and off. Salesmen wanted. Big commission every day. Complete shoe line and sales training sent free Write sales division of manufacturer, Consolidated Shoe System, Dept. CC-27, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 867-B. Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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ACCOUNTING SYSTEM SERVICE—Taxes, audits; books kept $2 weekly up; opened free. Matthew Laffer, 121 East 77th St., N. Y. C. REgent 4-5694

ANTIQUES WANTED

ANTIQUES WANTED
Cash paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St. Brighton, Mass Stadium 7866

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 11 W. 84th St. (Park) Apt. 3—Attractive 3-room furnished apartment; all conveniences; also single room, reasonable; convenient transportation.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation, $36 to $45; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

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43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass
Owner-Driver. Call Asp. 3313 or End. 1416.

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82 Silsbee St., Lynn. 3-8141

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JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks. Sell, Rent
680 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB. 6767

FURRIERS

FURS W. DAVIDSON 175 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

GARAGES

PARKING ELIOT STREET GARAGE Next to Plymouth Theater, Boston Complete Service

HOUSES FOR SALE

WELLESLEY, MASS.—$6800. Charming 6-room Colonial; convenient, well-located. L. Davenport Boyd, Rep. Olive F. Thornton. Wel. 0290. Waltham 3969.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE of every description. Greater Boston vicinity. Prompt service. GUY W. EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. Arl. 2414.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

N. Y. C., West 73rd—Apartment and Lease for sale; seven rooms, three baths; suitable rooming. SC. 4-6472 evenings-Sunday.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, attractively furnished; mornings or evenings. Room 1935, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C., or tel. WI. 2-2847.

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Office Forms, Catalogs, Year Books
ADAMS PRESS, INC.
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Quick service, highest quality; special equipment, large volume permits very low prices; let us quote on your forms; BUSINESS FORMS PRINTING CO., 16 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn

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RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AV., BOSTON COM. 0630

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 176 Huntington—Attractive, comfortable rooms, newly decorated; single or double; meals optional; gentleman preferred. Yeaton, Com. 8015.

JACKSON HGTS., L. I., N. Y.—Nicely furnished single room, for gentleman; next bath; near all transit; one in family, reas. Hav. 6-5190.

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 108th St. (Cor. B'way)—Attractive, outside room; high-class private family; gentleman. BOWMAN, ACademy 2-3244.

N. Y. C., 702 West End Ave. (Apt. 4), 94th St.—Single, clean, quiet, homelike; water; good location, convenient transportation; $5.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS WANTED

QUINCY, MASS.—Business man desires comfortable furnished room in private family; with breakfast and garage; in or near Quincy. Box E-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9660. Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position; single, first-class references, long experience. 1612 York Ave., N. Y. C. REgent 7-2466.

MAN wishes position N. Y. C., with Sundays free; trustworthy; driver's license; has excellent butler's references; English-American. Write Box T-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED stage director, dancer, wishes commercial or private engagements; all types entertainment. J. LYONS, 5 W. 63rd, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, good cook, wants situation in small adult family; references. Write Box B-6, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
Voice Production—Singing and Speech
Special Training for Reading and Speaking
12 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. GR. 3-6683

LADIES' CHORUS—Christian Scientists preferred; free voice test; conducted by internationally known Opera Singer. Also classes in diction for Readers. Phone RA. 9-7965 (N.Y.C.).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS WANTED

TEACHER who has had seventh-grade experience to come to Brookline, Mass., home from 10:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.; Christian Scientist preferred. Box D-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRUCKING

Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678.
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618. N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

STORM Windows, Shades, Venetian Blinds, Wedding Canopies, Screens, Awnings. Home Specialties Co., Inc., Big. 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1600, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales Service Ford and Repairs
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 295 Broadway

—WALLHIDE—
Flat and Semi-Gloss Finish
Interior Wall Paint
Colors by Nature—Paints by Pittsburgh
R. W. Shattuck & Co. Inc.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—KITCHENWARE
444-48 Mass. Avenue Arlington 0114

BELMONT

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
445 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

THE ROYAL FRUIT STORE
Add a touch of spring to winter menus with delicious ROYAL fresh fruits and vegetables. See our big, inviting displays. Enjoy our money-saving values.
451½ COMMON ST., CUSHING SQ.

GREER'S
Cor. Beech and Trapelo Road
Bel. 4628
Fresh Eastern Halibut ..... lb. 29c
Shore Haddock ..... lb. 12c
Oysters ..... pt. 29c and 39c
Fresh Salmon, Fillet of Sole, Steak Cod, Smoked Fillets, Green Shrimp and Scallops

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 Vinton Avenue, Braintree, Mass.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
GUARANTEED USED CARS
Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Our service includes the correct arrangements of interiors as well as the sale of
QUALITY FURNITURE
Ralph and Ruth Baker
610 MAIN ST. OPP. FOREST AVE.

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts C1
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON

(Continued)

Storey & Co. READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
Up-to-the-minute fashion lovers head for Storey's—it's "Craigleigh" Coats for Spring!
120-130 MAIN STREET

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1783

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:16 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

1940 PACKARD
6 cylinder business coupe, dark green finish, very fine condition. Low mileage.
$645.00
Many other excellent buys to choose from.
CHAS. M. CURRY
Used Car Manager
formerly used car super. Ford Motor Co., Somerville, Mass.,
T. C. Baker Co.
Brookline Village Bea. 5205
Open Evenings

STUDENTS

We have values in portable typewriters you won't want to miss. Generous cash allowance on your used typewriter.
DERRY, Inc.
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP. 8371
1320 Beacon St., Brookline LON. 1156

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Your garments and household furnishings cleansed in our modern plant receive skillful attention.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service Main Office and Plant 374 Boylston Street

Toiletries Stationery
Modern Soda Fountain
MACKEY PHARMACY
Free Delivery Service
624 Hammond St., Cor. Heath St.
Asp. 5210

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, Florist
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★★★★★★★★★★★★★
Big Annual
SALE Supertone DRY-CLEANING
SAVE 20% to 25% on Quality Cleaning
Superior LAUNDRY PHONE TODAY!
Tro. 3780 Cambridge, Mass.
★★★★★★★★★★★★★

• **WELSH RAREBIT**
A perfect cheese product at a new low price
8-oz. jar 25c—4 for 98c
6-oz. jar 49c—2 for 95c
EDWIN R. SAGE CO.
Harvard Square Cambridge Tro. 2211
59 Leonard St. Belmont Belmont 4500

FISKE'S
Luncheons and Dinners
50c to 75c
St. Patrick's Day Favors
Ice Cream and Candy
3 Brattle St. Kirk. 8681—Cambridge
Parson Park Bel. 2265—Belmont

It's Wear-Ever ALUMINUM
Buy-Time!
BUY NOW AT
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE STREET TROW. 6760
SET OF 4 SAUCE PANS ONLY $1.89
COVERED SAUCE PANS ONLY $1.49

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service
Prices Reduced 40%

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

(Continued)

HE LOOKED FOR A CITY
by
A. S. M. HUTCHINSON
In this novel of an English family, A. S. M. Hutchinson offers you a story of gentle people living their lives with courage, humor and tolerance.
$2.50
Harvard Cooperative Society
in Harvard Square

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh baked goods daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

Keep Your Clothes *Snowy White*
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
From babies to grandparents
The whole family can be outfitted smartly at McWhirr's

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TARBOX FURNITURE
Featuring
Norge and Leonard
Refrigerators
Dependable Furniture
79-81 Main Street Tel. 89

Vogue Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling—Experienced Operators
17 Prichard Street—Street Floor
TEL. 2820

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

F. H. Lane Company SUPERFINE
The New Spring Suits and Topcoats have arrived
Essley and Arrow Shirts
Arrow and Botany Ties
530 MAIN STREET

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

Buy
Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke
from
GEO. A. SHELDON, Inc.
Quick, Friendly Service
TEL. 3693

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Proper lubrication for your car is most important. Try our Mobilubrication
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

Mitchell & Company
MERRIMACK STREET
Spring COLLARS
1.00—2.98
Just Inside the Door

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. R. NOYES
3 So. Central St., Bradford
Tel. 2734
Dairy Products for Every Meal

MUNSINGWEAR FOUNDETTES
You'll want the new slimmed silhouette when you sit at the bridge table or tea. You'll have it with ease and assurance in Munsingwear Foundettes.
Philbrook-Mackenney Shop, Inc.

HINGHAM

BOWMAR MOTOR SALES
A safe place to buy used cars
Chrysler—Plymouth
Authorized Sales Service
Hingham 1500 At The Harbor

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

HIT OF THE WEEK
DRESSES
Princess Peggy
Only $1.00
Always buy your correct size.
Steiger's

Superior Shoe Repairing
Have your shoes repaired at
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Final Clearance
of
Second Floor Coats
$19 · $36 · $49
Exceptional Values
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

Agents for
Whitman—Kemp—Lovell & Covel Chocolates
Yardley—Early American—Old South—Rubinstein Cosmetics, Etc.
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Lexington 0064 Free Delivery

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
10 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 3-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

Josef's
Salon of Individual Hairstyling
502 Hildreth Bldg. Phone 6331

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

(Continued)

Pollards A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
Merrimack Street
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

Spring comes to ROGERS
Visit our fashion shops today
T. W. ROGERS CO.

FLOWERS

WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1941
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

FRENCH LINGERIE CREPE
For making lingerie, slips, pajamas, and children's Dresses. Pink, tea rose, dusty pink, pastels. All are washable. Because they are in short lengths, 1½ to 4 yards, you can buy them Saturday for 25c yd.
Regularly at 49c
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
Enna Jettick, Foot Delight, Nunn Bush
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

The Parisian DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers, Dyers, Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5-7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE
452 Main St., Malden Tel. Mal. 3641

Choice Fruits and Vegetables
"We Deliver Anywhere in Malden"
Wm. Russo, Proprietor

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE
SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
We would be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth St. Mal. 3097

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552
Res. Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
Master Plumbers

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICKS
$5—$6
Join Our Hosiery Club
Get your 13th pair Free
144 Pleasant St. Mal. 1487

MEDFORD

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, or between-meal snacks.
OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MODERN TAILORING CO.
Cleansers, Tailors and Furriers of the Better Kind
We Call For and Deliver
Suits and Coats Made to Order
271 Main Street Mystic 4107-M

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get your Monitor Advertised Products at
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Sales—Real Estate—Rentals
Complete Insurance Service
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY
LIABILITY—LIFE—BONDS
ANNUITIES
MATTHEW M. COX
536 Franklin St. MEL. 1230

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

Pattee Corset Shop
523 Main St. Mel. 2134
New Spring Dresses
Bright and gay colors

WHITNEY LAUNDRY
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Delivery Service or 20% Discount for Cash and Carry
673 MAIN ST. MELROSE 4138

MILTON

E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
1940 Plymouth Station Wagon
Heater and Radio $825.00
1939 Plymouth Station Wagon
Heater $725.00
QUALITY USED CARS
424 Adams St. Blu. 0470

NEEDHAM

RENEWED AND GUARANTEED
USED CARS
Needham Sales Inc.
25 CHAPEL ST NEEDHAM, MASS.
Ford MERCURY Lincoln Zephyr

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Bigelow 0494 Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday Saturdays 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE E. RAND

HAT SHOPS
Scarves and Hosiery
at Newton
433 CENTRE ST.
LAS. 6081
Gowns at Brookline
BEA. 2092
1391 Beacon Street

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

GEORGE S. NODEN & SONS
Interior and Exterior
Painting
OVER FIFTY YEARS IN NEWTON
Shop: 22 Nonantum Place
Telephones BIG 2950, WAT 2950

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — Texaco — Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

(Continued)

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
PORCHES SCREENED
861 Washington St. LAS. 4853

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
378 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

J. B. JURAD
Our Wheel Aligning System Eliminates Steering Troubles and Worn Tires
Come in for FREE Check-up
CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH
11 COURT STREET LAS 3335

NEWTON—Auburndale

LE BARON HARDWARE
Cor. Comm. Ave. and Lexington Sts.
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
for Every Purpose
EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO CLEAN UP! AND PAINT UP!

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
Jack-O-Lantern
Shoes for Children
190 North Street

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
126 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

KULDA'S
Sandwiches—Sodas
Hot Lunches
38 South Street

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

'blue coal'
It's harder, burns slower, and lasts longer
MYRA and HAROLD COOPER
Cooper Building, North Side Fenn Street
Phone 6421

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6
1 to 12 AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 1000

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
476 Adams Street East Milton

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

PHONE TODAY

A FOR BETTER LAUNDERING

PRESIDENT 5000

OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
800 Quincy Avenue — 37 Temple Street

Quincy Motor Co.

'36 PACKARD 4-Door Sedan. Gray finish. Upholstery clean. One owner $325.00

'38 HUDSON 4-Door Sedan. A good car at a real saving. One owner..... $395.00

'36 FORD Tudor Sedan. An ever scarce and popular model. Very good condition..... $195.00

2 School Street — Pre. 6500

A Business Tweed for Spring
Soft Yarn Tweeds
Created by House of Worsted-Tex
$35.00
REMICK'S

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
DE SOTO
PLYMOUTH
DISTRIBUTORS
68 Washington St. GRA 4730

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston — Pres. 0839

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. — GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET — TEL. READING 1340

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading — Reading 0599

CHAS. F. KEYES
Complete Stock of
Wallpaper, Devoe Paints and Varnishes. We do Painting and Paper Hanging
63 Albion St., Wakefield — Tel. Cry. 0423-M

Wood and Metal Furniture Co.
EARL G. STEELE—Proprietor
"To Homes and Hotels Since 1914"
READING, MASS. — TEL. 1450

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BERNICE E. IRISH
6 HOLLAND ST. — SOM. 7082
Automobile Insurance
TIME PAYMENTS
FIRE—LIABILITY
COAL—OIL—COKE
REAL ESTATE, NOTARY

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport Shoes for All Occasions.

★ Star Market Co. ★
We redeem Orange and Blue Food Stamps
Here you will find all foods retailing at low everyday prices
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square — Somerset 9346
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of
FURNITURE AND RUGS
Westinghouse and Gibson
REFRIGERATORS
6 cubic feet, 1939 model, $99.95
980 Summer St., Davis Sq. — Som. 0766

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

FRANCKS
Christinia Face Cream and Liquid Hand Cream
Excellent for Dry Skin
Francks Beauty Salon
25 Harrison Ave. — Phone 2-0110

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WAKEFIELD

There is no substitute for Genuine Sweet Cream Butter Nourishing and Delicious
Vermont Gulf Road Creamery Butter ..... 46c lb.
and
Green Acres Butter... 41c lb.
(Both very high quality table butter)
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central Street — Wakefield
Tel. Crystal 0610

WALTHAM

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal — Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Master Kraft Super-Safe Oil Burner
and Air Conditioners
CHARLES LeCONTI
WAT. 7539

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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Special Boys' and Girls' Depts.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

TO LIVE content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages with open heart; to study hard; to think quietly, act frankly, talk gently, await occasions, hurry never; in a word to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common—this is my symphony.—WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good "Trade In"

Nyack, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. J. were very much attached to the first car they had ever owned. They kept it in their garage after they had bought the second one, refusing to use it for a "trade in." Now and then, they would look it over and polish it. Mr. J. would drive it in and out of the driveway to make sure that it was all right. Whenever he and his wife saw a car on the road of the vintage of their first one they would feel as though they had met an old friend. And yet—that space in the garage was something they needed very much, and the thought would come, "Why not trade in the two cars when we buy the third?"

While Mr. and Mrs. J. were toying with the thought of turning in their family treasure they heard of a boy who was having a struggle to obtain his education. He worked during the day, and had an opportunity to attend night school in the city if only he had means of transportation. His pay was not enough to cover his tuition and his transportation by train while keeping up his contributions for the support of an invalid mother. The J's decided to give their car, which was still in good condition, to this lad. The boy was able to get three other boys to ride with him into the city, sharing the expense of gas, oil, etcetera, and all were helped by the use of the car.

Whenever Mr. and Mrs. J. saw the boys drive off in the car they felt a warm pleasant sense that they were still enjoying a friendly relation to their first love. They enjoyed the garage space and felt that their gift was better than a "turn-in" many times over.

Canal Speed

The United States fleet can go through the Panama Canal with remarkable speed. Not long ago 110 ships passed through in 48 hours. One vessel moved in and another moved out every 26 minutes.—"Keep Up with the World."

Where Would You Find—

1. The class of U. S. Naval ships named for rivers?
2. Valona?
3. Westover Field?
4. The Scioto River?
5. The state whose 1941 automobile license plates bear the picture of a horse and rider?
6. The birthplace of Marco Polo?
7. The home of the professional ice hockey team known as the "Americans?"
8. The "Strumnitza Line?"
9. Muskeg?
10. The two cities joined by the flights of the "Yankee Clipper" and the "Dixie Clipper?"

(Answers appear on this page.)

Daily Anecdote

What Price Fame?

When Mrs. Calvin Coolidge went abroad, she feared there would be unnecessary fuss made over the wife of an ex-President. But the friend with whom she was traveling said, "Don't worry. In the little place where we'll be stopping they don't know one President of the United States from another. People will not bother you."

No one did—until, in a small town on the Continent, they received word that reservations for them were made in the next town. This sounded ominous. When they reached the hotel in question they were received pompously by the manager. Bowing profoundly, he said, "We are proud to welcome the wife of the great President of the United States. Will you register, Mrs. Lincoln?"

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

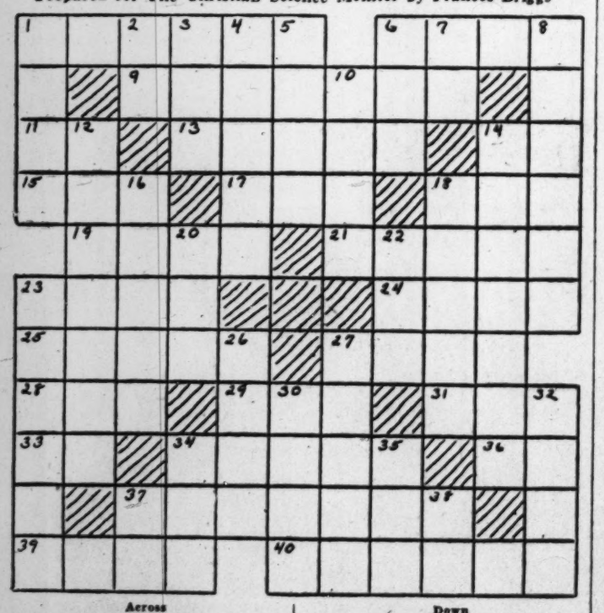
1. Oilers.
2. An Albanian seaport on the Adriatic.
3. The new army defense base at Chicopee, Massachusetts.
4. It rises in Auglaize County, Ohio, and flows into the Ohio River; 237 miles long.
5. The red and white plates of Wyoming picture a cowboy riding a bucking broncho.
6. The noted Italian traveler was born in Venice, about 1255.
7. New York City.
8. This was the strip of territory on the northwest of Bulgaria, ceded to Serbia after the World War by the Peace Treaty of Neuilly.
9. A term used, particularly in Canada, for swampy land.
10. New York City and Lisbon, Portugal.

Royal Correspondence

When no longer needed, the private correspondence of the King and Queen of England is put through three distinct processes of destruction. First the letters go through a machine that blacks out every word. Next they are torn into very small pieces. Then they are secretly burned by a trusted fireman.—Colliers.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What do equestrians ride?
6—Circlet of metal is what?
9—What English pugilist had a neckerchief named after him?
11—What State is west of Delaware (abbr.)?
13—With the speaking voice.
14—What is symbol for chromium?
15—To incline the head with a quick motion.
17—Possessive pronoun.
18—What is a projection on a wheel?
19—What is a protuberant ornament on any work?
21—Small tree-climbing creature of Australia.
23—Qualified.
24—How would you describe a peacock?
25—What are lively, buoyant, cheerful tunes?
27—What creature followed Mary?
28—Some.
29—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
31—What is a river of Switzerland?
33—Steamship (abbr).
34—What do you call animals in general or animal life?
36—What is a negative answer?
37—What are Mother Carey's chickens?
39—What is opposite of "sweather"?
40—To engage for military or naval service.

Down

1—What is a religious ode or song?
2—What is symbol for rubidium?
3—Ocean.
4—What island in N. Y. harbor is used as an immigrant station?
5—What do you call a native of Glengarry?
6—What is color of the lehua blossom?
7—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
8—Johann von Goethe was of what nationality?
10—What is the chaff of grain?
12—Who is finally married to Amelia in "Vanity Fair" (poss.)?
14—Who is a slave of Prospero in "The Tempest"?
16—What is a platform mounted on wheels?
18—What is a South African fox?
20—To place.
22—What is plural of "ovum"?
23—Juneau is capital of what place?
26—What is a kind of short gaiter?
27—What cloth is made in Northern Ireland?
30—Certain.
32—What is underground part of a plant?
34—A gratuity is what?
35—Every one.
37—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
38—What is "yes" in Spanish?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Lines About Thinkers

By a Staff Artist

Henry David Thoreau

1817-1862

HENRY THOREAU was a great "poet-naturalist" of America.
His family lived in Concord, Massachusetts, where he was born.
The child soon expressed an unusual love of the unknown.
At twenty Henry graduated from College but without honors.
To keep himself occupied he taught for a little while.
Then he took a trip down the Concord and Merrimac Rivers.
Out of this experience grew his first, his most beloved book.
Yet it sold so poorly that most of the edition was returned.
That evening young Thoreau scribbled down in his diary:
"I have a library of 900 volumes, 700 of which I wrote myself."

* * *

FATHER THOREAU was manufacturing lead pencils at the time.
"I could make a better pencil than these," said Henry one day.
He invented a pencil which won a prize at the Boston Fair.
Friends congratulated him for being on his way to fortune.
Yet his triumph achieved, he dropped the business, exclaiming:
"My life is too valuable to put into lead pencils!"
Wealth, position, society were not important to Thoreau.
He preferred to dedicate his thought to the study of Nature.
One day Emerson gave him a patch of land on Walden Pond.
His friends Alcott and Channing helped him cut down trees.
Out of these Thoreau built himself a tiny hut by the shore.
He lived two long years in the deep solitude of the woods.
And those years gave birth to a beautiful book called Walden.

* * *

AFTER THE Walden episode the poet turned to various jobs.
He made little boats, he raised fences, he grafted trees.
Finally he drifted into the profession of land-surveyor.
This led him continually into new and secluded grounds.
His powers of observation developed in an astounding way.
He saw as with a microscope, heard as with an ear trumpet.
Snakes would coil round his legs, fishes swim into his hands.
Now and then he wrote an essay for current magazines.
At times he appeared as a lecturer in the Lyceum of Concord.
Stressing simplicity as a way of life, he liked to repeat:
"Let your affairs be as two or three and not a hundred. . . ."

* * *

THOREAU loved Nature, but he loved what lay behind it.
He loved the ideas that birds, trees, rivers suggested.
In quest of impalpable knowledge he was always on the watch.
He admitted waiting at evening on a hill for the sky to fall,
"That I might catch something, but I never caught much," he said.
Yet the thinker caught more than he gave himself credit for.
There are unbounded wealth and revelation in his writings.
His Journals remain among America's literary treasures.
These are a few excerpts from his genial philosophy of life:
The outward is only the outside of that which is within.
We are as much as we see . . . You must get your living by loving.
If you build castles in the air, your work need not be lost:
That is where they should be. Now put the foundation under them.
No College ever offered Thoreau a professor's chair.
No Academy ever made him its corresponding secretary.
But our time has brought a greater appreciation of his works.
And the fame of the thinker is increasing from year to year.

* * *

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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A Verse for Today . . .

And ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart.—JER. 29:13.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Ice Is Removed From the Wings of Planes in Flight?

The formation of ice on an airplane in flight constitutes a serious problem in aviation. To combat this hazard, various types of "de-icers" have been devised.

Ice that forms on the propeller blades involves the danger of causing excessive vibration due to the disturbing of the delicate balance of the blades, and chunks of ice flung by centrifugal force from the

Alternate tubes, 1+3 inflated while 2+4 are deflated.

whirling propeller are a possible source of damage to other parts of the plane and a menace to the pilot.

The propeller may be protected from icing by "slinger rings," by means of which the blades are doused with a continuous supply of anti-freeze forced out from the hub by centrifugal force.

One method of combating the formation of ice on wing and tail surfaces is by means of "rubber overshoes." The leading, or forward, edge of the wing (where the ice is most likely to form) is covered with a device having parallel small rubber tubes. The tubes are alternately inflated by means of a pump mounted on the engine. The "breathing" action of the alternately inflated and deflated rubber tubes causes the ice to crack loose, and the rush of air past the wing peels the ice off in quantities.

Another approach to the de-icing of airplane wings is to use heat to melt the ice loose. In one device, hot exhaust gases from the plane's engine or engines are led through the leading edge of the wings. Still another device heats the wing surface electrically, as suits are made warm for flight at high altitudes. The electrical method has the drawback of involving too great an increase in weight.

Attempts also have been made to minimize icing by keeping the leading edge of the wing wet with a chemical solution enclosed in a porous fabric. The chemical serves to lower the freezing point of water and so retards the formation of ice.

It is not only the weight of the ice on the wings (which, however, may run into hundreds of pounds) but the loss of lift and control due to changes in the airfoil shape that causes icing to be classed as a major menace in aviation.—W. P. Keasbey.

Monitor Camera Club from Helen Neckerman, Los Angeles, Calif.

"I See Me!"

The Introduction

Hans von Bülow, the celebrated musician, was not easily disturbed. Once, when he was going up the badly lighted stairs of his London hotel, a man descending hastily knocked against him, turned angrily upon his heel, and shouted, "Donkey!"

Politely lifting his hat and bowing, the famous pianist and conductor replied, "Mine's 'von Bülow.' I'm happy to make your acquaintance."

In Lighter Vein

Wonderful

Old Lady: "Isn't it wonderful how these filling station people know just where to set up a pump and get gas!"—Home & Food Magazine.

Spirit of '41?

Note on all-out national defense: "Thirty-one future soldiers entrained at Trenton, N. J., at 7:45 the other morning. The local Draft Board, considering the hour too early and the weather too cold for the usual brass band, sent the boys away to martial music played on a phonograph over an amplifier at the railroad station."—Pittsburgh Press.

Undesirable

The shopkeeper was very anxious to sell his prospective customer a dachshund, but the man didn't seem very keen on this type of dog.

"What is it about a dachshund you don't care for?" asked the shopkeeper.

"They make such a draft when they come into a room," complained the man. "They always keep the door open so long."—Grit.

His Turn

A club of eccentric young men had for one of their rules that on Tuesday evenings any man who asked in the clubroom a question which he was unable to answer himself should pay a fine of ten shillings. One evening Tomkinson asked: "Why doesn't a ground squirrel leave any dirt round the top of his hole when he digs it?"

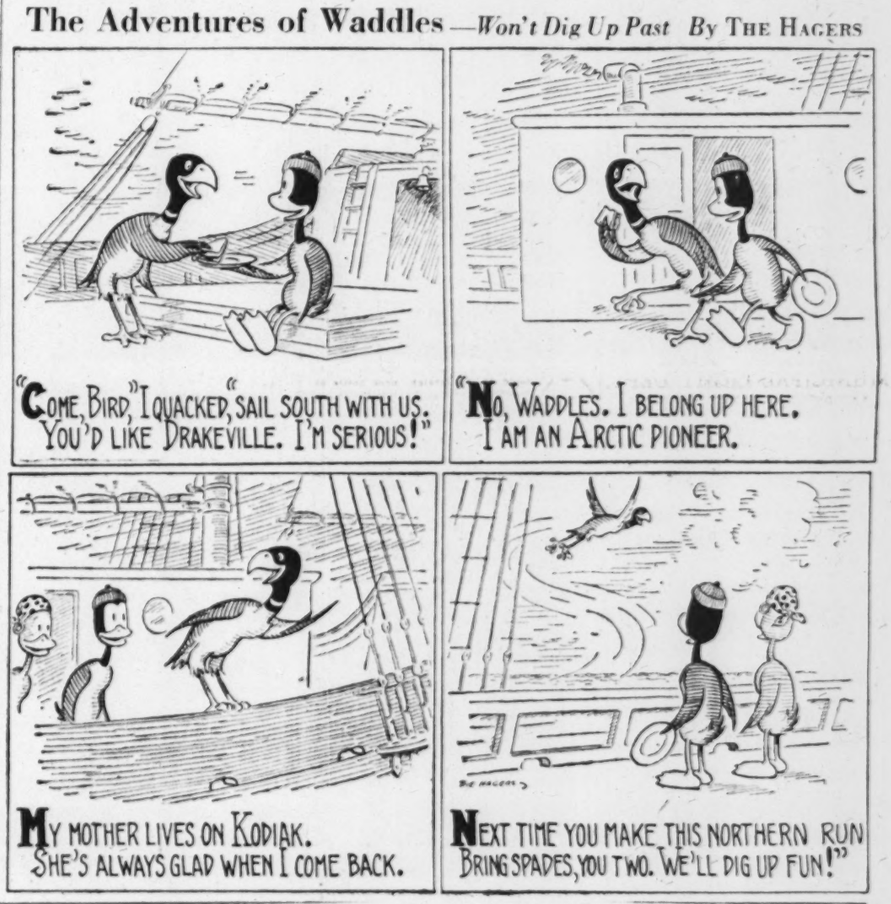
After some deliberation he was called upon to answer his own question.

"That's easy," he said. "The squirrel starts at the bottom and digs up."

"All very nice," suggested a member, "but how does it get to the bottom?"

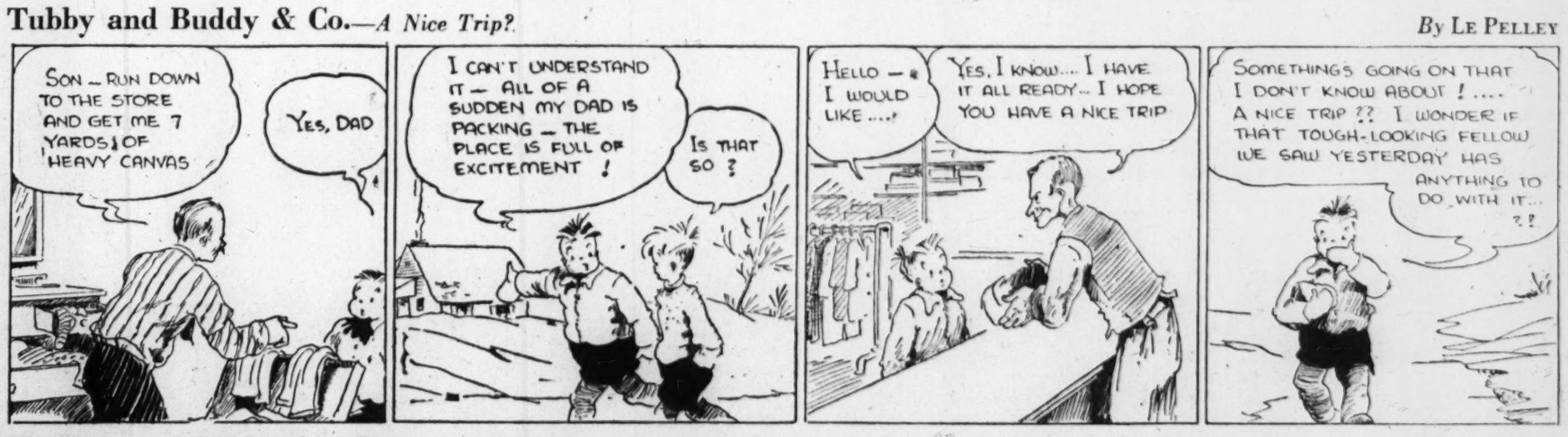
"That's your question," answered Tomkinson.—Tit-Bits.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Won't Dig Up Past* By THE HAGERS



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Nice Trip?*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Shouldn't Be a Bit Surprised If It Were*

By RODGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Consul for Consul

The American State Department has been punctiliously proper in requesting the closing of Italian consulates in Newark, New Jersey, and Detroit, Michigan. The Italian Government last month demanded the removal of American consuls from the port of Naples and from Palermo on the island of Sicily: Italy closes two consulates; the United States closes two.

This is not in accord with the Hitler type of threats that for every British bomb that falls on Germany ten will be returned; but it follows the niceties of diplomacy, even to the steel hand in the velvet glove.

Possibly there is some significance in the fact that the two American consulates affected are in the southern part of Italy on the probable route of any German reinforcements that might be moving to Libya. Specifically, the United States was asked to move these consuls at least as far north as Rome. If this does mean anything, the American State Department has preserved the amenities by designating for reprisal offices in two important munitions manufacturing areas.

Italian consulates are not, of course, the only ones whose activities will bear watching. Evidence in the Black Tom and other World War claims cases have strengthened the suspicions that paymasters for deadly sabotage worked out of the German and Austrian embassies and consular offices.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, denied in December that the increase in German consulates and their staffs had been out of proportion to those in consulates of other nations since the war. Nevertheless, many Americans hope—some of them for their own safety, if they are munitions workers—that the Federal Government is keeping a close surveillance on the movements of all agents of the Axis Powers, and that if any are engaged in improper activities, the United States will not wait a prompting from abroad to require their departure.

The Rift in China

The clash between forces of the Chinese Nationalist Government and the Communist Fourth Route Army in the Yangtze Valley was disappointing to foreign sympathizers with China. Energies thus used by the Chinese in fighting each other are needed for the struggle against Japan. The united front between the Kuomintang, the ruling nationalist party, and the so-called Communists has been an encouraging feature of China's resistance.

There is no news that would warrant the assumption of an unbridgeable breach between the Government at Chungking and the Communists. There have been clashes in the past which did not lead to outright civil war and it is expected that the mutual Chinese opposition to Japan will remain strong enough to bridge recent more serious conflict.

The immediate cause of the fighting with the Fourth Army was its delay in complying with an order from Chungking to move northward from the industrial region into which it had pushed. Back of this delay may well have been a Chinese military custom which has been intensified by the recent inflationary depreciation of the Chinese currency. The custom is that of living off the country where the army is stationed. The Communists may well have been loath to quit the comparatively rich Yangtze Valley.

Meanwhile, foreign observers in North China report that the guerrilla resistance to the Japanese in recent months has been almost entirely under Communist leadership. It is indeed ironical that the Japanese, who began the war in China on the pretext of suppressing Communism at a time when the Chinese Reds held only a restricted area in the remote Northwest, have given the Communists a chance to expand very greatly their territory and influence.

Possibly the Communists have been a little too successful in organizing the peasants behind the Japanese lines to suit the conservative nationalists in Chungking. Certainly the merchants, bankers, and rural gentry who support Chiang Kai-shek would not like to see China freed from the Japanese only to find it under the control of a Chinese brand of Communism. Moreover, there is an inheritance of bitterness and suspicion on both sides, left by a decade of civil war, much of it very ruthless, between the Kuomintang and the Communists prior to 1936.

Nevertheless, the Chinese have great capacity for adjustment, especially in differences with each other. Hence, even though the conversations between the two groups are currently reported as deadlocked, there exists hope that the Kuomintang and Chinese Communists will reach again a basis for solid co-operation against the Japanese invaders.

Sunday in Delaware

Theodore Roosevelt had a theory that the way to get a bad law repealed was to enforce it. James R. Morford, Attorney General of Delaware, has been acting on that assumption against the so-called Sunday blue laws in that State.

Wholesale arrests of 500 persons, from milkmen and taxi drivers to candy shop proprietors and radio station executives, for "breaking the Sabbath" present the issue in sharp form. However, the matter may not be as simple as some proponents of the repeal would have it appear.

A bill to return the subject of Sunday regulations entirely to the cities, towns, and incorporated villages has passed the upper house of the Legislature and failed narrowly in the lower house. Opponents are not so solicitous about keeping the "blue laws" intact as they are about assuring that some provision will remain for reasonable Sunday restrictions in areas outside incorporated cities or boroughs.

It may readily be agreed that laws adopted 200 years ago against the doing of any "worldly labor" on Sunday were more suited to the rustic simplicity of living in colonial times than they are to the minute division of labor and the varied activities of living in present-day cities. Certain necessary services, such as water, transportation, and a limited amount of merchandising have to be available at all times.

Yet it would be easy for human inclination to let disregard of the Sabbath go to a point that would represent a definite loss of values. The very stress of modern living, the tempo of world affairs, and the competition of a thousand material interests for attention make it as necessary as ever for men, women, and children to have a time in which to withdraw from earthly concerns and seek the refreshment and inspiration which come only from the divine source.

Such communion, for the individual, should be part of every day. Experience has shown, too, that uprightness is fostered in communities by having each seventh day set aside for public worship. Ordinances which protect reasonably the right to quietude and peaceful thought on that day are not necessarily blue laws; rather do they conduce to warmth and cheer. For while recreation has its constructive place in the human scheme, a tendency to swamp Sunday with frivolous and often commercialized amusements is not true use of leisure.

Hence, while bringing statutes up to date with customs it is yet wise for State laws to preserve a level of minimum standards below which local regulation should not fall.

Gutzon Borglum

In olden days Gutzon Borglum would have been employed to carve the Great Sphinx at Giza, in Egypt. In a time given over to less grandiose projects in sculpture, he invented themes to be executed on a vast scale. First came his plans for cutting a Confederate Memorial into the face of Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, with General Lee in the lead of its 1,200 figures. Then came the Rushmore Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota, with its colossal heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. This latter task he had expected to finish this year, and presumably his son and able assistants will carry on from his plans.

Mr. Borglum was so much in the public eye in relation to his magnified subjects that many people have been unaware of the fine work he did in lifesize figures—his Apostles for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, his popular Lincoln in Newark, New Jersey, and his sixty gargoyles for a Princeton University dormitory. His "Mares of Diomedes" in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, is but one of a score of great works that have been honored by medals. The Rushmore Memorial will be a means of keeping his fame green. Still more important, it will be, for untold numbers of people, an enduring inspiration to emulate the qualities of some of America's greatest leaders.

Whatever the ides of March may have meant to Caesar, to United States citizens they mean the deadline for "rendering unto Caesar"—via the Internal Revenue Collector.

Our Readers Say—

From Unoccupied France

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think your readers would be interested in this excerpt from a letter from unoccupied France written by an American lady, long resident in France. Americans would do well to ponder what she says:

"We started last year in good hope living in our own home (in Menton) amongst friends, and in the confident hope of a French and English victory. We did think it would be long and hard. We ended it living in a hotel, still with friends, but they must soon go to England—our house and some of our furniture has been shelled to matchwood, our home pillaged from one end to the other. We are in a defeated France and with Hitler in possession of practically everything.

"We still have the confident hope of an English victory if she gets the help she needs in time. We shudder to think it may reach her too late. One strange thing about the whole strange situation has been the hesitations and tergiversations of every nation engaged in combatting Hitler until it was too late, and the dazed bewilderment of the peoples as one collapse followed another. We still say to each other, 'but it's incredible.' And I think I shall never get out of my ears the sound of Reynaud's voice saying, *'Mais, comment en sommes-nous là?'*

"One's faith and hope are restored by the energy and fortitude of the British peoples. But if they, too, are allowed or forced to fail, how shall we bear it? We are paying the price of our long hesitation and our belief that there was not really any Hitler—just a sort of legend." SYLVIA WARREN

Dover, Mass.

Lincoln and Slavery

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How can thinking men be indifferent and isolated in their views toward the present world problem of slavery, as it exists under aggressor nations' rule, when they would no doubt agree with Abraham Lincoln's judgment regarding Negro slavery, when he said:

"We want and must have a national policy as to slavery which deals with it as being a wrong. Whoever would prevent slavery becoming national and perpetual yields all when he yields to a policy which treats it either as being right, or as being a matter of indifference."

Lincoln as a young man is said to have remarked: "If ever I get a chance to hit that thing (slavery), I'll hit it hard." We can hit aggression and slavery hard, now, with unselfish aid to Britain. L. C. GRABILL

Pomona, Calif.

Union Tyranny?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My husband and I have always felt sympathetic toward unions, largely because we see professional men, trained to serve, being exploited. However, in some phases, the C. I. O. looks to us more like a racket than a legitimate labor organization.

For instance, my daughter heard a young mechanic at the Bethlehem steel plant tell how he joined the C. I. O.—because he was hounded into it. He said they were "after him," all the time, even approaching and frightening his wife.

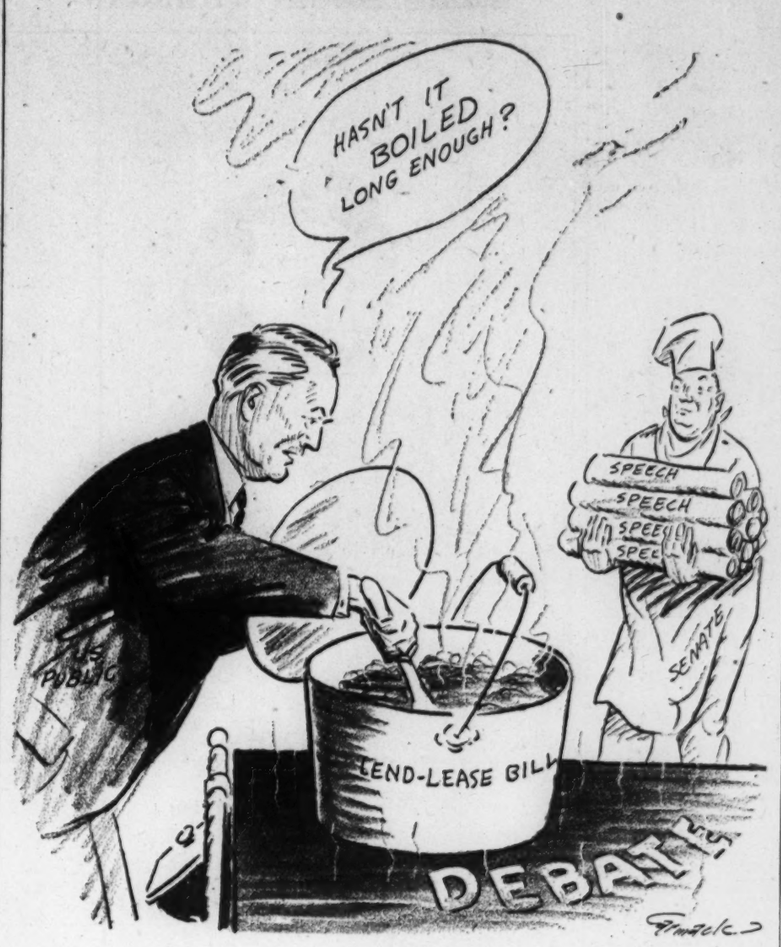
This mechanic has to supply his own tools and they were frequently stolen. Those who join the C. I. O. don't have their tools stolen. In desperation he finally joined—and now no one takes his tools!

To me this is just as serious a form of tyranny as the brand Herr Hitler is trying to impose. SUBSCRIBER

Bethlehem, Pa.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Getting Overdone



The Bookshelf

Belgium Under the Iron Heel

News from Belgium, once one of the best known small countries in Europe, today possesses some of the exotic, faraway quality of news from Tibet, Tartary, or Timbuctoo. Since the German conquest last May normal sources of information and contact have been cut off; returning travelers, once numbered by thousands, are now exceptional individuals; there are considerable discrepancies of opinion as to conditions of living.

All this lends value to UNDER THE IRON HEEL (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.75), the story of Lars Moën, an American motion picture technician, who was caught in Antwerp by the sweep of the German war machine and left Belgium last October. A keen observer, he generally inspires confidence in his reports, although he is sometimes tempted to credit a little too easily rumors about events he has not actually experienced.

His general impression of Belgium under the German occupation, however, conforms to the known facts and is made livelier by many incidents of personal observation. He conveys vividly the bleakness of life under a foreign occupation, where even the exhilaration of the kind of resistance which England is offering is lacking and where the ever-increasing privations, rigid censorship, the sternly enforced blackout all combine to produce profound depression.

If conditions were straitened when Mr. Moën left, they are almost certainly more serious now, because spring is always the hungry season in a country where food is short. The author states that the Germans carried off considerable stocks of public reserves of food, paying for them with worthless occupation money, just as in France. Like other observers he testifies to the good discipline and behavior of the German troops and to the absence of violence and unauthorized looting. It is conceivable, however, that a few old-fashioned sackings of individual towns might have inflicted less depletion on the country's food reserve than the systematic stripping of food stocks.

Despite his sympathy with Belgian friends the author is opposed to American feeding of the country, on the ground that there would be no means of independent supervision of food distribution in every community, which would be a necessary safeguard against diversion of food to the Germans. At the same time he rejects the idea that hunger will drive the Belgians to revolt, pointing out that the lack of arms is almost an insuperable handicap.

Belgian discontent finds some outlet in minor acts of sabotage, such as cutting of telephone wires during the blackout hours and in the circulation of the anecdotes, or satirical stories, which are the refuge of all peoples under the yoke of dictators.

W. H. C.

Down the Middle of the Road

Peace Terms as War Weapon

By Erwin D. Canham

Would the democracies, after the genuine victory toward which their policies must be shaped, come to reasonable terms with a de-Hitlerized Germany? Is there anything that can be pledged which would appeal to many in Germany who have never been ardent Nazis? Or will the democracies leave Germany only the alternative of victory or worse-than-Versailles?

In other words, are the democracies uniting Germany into a desperate whole? And is it too late to do anything about it?

Joseph C. Harsch, Berlin correspondent of this newspaper, who has just returned to the United States, reports that mid-ground and possibly dissident German opinion now fears defeat more than it fears Hitler.

"Hans Schmidt," evidently an eminent German refugee who occasionally writes letters to the New York Times, makes this striking statement: "Personal experiences in Germany during the early part of the war and the information received since from German friends in Germany lead me to believe that nothing could contribute more to shorten the present ordeal than a convincing pronunciamento on the part of the Anglo-Saxon democracies that they are willing and able to give to all peoples of Europe, including the Germans, a better order after hostilities have ceased."

Another private correspondent writing from Germany says: "You know as well as I that Germany will fight it out to the last man if there remains only the choice between two evils—Hitler or another Versailles.

"You know better than anyone that I have not changed my mind about Hitler and all he stands for. We have hoped—and we have worked—for a different Germany and for a different Europe. But I cannot desert my country. The idea of fighting for Hitler is revolting to me, but I feel that my place is in Germany now."

* * *

Now, the demand for peace aims which the isolationists in the Senate have asked is very different from "Hans Schmidt's" plea. They were seeking mainly to hamper Britain and embarrass the Administration. President Roosevelt's reply that the war must be won first was perhaps an adequate answer.

There are many idealists among the American isolationists, many sincere lovers of peace. If nothing but another Versailles looms before them, too, they have much justification for their attitude.

At present, the absence of any hope for Germany in the probable terms of a democratic victory is one of the most damaging underlying obstacles the democracies face.

Plans exist, such as those for Federal Union. They are interesting. But there needs to be a capable international body, either unofficial like the committees for the League to Enforce Peace in America and its counterparts abroad in the last war, or else a formal, serious, official preparatory committee of British, American, Commonwealth, and exile governments, to do some careful charting of future prospects.

Mallory Browne, European Editorial Manager of this newspaper, wrote this week from London: "Inside this war, more than ever before in the long history of human warfare, is the grimly quiet conscious determination of millions of men and women everywhere to see to it that out of all suffering and sacrifice there shall emerge a better world."

This sentiment should be channelled.

* * *

"Hans Schmidt," quoted above, wrote: "At no time has the almost religious nostalgia for a better and saner world been stronger in the hearts of millions of men and women than in all countries menaced or torn by war."

In this yearning lies hope. But it must be converted into practical action. The movement, already gathering force, to try to break and ruin Germany must be stopped. No healing lies in such an objective. There is a place, a magnificent place, in the world for a free Germany. But it must be in a world where aggression cannot menace freedom everywhere. It must be a Europe based on restitution of lost free territories and a federative European organization in which the German peoples can live united in a Reich but without menacing their small neighbors, in which Britain has an active part and the United States and the other extra-European peoples have a sustaining consultative role.

Not Germany, but tyranny and aggression must be destroyed. The German peoples must have their place in the sun, but so must their neighbors. The peace must be constructive rather than vindictive. And the sooner this aim is pledged by the democracies, the sooner Hitler's power will be undermined.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Invasion Films" Ready

The Nazis haven't invaded Britain yet at this writing, but they had newsreels of the "invasion" in the can away back last September. Lars Moën, who was caught by the German invasion in Belgium, tells about it in his book, "Under the Iron Heel."

On the bathing beach across the Scheldt from Antwerp, Moën saw German invasion barges run aground, hundreds of men leap out in the shallow water, and place runways for the tanks and motorcycles—all for the camera.

"You see (a Nazi explained), when we invade England it will be at night, or very early in the morning, and there won't be enough light to photograph it. Since this will be the decisive event of the war, it must be covered for the newsreels—so we're staging it here, exactly as it will be done later on the English coast!"

Moën found German army men as puzzled as anyone else about why the invasion date keeps being postponed.—*Des Moines Register.*

The Wide Horizon

The Fluid Balkans

By Sydney A. Clark

The ability of Balkan countries to disappear, to re-appear, to disguise and camouflage themselves, to melt away like fog and re-form like thunderheads, was brought home to me by a recent perusal of my boyhood journal written in 1906. In that year I accompanied my father and mother on an extended trip through the Balkans and I recorded the day-to-day events in burbling prose. Facts are facts, however, and one fact of my juvenile journal, which astonishes me, is that fully half of the towns visited and mentioned were then in countries quite different from the countries that claim them in early 1941. Perhaps there will be still another re-shuffling, on a grand scale, before 1942—in which case this present recording will seem strangely false.

A typical passage that jumps from my diary, typically illustrates the changing character of the Balkans. Here it is:

> Friday, March 9, 1906. Weather: Fairly fair.
>
> We are still on the good ship Thetis, cruising down the blue Adriatic, from Trieste to Corfu and Patras . . . we have stopped at the ports of three countries today, Austria, Montenegro, and Turkey.

The important aspect of this paragraph is that two of those three countries have disappeared completely from the map, and the third, Turkey, is 400 miles from the Adriatic at the nearest points.

* * *

To review the Adriatic sector of the phantom Balkans, Austria, of course, disappeared within the Nazi maw in March, 1938, even its name being altered to Ostmark. Its Dalmatian provinces, bordering the Adriatic, had already been absorbed by the new State of Yugoslavia in the last days of 1918.

Montenegro became a province of Yugoslavia in 1921, but eight years later it was absorbed in one of the nine banats into which Yugoslavia was divided. Almost the only representation of the departed monarchy of the "Black Mountains" seems to be Queen Elena of Italy, who is a daughter of Prince Nicholas, the late ruler of the late Montenegro. At the time of my visit I looked upon Prince Nicholas with boyish awe and in his capital, Cetinje, I bought a cerise-and-black hat with his initials embroidered upon it. This hat I wore for months and when I ultimately landed in Boston, from a White Star liner, I still wore it, to the great puzzlement of the immigration officer, who thought me a young alien.

Turkey's ports on the Adriatic, those which our ship, the Thetis, visited in 1906, may surprise you. Their names were Durazzo, Valona, and Santa Quaranta, the last being none other than Porto Edda, at present a bitter name in Mussolini's memory when he lies awake nights. Yes, Albania was then a part of Turkey. In 1912 it became independent and was successively a principality, a republic, and a kingdom, until the year 1939 when Italy took it over to "protect" it. In 1940 Albania attained to new classifications. It became a Dictator's Nightmare. But back in 1906 a boy's diary had burbled peacefully of mosques surmounted by minarets and minarets surmounted by storks.

* * *

We left the Thetis at Patras and entrained for Corinth and Athens. It is with a sense of deep joy, despite some foreboding, that one records these names as the same which have graced the map for 2,500 years, belonging to the same country all the time. Greece has proved again its strange power to rise from nearly nothing to the heights of accomplishment. Somehow one cannot believe that Greece will ever become a satellite nation again.

From Athens' port, the Piraeus, we sailed to Constantinople, which celebrated name is fast becoming archaic, and perhaps a good thing it is, since the name's old luster had long since departed and it gave no hint of the amazing resurgence Turkey was to experience under Kemal. Istanbul is a forward-looking metropolis of today, as is Ankara, the new capital of Turkey. In the days of my diary Ankara, or Angora, was surely nothing more than a long-haired goat or kitten. It would never have occurred to me that it was a place.

And so we made our way by train from the city on the Bosporus through the inner Balkans to Philippopolis and Sofia and Belgrade and Budapest.

The map-changes in these inner Balkans have been too numerous and confusing to record in anything shorter than an encyclopedia of cartography. The changes still occur with bewildering frequency.

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